A DANE
A NORMAN
England Wales Scotland
and fre Land Described
and Abridged With ye Historie
Relation Of things worthy memory
from a farr larger Volume
Done by Tylsin
John Speed
Anno
Cum privilegio

A Catalogue of all the Shires, Cities, Bishopricks, Market Townes, Castles, Parishes, Rivers, Bridges, Chases, Forrests, and Parkes, contayned in every particuler shire of the Kingdom of England.

Shires.	Cities	Bishopricks	Market Townes	Castles	Parish Churches	Rivers	Bridges	Chases	Parkes	Parkes	Shires.	Cities	Bishopricks	Market Townes	Castles	Parish Churches	Rivers	Bridges	Chases	Parkes	Parkes
Kente	02	02	37	08	398	06	14	00	00	23	Worcester shire	01	01	07	03	152	05	17	01	02	16
Sussex	01	01	18	01	312	02	10	00	04	33	Shrop shire	00	00	13	13	170	18	13	00	07	27
Surrie	00	00	06	00	140	01	07	00	02	17	Hereford shire	01	01	08	07	176	12	11	01	02	08
Middlesex	02	02	03	00	073	01	03	01	00	04	Lincolne shire	01	01	26	02	630	00	02	00	00	13
Hant-shire	01	01	18	05	248	04	31	00	04	22	Nottingham sh.	00	00	11	00	168	07	02	00	01	18
Dorcet shire	00	00	18	06	248	04	29	01	02	12	Derby shire	00	00	08	04	106	11	21	00	01	14
Wilt shire	01	01	21	01	304	05	31	01	09	29	Chestshire	01	01	09	03	068	09	10	00	02	18
Somerset shire	03	02	29	01	387	09	45	00	02	18	Yorke shire	01	01	46	14	565	32	22	04	08	72
Devon shire	01	01	40	03	394	23	106	00	00	23	Lancasshire	00	00	08	06	036	33	24	00	01	30
Cornwall	00	00	23	06	161	07	31	00	00	09	Durham	01	01	01	04	062	11	20	00	09	21
Essex	01	00	21	01	415	07	28	00	01	46	Westmoreland	00	00	00	04	06	026	08	15	00	19
Hartford shire	00	00	18	00	120	01	24	00	00	23	Cumberland	01	01	08	15	058	20	33	00	01	08
Oxford-shire	01	01	10	00	208	03	26	00	04	09	Northumberland	00	00	11	12	040	21	16	00	01	08
Buckingham sh	00	00	11	00	185	02	14	00	00	15	Monmouth	00	00	06	07	140	15	14	01	00	08
Berck shire	00	00	11	01	140	03	07	00	01	13	Glamorgan	00	01	07	12	191	16	06	00	00	05
Glocester shire	01	01	20	01	280	12	22	01	02	19	Radnor	00	00	04	05	042	13	05	00	03	00
Suffolk	00	00	28	01	464	02	32	00	00	27	Brecknock	00	00	02	04	070	27	13	00	00	02
Norfolk	01	01	26	00	625	03	15	00	00	00	Cardigan	00	00	04	00	077	26	09	00	00	00
Rutlande	00	00	02	00	047	00	01	00	00	04	Carmarthin	00	00	06	04	081	20	16	00	01	02
Northampton sh	01	01	11	02	326	05	24	00	03	23	Pembroke	00	01	06	05	142	06	07	00	02	03
Huntington shr	00	00	05	00	078	01	05	00	00	07	Montgomery	00	00	06	03	042	28	06	00	00	00
Bedford-shire	00	00	10	00	116	01	06	00	00	12	Merioneth	00	00	03	02	039	26	07	00	00	00
Cambrid shire	00	01	06	00	163	01	07	00	00	05	Denbigh	00	00	03	03	055	24	06	00	00	06
Warwick shire	01	01	12	01	158	07	21	01	00	16	Flint shire	00	01	03	04	024	04	02	00	00	02
Lecester shire	00	00	11	02	200	01	10	00	02	13	Anglesey	00	00	03	00	083	08	02	00	00	00
Staffort-shire	01	00	12	05	130	13	19	01	01	38	Caernarvon	00	01	01	03	073	17	06	00	00	00
The totall Summe, of this Catalogue is											52 Shires.	24 Cities	26 Bishopricks	643 Market Townes	186 Castles	9742 Parish Churches	955 Rivers	950 Bridges	37 Chases	58 Parkes	781 Parkes

CHAPTER I.

THE State of euery Kingdome well managed by prudent gouernment, seemes to me to represent a Humane Body, guided by the soueraigntie of the *Reasonable Soule*: the Country and Land it selfe representing the one, the Actions and State-affaires the other. Sith therefore the excellencies of the whole are but vnperfectly laid open, where either of these Parts is defectiue, our intendment is to take a view as well of the outward Body and Lineaments of the now-flourishing British Monarchy (the Ilands) Kingdomes and Prouinces thereof in actuall possession, (for with others, no lesse iustly claimed in the Continent, we meddle not) which shall be the content of our first or *Chorographicall Tome*, containing the foure first Bookes of this our *Theater*: as also of its successiue gouernment and vitall actions of State, which shall be our second or *Historicall Tome*, containing the fiue last Bookes. And here first we will (by example of the best Anatomists) propose to the view the *whole Body* and *Monarchy* intire (as farre as conueniently we could comprise it) and after will dissect and lay open the particular Members, Veynes, and Ioynts, (I meane the Shires, Riuers, Cities, and Townes) with such things as shall occurre most worthy our regard, and most behouefull for our vse.

(2) The Iland of *Great Britaine* (which with her adioyning Isles is here first presented) containeth the Kingdomes of *England* and *Scotland*, and is of many accounted the greatest Island in the world, though *Iustus Lypsius* giues that prayse to *Cuba* in *America*, as the Orientall Nauigators doe vnto *Sumatra* (taken for *Ptolomees Taprobana*) or to *Madagascar*, the Island of S. *Laurence*, both which are neere vnto, or vnder the Equinoctiall line; In which we will not contend: as pleasing our selues

with

England Scotland and Ireland
Oceanus
Deu:
caledonius
OCCI:
DENTALIS
OCEANUS
OCEANUS
GERMANI
CUS
Hibernicum
Mare
VERGIVIUS
OCEANUS
Oceanus Britannicus
Germaniæ
Galliæ Pars
Norvegiæ Pars
Daniæ Pars
Mill Anglica
Mil. Germanica

with her other prayſes greater then her *Greatnes*; yet with this honour alſo, that it was (without queſtion) the greateſt Iſland of the *Romane World*, and for any thing yet certainly knowne, of all the reſt. Concerning whoſe Poſiture in reſpect of *Heauen*, *Lucretius* (the firſt of the Latine Writers that names *Britaine*) ſeemeth to place it in the ſame Parallel with *Pontus*; where he ſaith:

Nam quid Britannum cœlum differre putamus, &c.
What differs Britaines heauen from that of Nile?
Or Pontus welkin, from Gadz warmer Ile?

In which, by a certaine croſſe compariſon, he oppoſeth two likes againſt two vnlikes, *Britaine* and *Pontus* againſt *Egypt* and *Gads*. But to ſeeke into profound Antiquitie, rather then preſent practiſe, for matters, in which *Vſe makes perfectneſſe*, were to affect the giuing light by ſhadowes, rather then by Sunne-ſhine.

(3) It is by experience found to lie included from the degree fiftie, and thirtie ſcruples of Latitude, and for Longitude extended from the 13. degree, and 20. minutes, vnto the 22. and 50. minutes, according to the obſeruation of *Mercator*. It hath *Britaine*, *Normandy*, and other parts of *France* vpon the South, the *Lower Germany*, *Denmarke*, and *Norway* vpon the Eaſt; the Iſles of *Orkney* and the *Deucaledonian Sea*, vpon the North; the *Hebrides* vpon the Weſt, and from it all other Ilands and Ilets, which doe ſcatteredly inuiron it, and ſhelter themſelues (as it were) vnder the ſhadow of *Great Albion* (another name of this famous Iland) are alſo accounted Britanniſh, and are therefore here deſcribed altogether.

(4) *Britaine* thus ſeated in the Ocean hath her prayſes, not onely in the preſent ſenſe, and vſe of her commodities, but alſo in thoſe honorable Eulogies, which the learneſt of *Antiquaries* hath collected out of the nobleſt Authors, that he ſcarce ſeemeth to haue left any gleanings: neither will we tranſplant them out of his flouriſhing Gardens, but as neceſſitie compels, ſith nothing can be further or otherwiſe better ſaid.

(5) That *Britaine* therefore is the Seas *High Admirall*, is fameusly knowne: and the *Fortunate Iland* supposed by some, as *Robert* of *Aneb*ury doth shew; whose ayre is more temperate (saith *Cæsar*) then *France*; whose Soile bringeth forth all graine in abundance, saith *Tacitus*; whose Seas produce orient Pearle, saith *Suetonius*; whose Fields are the seat of a Summer Queene, saith *Orpheus*; her wildest parts free from wilde beasts, saith the ancient *Panegyricke*, and her chiefe Citie worthily named *Augusta*, as saith *Ammianus*: So as we may truely say with the royall *Psalmist*, *Our lines are fallen in pleasant places, yea, we haue a faire inheritance*. Which whatsoeuer by the goodnesse of God, and industry of man it is now, yet our English *Poet* hath truely described vnto vs the first face thereof, thus;

The Land which warre-like Britaines now possesse
And therein haue their mightie Empire raisde,
In ancient times was saluage Wildernesse,
Vnpeopled, vnmanur'd, vnprou'd, vnpraisde.

(6) And albeit the Ocean doth at this present thrust it selfe betweene *Douer* and *Callis*, diuiding them with a deepe and vast entrenchment; so that *Britaine* thereby is of a supposed *Peninsle* made an Iland: yet diuers haue stifly held, that once it was ioyned by an arme of land to the Continent of *Gallia*. To which opinion *Spencer* farther alluding, thus closeth his Stanza.

Ne was it Iland then, ne was it paisde
Amid the Ocean waues, ne was it sought
Of Merchants farre, for profites therein praisde,
But was all desolate, and of some thought
By Sea to haue beene from the Celticke Mainland brought.

Which as a matter meerly coniecturall (because it is not plaine that there were no Ilands nor hils before

before *Noahs* floud) I leaue at large: *Virgill* surely (of all *Poets* the most learned) when describing the Shield which *Vulcan* forged (in *Virgils* braine) for *Æneas*, he cals the *Morini* (people about *Callis*) *the outmost men*, doth onely meane that they were Westward, the furtheſt Inhabitants vpon the Continent, ſignifying withall that *Britaine* as being an Iland, lay out of the world: but yet not out of the knowledge of men, for the Commodities thereof inuited the famous Greeke Colonies of Merchants, which dwelt at *Maſſilia* in *France*, to venture hither, as hath beene well obſerued out of *Strabo*.

(7) And as *Iulius Cæſar* was the firſt Romane which euer gaue an attempt to conquer it, ſo will we cloſe its prayſes with a late Epigram, concerning the outward face of the Iſle, and the motiue of *Cæſars* comming.

ALBIONIS *vertex frondoſo crine ſuperbit.*
Arboreas frondes plurimus ales habet.
Gramineam Montes & fundunt paſcua pubem;
Et carpunt, circum paſcua, gramenones:
Sed LATII *caruit potioribus Inſula donis,*
Victori potior Gloria ni LATIO.

Albions *high tops her woody lockes farre ſhew,*
With quiers of chanting Birds theſe Woods reſounding.
Her Downes and Meadowes cladin verdant hew,
Meadowes and Downes with flockes and heards abounding.
Latium *had greater Wealth, yet* Cæſar *thought,*
To Britiſh *Glory,* Latiums *Wealth worth nought.*

(8) The

(8) The diuision of *Britaine* concerning the gouernment and Territories thereof, at such time as *Cæsar* here arriued, doth not sufficiently appeare. *Cæsar* himselfe makes so sparing mention therein, that we haue little cause to beleeue *Florus*, where he makes *Liuie* say, that after *Cæsar* had slaine an huge multitude of *Britaines*, *he subdued the residue of the Ile*, but rather with exquisite *Horace*, that he did not at all touch them, as the word *intactus* doth in him purport.

(9) Kings they were, and therefore that diuision which was here in *Cæsars* time, was into *Kingdomes*; the old names of whole Nations, as also the knowledge of their seuerall abodes, hidden vnder the rubbish of so many ages, haue of late with infinite labours and exquisite iudgement, beene probably restored and abounded; yet that no mans expectation and desire be too much frustrated, reason wils that we briefly set forth such diuisions of the Land, as many repute not ancient onely, but authenticke.

(10) Our seeming ancient Historians begin it at *Brute*, who to euery of his three sonnes gaue a part, called presently after their names; as *Loegria* to *Locrine* his eldest sonne: *Cambria* to *Camber* his second sonne; and *Albania* to *Albanist* his third sonne: And doubtlesse, if there had beene more Nations of fame in this Iland, *Brute* should haue had more sonnes fathered on him: which conceit some ascribe to *Monmouth*, holding that before him it was neuer so diuided.

(11) *Ptolemie* naming *Britaine* the *Great* and the *Lesse*, hath beene by some mistaken, as so diuiding this Iland into two parts; but his proportion and distance from the *Æquator*, compared with his Geographicall description will euince, that he calleth this our Iland *Great Britaine*, and *Ireland Britaine the Lesse*.

(12) Howbeit some later doe make indeed the South and more Champion to be called *Great Britaine*, and the North more Mountainous, *Britaine the Lesse*; whose Inhabitants anciently were distinguished into the *Maiata*, and *Caledony*, and now by the *Scots* are into *Heghlandmen* and *Lawlandmen*.

landmen. But that *Northerne* clime being more piercing for the *Romans* constitutions, and *lesse profitable or fruitfull*, they set their bounds not farre from *Edinburgh*, and altogether neglected the other parts more Northward.

(13) This neerer part of *Britaine* they then diuided into two parts; for the more Southerne tract, together with *Wales*, *Dio* termeth the *Higher*, and that more Northward the *Lower*, as by the seats of their Legions doth appeare; for the second *Legion Augusta* (which kept at *Caerleon* in *South-Wales*) and the twentieth called *Victrix* (which remained at *Chester*) he placeth in the *Higher Britaine*: but the sixt *Legion* surnamed also *Victrix*, resident at *Yorke*, serued (as he writeth) in the *Lower Britaine*; which diuision, as seemeth, was made by *Seuerus* the Emperour, who hauing vanquished *Albinus*, Generall of the *Britaines*, and reduced their State vnder his obedience, diuided the gouernment thereof into two Prouinces, and placed two Prefects ouer the same.

(14) After this againe the *Romanes* did apportion *Britaine* into three parts, whose limits our *great Antiquary* assigneth by the ancient *Archiepiscopall* Seates, grounding his coniecture on the saying of Pope *Lucius*, who affirmes that the Ecclesiasticall Iurisdictions of the Christians, accorded with the precincts of the Romane Magistrates, & that their Archbishops had their Sees in those Cities wherein their Presidents abode: so that the ancient Seates of the three Archbishops here, being *London* in the East, *Caerleon* in the West, and *Yorke* in the North; *Londons* Diocesse (as seemeth) made *Britaine prima*; *Caerleon*, *Britaine secunda*; and *Yorke*, *Maxima Cæsariensis*.

(15) But in the next age, when the power of their Presidents began to grow ouer-great, they againe diuided *Britaine* into fiue parts, adding to the three former *Valentia* and *Flauia Cæsariensis*: the first of which two seemeth to haue beene the Northerly part of *Maxima Cæsariensis*, recouered from the *Picts* and *Scots* by *Theodosius* the Generall, vnder *Valence* the Emperour, and in honour of him, named *Valentia*: and *Flauia* may be coniectured to receiue the name from *Flauius* the Emperour (sonne of *Theodosius*) for that we reade not of the name *Britaine Flauia*, before his time. (16)

(16) So theſe fiue partitions had their limits aſſigned after this manner: *Britaine prima* contained thoſe coaſts that lay betwixt *Thameſis*, the *Seuerne*, and the *Britiſh Sea*: *Britaine ſecunda* extended from *Seuerne* vnto the *Iriſh* Seas, containing the Country that we now call *Wales*: *Flauia Cæſarienſis*, was that which lay betwixt the Riuers *Humber* and *Tyne*: and *Valentia* from the ſaid Riuer, and *Picts wall* reached vnto the Rampire neere *Edenburgh* in *Scotland*, the fartheſt part that the *Romanes* poſſeſſed when this diuiſion was in vſe. For the ſeuerall people inhabiting all thoſe parts, with their ancient Names & Borders (whether deſigned by the *Romans*, or the old *Britaines*) together with our moderne *Names* and *Shires*, anſwerable to each of them: we will referre you to the Tables thereof elſewhere.

(17) This whole Prouince of *Britaine*, as in our Hiſtory ſhall appeare, was highly eſteemed of the Emperours themſelues, aſſuming as a glorious ſurname *Britannicus*: comming thither in perſon ouer thoſe dangerous and ſcarce knowne Seas; here marrying, liuing, and dying; enacting here Lawes for the whole Empire, & giuing to thoſe Captaines that ſerued here, many Enſignes of great honor; yea *Claudius* gaue *Plautius* (the firſt Prefect of that Prouince) the right hand, as he accompanyed him in his Triumph: and his owne Triumph of *Britaine* was ſet out with ſuch magnificence, that the Prouinces brought in golden Crownes of great waight, the Gouernours commanded to attend, and the very Captaines permitted to be preſent at the ſame: A Nauall Coronet was fixed vpon a pinnacle of his Pallace, Arches and Trophees were rayſed in *Rome*, and himſelfe on his aged knees mounted the ſtaires into the Capitoll, ſupported by his two ſonnes in Law: ſo great a ioy conceiued he in himſelfe for the Conqueſt of ſome ſmall portion of *Britaine*.

(18) How the *Romans* found it, held it, and left it, as times ripened and rottened their ſucceſſe, with the Names, the Inhabitants, Manners & Reſiſters, I leaue to be purſued in the following Hiſtories: and will onely now ſhew thee theſe three Kingdomes, that are (in preſent) the chiefe Bodies of *Great Britaines Monarchie*; two of which (*Scotland* and *Ireland*) ſhall in their due places haue their farther and more particular Deſcriptions.

THE KINGDOME OF ENGLAND
Part of Scotland
PART OF IRELAND
The Angle sey
Man Isle
Irish Sea
The German Ocean
Wight
The Scale of Miles
2

CHAPTER II.

THE *Saxons* glory now neere to expire, by his appointment who holdeth both times and Kingdomes in his all-ordering hand; their owne Swords being the Instruments, and the *Danes* the maules that beat their beautifull Diadem into pieces; the *Normans*, a stirring Nation, (neyther expected, nor much feared) vnder the leading of *William* their Duke, and encouragement of the *Romane* Bishop (an vsuall promoter here of broken titles) made hither sodainly into *England*, who in one onely battell, with the title of his sword and slaughter of *Herold*, set the Emperiall Crowne thereof vpon his owne head: which no sooner was done, but the *English* went downe, and the *Normans* lording it, became *Owners of those Cities which themselues neuer built; possessed those Vineyards which they neuer planted; dranke of those Wells which they neuer had digged; and inhabited those houses, filled with riches, for which they neuer had laboured*: for they found it to be as *the land whereupon the Lord set his eye, euen from the beginning to the end of the yeare*: not onely *drinking water of the raine of heauen*, but hauing also *riuers of waters and fountaines in her valleyes, and without all scarsitie, whose stones are yron, and out of whose mountaines is digged brasse*. This made them more resolute at first to settle themselues in this faireſt and fruitfullest part of the Iland; the Conquerour vsing all policie both Martiall and Ciuill, to plant his posteritie here for euer. How he found the Land gouerned we shewed in the *Heptarchy*; but his restlesse thoughts were not contented with conquering the Nation and their Land, vnlesse he also ouercame their very *Customes*, *Lawes*, and *Language*.

(2) Touching the distribution of the Kingdome, whereas other Kings before him made vse of it, chiefly for the good of the people, and better ministring of Iustice, he made vse of it, to know the wealth of his Subiects, and to enrich his Coffers: for *he caused a description to be made of all England, how*

how much land euery one of his Barons poſſeſſed; how many Knights fees, how many Plow lands, how many in villanage, how many head of beaſts, yea how much ready money euery man from the greateſt, to the leaſt did poſſeſſe, and what rents might be made of euery mans poſſeſſion: the Booke of which inquiſition (yet in the Exchequer) was called *Domeſday*, for the generalitie of that Iudgement on all the Land: Whereunto we may adde his other diſtribution of this Land (worſe then any former) when *thruſting the Engliſh out of their poſſeſſions, he diſtributed their inheritances to his Souldiers; yet ſo, that all ſhould be held of the King, as of the onely true Lord and poſſeſſor.*

(3) For the Lawes by which he meant to gouerne, he held one excellent rule and purpoſe, which was, that *a People ought to be ruled by Lawes written and certaine*: for otherwiſe new Iudges would ſtill bring new Iudgements: and therefore he cauſed *twelue to be choſen out of euery Countie, which ſhould on their oath, without inclining one way or other, neither adding nor detracting, open vnto him all their ancient Lawes and Cuſtomes*. By whoſe relation vnderſtanding that three ſorts of Lawes formerly were in the Land, *Merchenlage, Weſt Saxonlage, Danelage*; he had preferred theſe laſt, (himſelfe and people being anciently deriued from thoſe Northerne people) had not all the Barons bewayling to the King, *how grieuous it was for a Land to be iudged by thoſe Lawes which they vnderſtood not, altered his reſolute purpoſe*: yet in bringing in the ſtrange formes of *Norman* Proceſſe, and pleading in the *French* tongue (which continued till *Edward* the thirds time,) that grieuance was but ſlenderly preuented. So likewiſe did he much alter the old Courts of Iuſtice, where theſe Lawes ſhould be miniſtred: but whereas the ancient Kings of *England*, according to *Moſes* his example, ſate in perſon in the ſeate of Iuſtice, to right the greater affayres of their Subiects, as *William Lambert* ſheweth in King *Alfred, Edgar, Canutus, &c.* and proues out of the Kings Oath, out of *Bracton, Britaine, Saxon Lawes, &c.* King *William* not onely continued this; but beſides erected ſome other Courts of Iuſtice, as the Exchequer, and certaine Courts and Seſſions to be held foure times euery yeare: appointing

pointing both Iudges (ſome to heare cauſes, others to whom appeales ſhould be made, but none from them) and alſo *Preſidts to looke to good orders*. Thoſe laſt *Polydor* calleth *Iuſtices of Peace*; but their inſtitution ſeemes to be farre later: and no leſſe is his errour on the other ſide, in ſaying the Conquerour firſt inſtituted Sheriffes, and the tryall by twelue men, which were both ancienter.

(4) And becauſe the Conquerour, for honour of Biſhops, cauſed them to remoue from ſmall obſcure places to Cities of more renowne; we haue therefore reſerued to this laſt place that diuiſion of this Kingdome, which is according to *Iuriſdiction Epiſcopall*. Formerly in the yeare of ſaluation, 636. *Honorius* the fift Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, firſt diuided *England* into Pariſhes, which at this day are contained vnder their ſeuerall *Dioceſans*, and theſe againe vnder their two *Metropolitanes*, (*Canterbury* and *Yorke*) in manner following.

CANTERBVRIE.

Biſhoprickes.	Counties,	Pariſhes.
Canterbury.	*Kent.*	257.
Rocheſter.		98.
London.	*Eſſex.* *Middleſex.* *Hertford-ſhire part.*	623.

Lincolne

Bishoprickes.	Counties.	Parishes.
Lincolne.	*Lincoln-shire.* *Leicester-shire.* *Huntington.* *Bedford-shire.* *Buckingham-shire.* *Hertford-shire part.*	1255.
Chicheſter.	*Hertford-shire.* *Suſſex.*	250.
Wincheſter.	*Haut-shire.* *Surrey.* *Wight Iſle.* *Gerneſey Iſle.* *Ierſey Iſle.*	362.
Salisbury.	*Wilt-shire.* *Berk-shire.*	248.
Exeſter.	*Dauon-shire.* *Cornewall.*	604.

Bishoprickes.	Counties.	Parishes.
Bath and Wells.	*Somerset-shire.*	388.
Glocester.	*Glocester-shire.*	287.
Worcester.	*Worcester-shire.*	241.
	Warwicke-shire.	
	Warwicke-shire part.	
Lichfield and Coventry.	*Staffords-shire.*	557.
	Derby-shire.	
	Shrop-shire part.	
	Shrop-shire part.	
Hereford.	*Hereford-shire.*	313.
	Cambridge-shire.	
Ely	*Ely-Isle.*	141.
	Norfolke.	
Norwich.	*Suffolke.*	1121.

Oxford.

Bishoprickes.	Counties.	Parishes.
Oxford.	*Oxford-shire.*	195.
Peterborow.	*Northamton.* *Rutland-shire.*	293.
Bristow.	*Dorset-shire.* *Glamorgan.*	236.
Landaffe.	*Monmouth-shire.* *Brecknock-shire.* *Radnor-shire.*	177.
S. David.	*Pembroke-shire.* *Caermarden.*	308.
Bangor.	*Caernarvon-shire.* *Anglesey Isle.* *Merioneth-shire.* *Denbigh-shire.*	107.
S. Asaph.		

Bishoprickes.	Counties.	Parishes.
S. Asaph.	Denbigh-shire part. / Flint shire part.	121.

YORKE.

Yorke.	Yorke-shire. / Nottingham-shire.	581.
Chester.	Cheshire. / Richmond-shire. / Cumberland part. / Lanca-shire. / Flint part.	256.
Carlile.	Cumberland part. / Westmorland	93.
Durham.	Durham. / Northumberland.	135.

Soder.

Bishoprickes.	Counties,	Parishes.
Sodor.	*Man Iland.*	17.

Totall	Bishoprickes.	Parishes
	27.	9285.

(5) To speake nothing of these twentie-eight Flamins the Priests of Idolatry, and the three Arch-Flamins, whose seates were at *London*, *Caerlion*, and *Yorke*; all of them conuerted by King *Lucius* into Christian Bishops Sees: let vs onely insist vpon the three last, by the same King appointed to be Metropolitanes ouer the rest; among whom *London* is said to be chiefe: whose first Christian Arch-bishop was *Thean*, the builder of S. *Peters* Church in *Cornehill* for his *Cathedrall*, as by an ancient Table there lately hanging, was affirmed, and tradition to this day doth hold. Our *British* Historians doe bring a succession of fifteene Arch-bishops, to haue sate from his time vnto the comming of the *Saxons*, whose last was *Vodine*, slaine by King *Vortiger*, for reprehending his heathenish marriage with *Rowen*, the Daughter of *Hengist*. At what time began the misery of the Land, and of holy Religion,

gion, both which they layd waſt vnder their prophane feete: vntill *Ethelbert* of *Kent*, the firſt Chriſtian *Saxon* King, aduanced Chriſtianitie, & *Auguſtine* to the Arch-biſhopricke of *Canterbury*, when *London* vnder *Melitus* became ſubiect to that See.

(6) At *Caerlion* vpon *Vske*, in the time of great *Arthur*, ſate *Dubritius*, a man excellently learned, and of an holy conuerſation: he had ſate Biſhop of *Landaffe* a long time, and with *Germanus* and *Lupus*, two *French* Biſhops, greatly impugned the Pelagian Hereſie, infecting at that time the Iland very farre, whoſe fame and integritie was ſuch, that he was made Arch-biſhop of all *Wales*: but growne very old, he reſigned the ſame vnto *Dauid* his Diſciple, a man of greater birth, but greater auſteritie of life, who by conſent of King *Arthur*, remoued his Arch-biſhops See vnto *Menenia*, a place very ſolitary and meete for meditation: the miracles of the man, (which are ſaid to be many) changed both the name of the place into his owne, and robbed *Caerlion* of her Archiepiſcopall ſeate: This See of S. *Dauids*, (as in an ancient Regiſter belonging to that Church is recorded) had ſeauen Biſhops Suffraganes ſubiect vnto it, which were *Exceter*, *Bathe*, *Hereford*, *Landaffe*, *Bangor*, *S. Aſaph*, and *Ferns* in *Ireland*: notwithſtanding, eyther for want of Pall, carried into *Britanny* by Arch-biſhop *Sampſon*, in a dangerous infection of ſickneſſe, either by pouertie or negligence, it loſt that Iuriſdiction, and in the dayes of King *Henry* the firſt, became ſubiect to the See of *Canterbury*.

(7) *Yorke* hath had better ſucceſſe then eyther of the former, in retayning her originall honour, though much impaired in her circuit, challenging to haue beene ſometime Metropolitane ouer all the Biſhops in *Scotland*: and although it was made equall in honour and power with *Canterbury*, by Pope *Gregory*, as *Beda* relateth, and had twelue Suffragan Biſhoprickes that owed obedience, onely foure now acknowledge *Yorke* their Metropolitane, but *Canterbury* the Superiour: for *William* the Conquerour thinking it dangerous to haue two in like authoritie, leaſt the one ſhould ſet on his Crowne, and the other ſtrike it off, left *Yorke* to be a Primate, but *Canterbury* onely the Primate of all *England*.

(8) That

(8) That *Lichfield* was made an Archiepiſcopall See by Pope *Hadrian* the firſt, at the ſuit of *Offa*, the great King of *Mercia*, is manifeſted by *Mathew* of *Weſtminſter*, vnto whoſe Iuriſdiction were aſſigned the Biſhoprickes of *Wincheſter*, *Hereford*, *Leiceſter*, *Sidnaceſter*, *Helmham*, and *Dunwich*, and whoſe firſt and laſt Arch biſhop was *Aldwin* That *Wincheſter* alſo had intended an Archiepiſcopall Pall, the ſame Author recordeth, when *Henry Bloys*, of the bloud royall, greatly contended with the Arch biſhop of *Canterbury*, for ſuperioritie, vnder the pretence of being Cardinall *de Latere*; to him an Archiepiſcopall Pall was ſent, with power and authoritie ouer ſeauen Churches, but he dying before that the deſigne was done, the See of *Wincheſter* remained in ſubiection to *Canterbury*. And that (long before) the See of *Dorcheſter* by *Oxford*, had the Iuriſdiction of an Arch-biſhop, is apparant by thoſe Prouinces that were vnder his Dioceſſe, which were *Wincheſter*, *Oxford*, *Lincolne*, *Saliſbury*, *Briſtow*, *Wells*, *Lichfield*, *Cheſter*, and *Exceſter*; and the firſt Biſhop of this great circuit, *Berinus*, was called the Apoſtle and Biſhop of the Weſt *Saxons*: which in his next ſucceſſor was diuided into two parts, *Wincheſter* and *Dorcheſter*, and not long after into *Lichfield*, *Sidnaceſter*, and *Legeceſter*; and laſtly, the See remoued from *Dorcheſter* to *Lincolne*, as now it is. And thus farre for the diuiſion of this Realme, both Politicke and Eccleſiaſticke, as it hath ſtood and ſtands at this day.

(9) But the whole Ilands diuiſion, by moſt certaine Record was anciently made, when *Iulius Agricola* drew a trench or fortification vpon that narrow ſpace of ground betwixt *Edenbrough Frith*, and *Dunbreaton Bay*, making the Southerne part a Prouince vnto the Romane Empire. Afterwards *Hadrian* the Emperour ſeeing perhaps the Prouince too ſpacious to be well gouerned without great expenſe, drew backe theſe limits almoſt fourteſcore miles ſhorter, euen to the mouth of the River *Tyne*, whence he fortified with a wall of admirable worke vnto *Carlile*, which ſtood the Lands border, while it ſtood as a *Romane* Prouince: yet the conquering *Saxons* did ſpread againe ouer thoſe bounds, and (as ſeemeth) enlarged their gouernment to that firſt Tract, as by this inſcription in a Stone Croſſe, ſtanding vpon a Bridge ouer the water of *Frith*, appeareth. Iam

I am a free March as Paſſengers may ken,
To Scots, to Britaines, and to Engliſhmen.

(10) But afterward *William* the Conquerour, and *Malcolme* King of *Scotland*, falling to an agreement for their limits, arreared a Croſſe vpon Stanemore, where on the one ſide the portraiture and Armes of the King of *England* was ſculptured, and of the King of *Scots* on the other (a piece whereof is yet remaining there neere to the Spittle) thence called the Key-Croſſe, there erected to be a Meare-ſtone to either Kingdome. His ſucceſſors alſo aboliſhed the two partitions in the Weſt, whereby the *Welſh* became one Nation and Kingdome with the *Engliſh*. It is alſo ſaid that King *Stephen* to purchaſe friendſhip with the *Scottiſh Nation*, gaue vnto their King the Countie of *Cumberland*, who with it held both *Weſtmorland* and *Northumberland*; but as *Newbrigenſis* writeth, he reſtored them to King *Henry* the ſecond, wiſely conſidering his great power and right to thoſe parts.

(11) The laſt knowne borders were from the *Sulway* in the Weſt bay, along the Cheuiot hills, vnto the water of *Tweed* by *Barwicke* in the Eaſt, to maintaine which, on each part many Lawes haue beene made, and many inrodes, robberies, and fewdes practiſed; all which by the hand of God is now cut off, and by the rightfull ſucceſſion of King IAMES our Soueraigne, who hath broken downe the partition of this great Iſland, and made the extreames of two Kingdomes, the very midſt of his great vnited Empire.

LONDON
The Ile of Greane
The Ile of Shepey
Whitstable
Haw
Ile of Thanet
St Nicholas
Sarre
Reculuer
Chisle
Hearne
Sturry
Dunstons
Feuersham
Sittingbom
Osprenge
Milsted
Canterbury
Chartham
Chilham
Milton
Kingston
Egerton
Wye
Denton
Wotton
Douer
Elham
Willesboro
Selindur
Stansted
Lyming
Folkston
Dimne
Dym church
Globesden gut
Rumney
Stone end
Ruckling
Appledore
Lydde
Gutforde
Winchelsey
Bromhill
Kynsnorth
Mumforde
Shadoxherst
Orlaston
Ashford
Hedcorne
Mardē
Singrden
Biddenden
Cranbrok
Teterden
Benenden
Newenden
Combwell
Hamsted
Asherst
Lamberherst
Brenchely
Tuydley
Heuer
Rensherst
Leigh
Broxham
Timbridge
Hadloe
Seuenok
Westram
Ingham
Meteworth
Brasted
Wickham
Chelsfeild
Orpington
Keston
Heys
Lwsham
Bromley
Erith
Grenwich
Blockhouse
Greenhith
Dartforde
Darent
Horton Kerby
Farmingham
Aynsforde
Snoadland
Shorham
Otford
Aylesford
Maidston
Stroud
Cliff
Stoke
Hoo
Grauesend
Cast
Rochester
Wolbar
Tunstall
Burham
Frensted
Throughle
Godmarsha
Buckwell
Calehill
Kennington
Hollingshore
Leedes
Loose
Hunton
Langley
Munchelsey
Ashford
Wilmington
Chisthurst
Mary
Cray
Westram
Kent
Sandwich
Bredge
Baram
Deal
Cast
Wallmer
Gusk
Acrise
Houghāe
Ile
Well
Ashe
Grauency
Hearne
Dunstons
Canterbury
Chilham
Kingston
Wye
Denton
Wotton
Lyming
Stansted
Hith
Dimne
Ruckling
Appledore
Lydde
Gutforde
Winchelsey
Bromhill
Kent
Sussex
Parte of Sus
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
The Scale of Miles

KENT.

CHAPTER III.

KENT, the firſt Prouince appearing in the South of this Kingdome, is bounded vpon the North with the famous Riuer *Thamiſis*: on the Eaſt with the *Germane Ocean*: on the South with *Suſſex* and the narrow Seas: and vpon the Weſt with *Suſſex* and *Surrey*. The length thereof extended from *Langley* in the Weſt, vnto *Ramſgate* Eaſtward in the Iſle of *Thanet*, is about 53. Engliſh miles. From *Rother* in the South, vnto the Iſle of *Graine* Northward, the bredth is not much aboue 26. and the whole circumference about 160. miles.

(2) Informe it ſomewhat reſembleth the head of a hammer or Battle-axe, and lyeth corner-wiſe into the Sea: by *Strabo*, *Cæſar*, *Diodorus*, and *Ptolemie*, called *Cantium*, of *Cant* or *Canton*, an *Angle* or *Corner*: either of *Caine* a *Britiſh* word, which ſignifieth *Buſhes* or *Woods*, whereof that Countie in thoſe former times was plentifully ſtored.

(3) The ayre, though not very cleere, becauſe of the vapours ariſing from the Sea, and Riuers that environ the ſame, is both wholeſome and temperate, as ſeated neereſt to the *Equinoctiall*, and the furtheſt from the *North Pole*, not touched with cold as the other parts of the Land are.

(4) The ſoile towards the Eaſt is vneuen, riſing into little hils, the Weſt more leuell and woody, in all places fruitfull, and in plentie equals any other of the Realme, yea, and in ſome things hath the beſt eſteeme: as in Broad-clothes, Fruits, and feedings for Cattell. Onely Mines (except Iron) are wanting: all things elſe deliuered with a prodigall heart and liberall hand

(5) Sundry nauigable Riuers are in *Kent*, whereof *Medwey*, that diuideth the ſhire in the midſt, is chiefe; in whoſe boſome ſecurely rideth his Majeſties *Nauy Royall*, the walls of the Land, and terrours of the Seas; beſides ten others of name and account, that open with twenty Creeks and Hauens

uens for Ships arriuage into this Land, foure of them bearing the name of *Cinque Ports*, are places of great ſtrength and priuiledges, which are *Doner*, *Sandwich*, *Rumney*, and *Winchelſey*: among which *Douer* with the Caſtle is accounted by *Mathew Paris* the Monke, the locke and key to the whole Realme of *England*; and by *Iohn Roſſe* and *Lidgate* is ſaid to be built by *Iulius Cæſar*, fatall onely for the death of King *Stephen*, and ſurrender of King *Iohn* therein hapning.

(6) A conceit is, that *Goodwin Sands* were ſunke for the ſinnes of himſelfe and his ſonnes. Shelues indeed that dangerouſly lye on the North-eaſt of this Countie, and are much feared of all *Nauigators*. Theſe formerly had beene firme ground, but by a ſodaine inundation of the Sea were ſwallowed vp, as at the ſame time a great part of *Flanders* and the *Low Countries* were: and the like alſo at the ſame time befell in *Scotland*, as *Hector Boetius* their *Hiſtoriographer* writeth. A like accident hapned in the yeare 1586 the fourth day of *Auguſt*, in this Countie, at *Mottingham*, a Towne eight miles from *London*, ſodainly the ground began to ſinke, and three great Elmes thereon growing, were carryed ſo deepe into the bowels of the earth, that no part of them could any more be ſeene, the hole left in compaſſe foureſcore yards about, and a line of fiftie fadomes plummed into it doth finde no bottome.

(7) The Kentiſh people in *Cæſars* time were accounted the ciuilleſt among the *Britaines*: and as yet eſteeme themſelues the freeſt Subiects of the *Engliſh*, not conquered, but compounded with by the *Normans*: and herein glory, that their King and Commons of all the *Saxons* were the firſt Chriſtians, conuerted in *Anno* 596. yea, and long before that time alſo *Kent* receiued the faith: for it is recorded that *Lucius* the firſt Chriſtian *Britiſh* King in this Land, built a Church to the name and ſeruice of Chriſt, within the Caſtle of *Douer*, endowing it with the Tolle of the ſame Hauen.

(8) This Countie is enriched with two Cities and Biſhops Sees, ſtrengthened with 27. Caſtles, graced with 8. of his Majeſties moſt Princely Houſes, traded with 24. Market-Townes, and beautified

beautified with many ſtately and gorgeous buildings The chiefeſt Citie thereof, the Metropolitan and Arch-biſhops See, is *Canterbury*, built (as our *Britiſh Hiſtorians* report) 900 yeares before the birth of Chriſt; by *Henry* of *Huntington*, called *Caier Kent*, wherein (as M. *Lambard* ſaith) was erected the firſt Schoole of profeſſed Arts and Sciences, and the ſame a patterne vnto *Sigibert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, for his foundation at *Cambridge*: notwithſtanding by the computation of time, this *Sigibert* was ſlaine by *Penda* King of *Mercia*, thirtie yeares before that *Theodore* the *Grecian* was Biſhop of *Canterbury*, who is ſaid to be the erector of that Academie. But certaine it is, that *Auſtin* the Monke had made this Citie famous before that time, by the conuerſion of the *Saxons* vnto Chriſtianitie, and in building a moſt magnificent Church to Gods ſeruice, wherein eight of their Kings haue beene interred, but all their Monuments ſince ouer ſhadowed by the height of *Beckets* Tombe, that for glory, wealth, and ſuperſtitious worſhips, equalized the *Pyramides* of *Egypt*, or the *Oracle* of *Delphos*, yet now with *Dagon* is fallen before the *Arke of God*.

This Citie hath beene honoured with the preſence and Coronations of King *Iohn* and Queene *Iſabell* his wife, with the marriages of King *Henry* the third, and of King *Edward* the firſt, and with the interments of *Edward* the *Blacke Prince*, King *Henry* the fourth, and of Queene *Ioan* his wife: as *Feuerſham* is with the burials of King *Stephen*, and of *Maud* his Queene and wife But as in glory ſo in aduerſitie hath this Citie borne a part, being diuers times afflicted by the *Danes*, but moſt eſpecially in the dayes of King *Ethelred*, who in that reuenge of their maſſacre, made hauock of all, and herein ſlew forty three thouſand and two hundred perſons, the tenth beſides reſerued to liue. Afterward it recouered breath and beautie by the liberalitie of Biſhop *Lanford*; Charters and Priuiledges by King *Henry* the third; ſtrength in Trench and Fortifications from King *Richard* the ſecond; and laſtly, Wals for her defence by *Simon Sudbury* Arch-biſhop of that See: whole Graduation is placed for Latitude 51. 25. and parallelized for Longitude 22 8. her ſiſter *Rocheſter* differing not much in either degree.

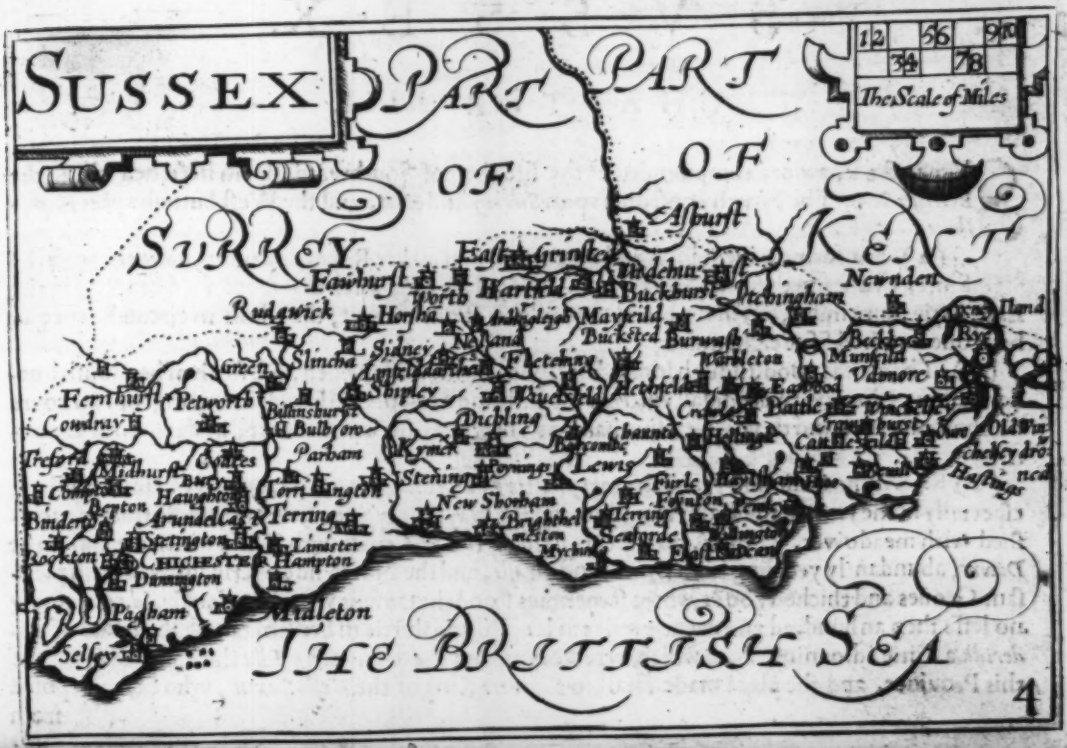
(9) Which

(9) Which Citie (as *Beda* ſaith) was built by one *Roſ*, Lord of the ſame, though ſome aſcribe the foundation of the Caſtle to *Iulius Cæſar*, and hath beene often ruinated by the iniuries of warre, both in the times when the *Saxons* ſtroue for ſuperioritie among themſelues, wherein this Citie was layd waſte, *Anno* 680. as alſo in the aſſaults of their common enemy the *Danes*, who about the yeare 884. from *France* ſailed vp the Riuer *Medwey*, and beſieged the ſame, ſo that had not King *Elfred* ſpeedily come to the reſcue, it had beene ouerthrowne by thoſe *Pagans*. And againe in *Anno* 999. the *Danes* miſerably ſpoiled this Citie in the time of King *Ethelred*: neither hath it ſtood ſafe from danger ſince (though not defaced ſo much by warre) for twice hath it beene ſore endammaged by chance of fire: the firſt was in the raigne of King *Henry* the firſt, *Anno* 1130. himſelfe being preſent with moſt of his Nobilitie, for the conſecration of the Cathedrall Church of S. *Andrew*. And againe almoſt wholly conſumed about the latter end of the Raigne of King *Henry* the ſecond, *Anno* 1177. Yet after all theſe calamities it recouered ſome ſtrength againe, by the bountie of King *Henry* the third, both in buildings, and in ditching her about for defence.

(10) Ciuill broyles and diſſentions hath this Countie beene burdened with, and that not onely vnder the *Saxons* and *Danes*, whoſe deſolations were many and grieuous, but alſo by other rebellions ſince the *Normans* Conqueſt, both in thoſe infamous inſurrections, called *The Barons Warres*, in the raigne of King *Henry* the Third, wherein much harme was done: as alſo vnder King *Richard* the ſecond, when *Wat Tiler*, Captaine of a dreadfull commotion, aſſembled at *Black-heath*, *Mile end*, and in *London*, doing many outrages, where in *Smithfield* he was laſtly ſtrucke downe by *William Walworth* then Maior of the Citie, and worthily ſlaine for his notorious treaſons. Againe, vpon *Black-heath*, *Michael Ioſeph*, the Lord *Dawbeny*, with their Corniſh Rebels, were ouerthrowne by King *Henry* the ſeauenth, *Anno* 1497.

(11) Kent

(11) *Kent* in the time of *Iulius Cæsar* was gouerned by foure seuerall Kings. Vnder *Vortigern* the *Britaine*, by a Lieutenant called *Guorong*, from whom the said King gaue it to *Hengist* the *Saxon*, in fauour of his Daughter *Rowen*, who seeking to make himselfe absolute King thereof, eight yeares after his first entrance, fought a victorious battle against the *Britaines* neere vnto *Crayford*, and thenceforth accounted that Prouince his owne. Yet afterward *Vortimer* the valiant *Britaine*, gaue him battle at *Aylesford*, in the which both *Horsa* and *Catigern*, brethren to both the Generals, were slaine, and the *Saxons* driuen into the Isle of *Thanet*, their first assigned habitation, not daring to enter the Continent so long as *Vortimer* liued. *Catigern* was interred vpon that plaine, where to this day remaineth his Monument, being foure stones pitched in manner of the *Stonehenge*, and is vulgarly called *Circetebuste*. The like Monument was of *Horsa* at *Horsted*, which stormes and time haue now deuoured. *Hengist* made this Prouince a Kingdome for himselfe and successors, which name and power it retained the space of three hundred and twentie yeares, when *Egbert* King of the *West-Saxons* subdued and ioyned it to his owne: in which subiection it stood vntill the time of the *Normans*. Then it was giuen vnder the title of an Earledome by the Conquerour, vnto *Odo* Bishop of *Bayeux* his halfe-brother, whose successors in that dignitie were those most honourable Families, whose Armes and Names within this plot are blazed and expressed. It is diuided principally into fiue Lathes, subdiuided into 66. Hundreds, and them againe into 398. Parishes; and wherein had beene seated twentie-three Religious Houses.


SUSSEX
PART OF SURREY
PART OF KENT
The Scale of Miles
12
34
56
78
9 10
Ashurst
East Grinsted
Fawhurst
Worth
Hartfield
Buckhurst
Newnden
Rudgwick
Horsha
Mayfeild
Buckstead
Burwash
Slincha
Sidney
Green
Fletching
Warbleton
Vdimore
Fernhurst
Petworth
Shipley
Hethfeld
Battle
Cowdray
Bullinshurst
Bulbsoro
Dichling
Parham
Kymer
Lewis
Hastings
Midhurst
Coates
Stening
Hawghton
Torrington
Terring
New Shoreham
Bepton
Arundel Cas
Stetington
Limister
Hampton
Chichester
Dunnington
Pagham
Midleton
Selsey
THE BRITTISH SEA
4

SVSSEX.

CHAPTER IIII.

SVTH-SEX, a word compounded of the ſite thereof Southward; lyeth ſtretched along the *Brittiſh Seas*. The North confronts vpon *Surrey* and *Kent*, and the Weſt butteth vpon *Hampſhire*.

(2) For forme it lyeth long and narrow, ſo that all her Rapes doe runne quite through the Shire, & containeth from *Weſtharting* in the Weſt, to *Kent*-ditch that diuides it from *Kent* in the Eaſt, ſixtie foure miles, but in the broadeſt part little aboue twentie, the whole in circumference about one hundred fiftie eight miles.

(3) The ayre is good, though ſomewhat clouded with miſts, which ariſe forth of her South bordering Sea, who is very prodigall vnto her for Fiſh and Sea-fowle, though as ſparing for Harbours or Ships ariuage, and thoſe which ſhe hath, as vncertaine for continuance, as dangerous for entrance.

(4) Rich is the Soile and yeeldeth great plentie of all things neceſſary, but very ill for trauellers, eſpecially in the winter, the Land lying low and the wayes very deepe, whoſe middle tract is garniſhed with meadowes, paſtures, and Corn-fields: the Sea-coaſt with Hilles which are called the *Downs*, abundantly yeelding both *Graine* and *Graſſe*, and the North ſide ouerſhadowed with pleaſant Groues and thicke Woods, where ſometimes ſtood the famous wood *Andradſwald*, containing no leſſe then an hundred and twentie miles in length, and thirtie in bredth, taking the name of *Anderida* a Citie adioyning: both which were wonne from the *Britaines* by *Ella* the firſt *Saxon* King of this Prouince, and the place made fatall to *Sigebert* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, who being depoſed from

from his Royall Throne, was met in this Wood by a Swine-heard, and slaine in reuenge of his Lord, whom *Sigebert* had murdered.

(5) The ancient people in the *Romans* time were the *Regni*, of whom we haue spoken, and who were subdued by *Vespasian* the Leader of the second Legion vnder *Aulus Plautius*, Lieutenant in *Britaine* for *Claudius* the Emperour. But after the departure of the *Romanes*, this, with *Surrey* was made the *South-Saxons* Kingdome: yet that giuing place to the *West-Saxons*, as they in time to the *Normans*, it became a *Prouince* vnder the Conquerours power, who gaue to his followers much Land in these parts.

(6) The place of most account in this Shire is *Chichester*, by the *Britaines* called *Caer-ceri*, a Citie beautifull and large, and very well walled about, first built by *Cissa* the second King of the *South-Saxons*, wherein his Royall Palace was kept. And when King *William* the First had enacted that *Bishops Seas* should be translated out of small Townes vnto places of greater resort, the Residence of the Bishop (vntill then held at *Selsey*) was remoued to this Citie, where Bishop *Raulfe* began a most goodly Cathedrall Church: but before it was fully finished, by a sudden mischance of fire was quite consumed. Yet the same Bishop, with the helping liberalitie of King *Henry* the First, began it againe, and saw it wholly finished; whose beautie and greatnesse her fatall enemy still enuying, againe cast downe in the dayes of King *Richard* the First, and by her raging flames consumed the buildings both of it and the Bishops Palace adioyning, which *Seffrid* the second Bishop of that name reedified and built anew. And now to augment the honour of this place, the Citie hath borne the Title of an *Earledome*; whereof they of *Arundell* were sometimes so stiled. Whose Graduation for Latitude, is remoued from the Equator vnto the degree fiftie, fiftie fiue minutes; and for Longitude, obseruing the same point in the West, whence *Mercator* hath measured, are twentie degrees.

(7) With

(7) With whom for frequencie, bigneſſe, and building, the Towne *Lewes* ſeemeth to contend, where King *Athelſtan* appointed the mintage of his Moneyes, and *William de Warren* built a ſtrong Caſtle, whereunto the diſloyall *Barons* of King *Henry* the Third in warlike manner reſorted, and fought a great Battle againſt their owne Soueraigne and his ſonne, wherein the King had his Horſe ſlaine vnder him, *Richard*, King of the *Romans* ſurpriſed and taken in a Wind-mill, and Prince *Edward* deliuered vnto them vpon vnequall conditions of peace. But a greater Battle was fought at *Battle*, when the hazard of *England* was tryed in one dayes fight, and *Harold* the King gaue place to his *Conqueror* by loſing of his life, among ſixtie ſeuen thouſand nine hundred ſeuentie-foure Engliſh men beſides; whoſe bloud ſo ſpilt, gaue name to the place, in *French*, *Sangue lac*. And the ſoile naturally after raine becomming of a reddiſh colour, cauſed *William* of *Newbery* vntruely to write, *That if there fell any ſmall ſweet ſhowers in the place where ſo great a ſlaughter of the Engliſh-men was made, preſently ſweateth forth very freſh bloud out of the earth, as if the euidence thereof did plainly declare the voice of bloud there ſhed, and cryed ſtill from the earth vnto the Lord*

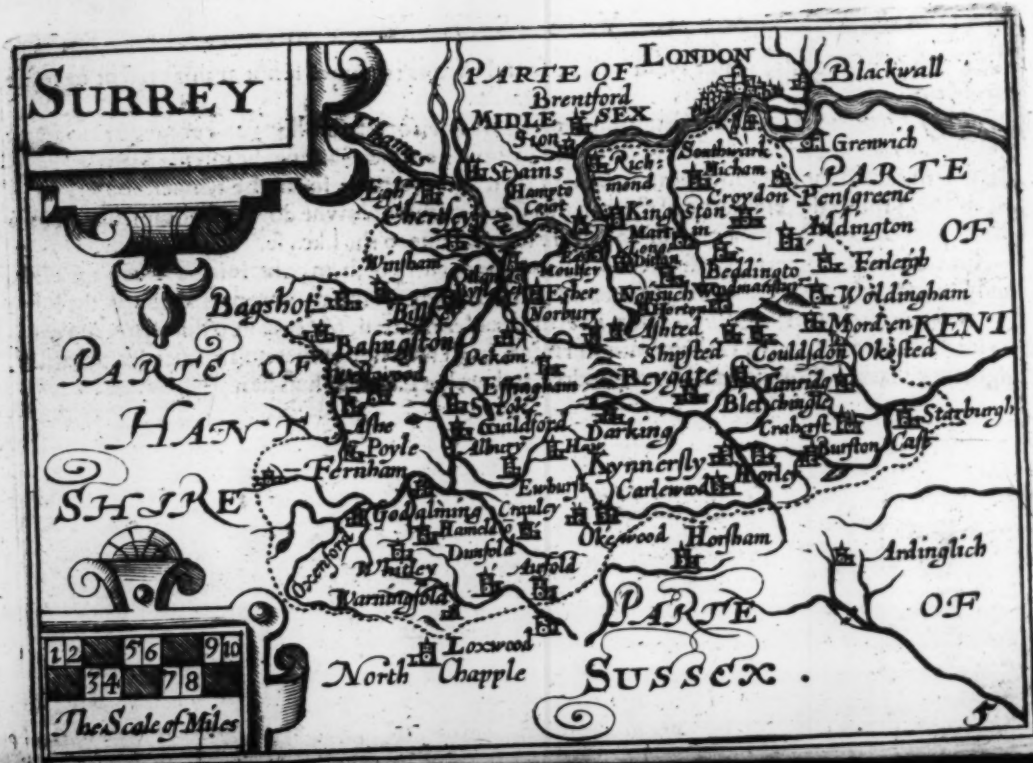
(8) But places of other note in this Shire are theſe: from *Baſham*, Earle *Harold* taking the Sea for his delight, in a ſmall Boat, was driuen vpon the Coaſt of *Normandie*, where by Duke *William* he was retained, till he had ſworne to make him King after *Edward Confeſſors* death; which oath being broken, the *Baſtard* arriued at *Peuſey*, and with his ſword reuenged that *Periurie*. At *Weſt-Wittering* alſo *Ella* the *Saxon* before him had landed for the conquering of thoſe parts, and gaue name to the ſhore from *Cimen* his ſon. But with greater glory doth *Gromebridge* raiſe vp her head, where *Charles* Duke of *Orleannes*, father to *Lewes* the twelfth, King of *France*, taken priſoner at *Agincourt*, was there a long time detained.

(9) The commodities of this Prouince are many and diuers, both in *Corne*, *Cattle*, *Woods*, *Iron*, and *Glaſſe*; which two laſt, as they bring great gaine to their poſſeſſors, ſo doe they impouriſh the

the Countie of Woods, whoſe want will be found in ages to come, if not at this preſent in ſome ſort felt.

(10) Great haue beene the deuotions of religious Perſons in building and conſecrating many houſes vnto the vſe and onely ſeruice of Chriſt; whoſe Beadmen abuſing the intents of their Founders, hath cauſed thoſe Foundations to lament their owne ruines: for in the tempeſtuous time of King *Henry* the Eight, eighteene of them in this Countie were blowne downe, whoſe fruit fell into the Lappes of ſome that neuer meant to reſtore them againe to the like vſe.

This Countie is principally diuided into ſixe Rapes, euery of them containing a Riuer, a Caſtle, and Forreſt in themſelues, beſides the ſeuerall Hundreds whereunto they are parted, that is, the Rape of *Chicheſter* into ſeuen, of *Arundell* into fiue, of *Bramber* into ten, of *Lewes* into thirteene, of *Peuenſey* into ſeuenteene, and of *Haſtings* into thirteene, in all fiftie ſixe; wherein are ſeated ten Caſtles, eighteene Market-Townes, and three hundred and twelue Pariſh-Churches.


SURREY
PARTE OF LONDON
Blackwall
Brentford
MIDLESEX
Thames
Stains
Richmond
Southwark
Micham
Grenwich
PARTE OF KENT
Croydon
Pensgreene
Hampton Court
Kingston
Martin
Aldington
Ferleigh
Beddington
Woldingham
Winsham
Bagshot
Esher
Norbury
Nonsuch
Ashted
Shipsted
Mordon
Okested
Couldsdon
Basingston
Dekam
Reygate
Tanridg
Blechingle
Craherst
Starburgh
Cast
Burston
Effingham
Stoke
Guildford
Albury
Darking
Hay
Kynnersly
Carlewood
Horley
Ashe
Poyle
Fernham
Ewhurst
Crauley
Godalming
Hameldon
Okewood
Horsham
Ardinglich
Oxenford
Whitley
Dunfold
Aufold
Warningfold
Loxwood
North Chapple
PARTE OF SUSSEX
PARTE OF HANTSHIRE
12 56 9 10
34 78
The Scale of Miles
5

SVRREY.

CHAPTER V.

SVRREY, by *Beda* called *Suthri*, lieth ſeparated vpon the North from the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Middleſex*, by the great Riuer *Thamiſis*; vpon the Eaſt *Kent* doth inbound it; vpon the South is held in with *Suſſex* and *Hampſhire*: and her Weſt part is bordered vpon by *Hamp-ſhire* and *Bark-ſhire*.

(2) The forme thereof is ſomewhat ſquare, and lieth by North and by Eaſt, whereof *Redrith* and *Frenſham* are the oppoſites, betwixt whom are extended thirtie-foure miles. The broadeſt part is from *Awfold* Southward, to *Thamiſis* by *Stanes*, and them aſunder twentie two: the whole in circumference is one hundred and twelue miles.

(3) The Heauens breathing ayre in this Shire is moſt ſweet and delectable, ſo that for the ſame cauſe many royall Palaces of our Princes are therein ſeated, and the Countrey better ſtored with game then with graine, inſomuch that this Countie is by ſome men compared vnto a home-ſpunne freeze-cloth, with a coſtly faire liſt, for that the out-verge doth exceed the middle it ſelfe. And yet is it wealthy enough both in Corne and Paſturage, eſpecially in *Holmeſdale*, and towards the Riuer of *Thamiſis*.

(4) In this Shire the *Regni* (an ancient people mentioned by *Ptolemie*) were ſeated, whom he brancheth further thorow *Suſſex* and ſome part of *Hamp-ſhire*. And in the wane of the *Romans* gouernment, when the Land was left to the will of Inuaders, the *South-Saxons* vnder *Ella* here erected their Kingdome, which with the firſt was raiſed, and ſooneſt found end. From them no doubt the Countie was named *Suth-rey*, as ſeated vpon the South of the Riuer; and now by contraction is called *Surrey*.

(5) And

(5) And albeit the Countie is barren of Cities or Townes of great eſtate, yet is ſhe ſtored with many Princely Houſes, yea and fiue of his Majeſties, ſo magnificently built, that of ſome ſhe may well ſay, no Shire hath none ſuch, as is *None-ſuch* indeed. And were not *Richmond* a fatall place of *Englands* beſt Princes, it might in eſteeme be ranked with the richeſt: for therein died the great Conquerour of *France*, King *Edward* the Third, the beautifull *Anne* daughter to *Charles* the Fourth, Emperour, and intirely beloued wife to King *Richard* the Second; the moſt wiſe Prince King *Henry* the Seuenth, and the rareſt of her Sexe, the Mirrour of Princes, Queene *Elizabeth*, the worlds loue, and Subiects ioy.

(6) At *Merton* likewiſe *Kenulph* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* came to his vntimely end: and at *Lambeth* the hardie *Canute*, and laſt of the *Daniſh Kings*, died among his Cuppes. But as theſe places were fatall for the laſt breath of theſe Princes, ſo other in this Countie haue beene graced with the body and beginning of other worthy Monarkes: for in *Cherſey Abbey* King *Henry* the Sixth, who was depoſed and made away in the Tower of *London*, was firſt interred without all funerall pompe, but for his holy life was imputed a Saint, and laſtly tranſlated, and intombed at *Windſore*. At *Kingſton* likewiſe ſtood the Chaire of Maieſtie, wherein *Athelſtan*, *Edwin*, and *Ethelred* ſate at their Coronation, and firſt receiued their Scepter of *Imperiall Power*. *Guildford* likewiſe hath beene farre greater then now it is, when the Palace of our *Engliſh-Saxon Kings* was therein ſet. And ſeeing it is the midſt of the Shire, the Graduation from hence ſhall be obſerued, where for Latitude the Pole is raiſed from the degree 51. 22. ſcruples: and her Longitude from the Weſt in the degree 20. and 2. ſcruples.

(7) Neither can we account *Okam* and *Ripley*, two ſmall Villages, the leaſt in this Shire, which haue brought forth the well knowne men, *William de Okam*, that deepe Philoſopher, and admirable Scholar, and *George de Ripley*, the ring-leader of our Alchymiſts and myſticall impoſtors; both of them

them borne in this Countie, and very neere together. But why ſpeake I of theſe, ſith a place neerer to fight, and greater for fame, euen *Lambeth*, is the High Seat of Eccleſiaſticall Gouernment, Pietie, and Learning, and Palace of *Canterburies Arch-biſhops*, the *Metropolitans* of *England*. Firſt erected by Archbiſhop *Baldwin*, and euer ſince hath beene the reſiding of all thoſe worthy Prelates of our Church, who in a long ſucceſſion (euen from *Anno* 596.) haue continued to him that now moſt worthily ſits at the Churches ſterne, *Richard* by Gods prouidence Lord Archbiſhop of that See, a moſt faithfull and prudent *Counſellor* vnto King IAMES, and a moſt learned and prouident Guide of our moſt flouriſhing Church: whoſe gracious fauour vndeſeruedly conferred vpon me, hath beene a great encouragement to theſe my poore endeuours.

(8) Memorable places for Battles fought before the Conqueſt, were *Wembledon* where (when the fulneſſe of proſperitie burſt forth into *Ciuill Diſſenſions* among the *Saxons*) a bloudy Battle was fought betwixt *Cheaulin* the *Weſt-Saxon* and young *Ethelbert* of *Kent*, wherein he was diſcomfited, and two of his principall Leaders ſlaine, about the yeare of Chriſt 560. and three hundred thirtie three yeares after, King *Elfred* with a ſmall power ouercame the *Danes* with a great ſlaughter at *Farnham* in this Countie, which ſomewhat quelled the courage of his ſauage enemy.

(9) Religious Houſes erected in this Shire by the deuotion of Princes, and ſet apart from publike vſes to Gods Diuine Seruice, and their owne Saluation, as then was taught, the beſt in account were *Shene*, *Cherſey*, *Merton*, *Newarke*, *Rygate*, *Wauerley*, *Horſleg*; and in *Southwarke*, *Bermundſey*, and S. *Maries*. Theſe all flouriſhed with increaſe, till the ripeneſſe of their fruit was ſo pleaſing in ſight and taſte vnto King HENRY the Eight, that in beating the Boughes he brake downe body and all, ruinating thoſe houſes, and ſeazing their rich poſſeſſions into his owne hands. So jealous is GOD of his honour; and ſo great vengeance followeth the ſinne of Idolatrie.

(10) In

(10) In this Shire haue ſtood eight faire and ſtrong Caſtles: ſuch were *Addington*, *Darking*, *Starburg*, *Rygate*, *Guilford*, *Farnham*, *Goſeford*, and *Brenchingley*: but of greater State are *Oking*, *Otlands*, *Non-ſuch*, and *Richmond*, his Majeſties royall Mannors. And for ſeruice to the Crowne or Common-wealths imployments, this Counties diuiſion is into thirteene Hundreds, wherein are ſeated eight Market-Townes, and one hundred and fortie Pariſh-Churches.

SOUT:
HAMPTON.
Sola Milinrium
Occidens
Oriens
PARTE OF WILSHIRE
PARTE OF DORSETSHIRE
PARTE OF SOUTH SEX
OCEANUS
WIGHT INS
Newbrry
Swalofelt
Sandherst
Hunger:sord
Tinkepen
Tadlowe
Yatley
Erymley
Newtowne
Kingesclere
Combes
Croukeaston
Basingstoke
Herstleywesper
Alders hare
Gylsorde
Lynkenholt
Lauerstoke
Ashe
Odiz
Fernhm
Hurse:bornetarant
Dummur
Lurgisala
Andouer
Struenton
Brudley
Aulton
Godalmynge
Elsted
Sinpton
Quarley
Fullington
Est Stratton
Maydstede
Oke hanger
Grethm
Stockbridge
Ripley
Longstoke
Winchester
Easton
Ouington
Alrefo rd
Froxfeld
Hackley
Petersfeld
Sarum
Twiforde
Bisshops
West mean Clanfe:
Nusted
Mottersunt
Ouerborne
Rumsey
Catering
Beriton
Midherste
E. Dean
Stanbridge
Chilton
Dunckton
Hale
Southhmton
Sutshwick
Fa ram
Hauant
Chiches tra
Rockborn
Eling
Harbridge
Cranborne
Ellingham
Dabden
Leape
Exburne
S. Andres
Chelsey
West wetering
Rengwood
Boldere
Calshot east
Portesmouth
Bist hornes
Auen
Christchurche
Lemyngton
Holeness
Hurst east

HANT-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VI.

HANT-SHIRE, lying vpon the West of *England*, is bordered vpon the North by *Bark-shire*, vpon the East with *Surrey* and *Sussex*, vpon the South with the *British Seas*, and *Ile of Wight*, and vpon the West with *Dorset* and *Wilt-shires*.

(2) The length thereoff from *Blackwater* in the North vpon *Surrey*, vnto *Bascomb* in the South vpon the Sea, extended in a right line, is fiftie foure English miles: and the breadth drawne from *Peters field* in the East, vnto *Tidworth* in the West, and confines of *Wilt-shire*, is little lesse then thirtie miles, the whole Circumference about one hundred fiftie and fiue miles

(3) The Aire is temperate, though somewhat thicke by reason of the Seas, and the many Riuers that thorow the Shire doe fall, whose plentie of fish and fruitfull increase, doe manifoldly redeeme the harmes which they make.

(4) The Soile is rich for Corne and Cattle, pleasant for pasturage, and plenteous for woods; in a word, in all commodities either for Sea or Land, blessed and happy

(5) Hauens it hath, and those commodious both to let in, and to loose out Ships of great burthen in trade of Merchandise, or other imployments: whereof *Portsmouth*, *Tichfield*, *Hamble*, and *South-hampton* are chiefe: besides many other creeks that open their bosomes into those Seas, and the Coast strengthned with many strong Castles, such as *Hurst*, *Calshot*, *South-hampion*, *S Andrewes*, *Worth*, *Porchester*, and the South Castle, besides other Bulwarkes, or Blockhouses that secure the Country: and further in the Land, as *Malwood*, *Winchester*, and *Odiam*, so strong, that in the time of King *Iohn*, thirteene *English-men* onely defended the Fort for fifteene dayes against *Lewis* of *France*, that with a great Host assaulted it most hotly.

(6) An-

(6) Anciently it was poſſeſt vpon the North by the *Segontiani*, who yeelded themſelues to *Iulius Caſar*, and whoſe chiefe Citie was *Vindonum*, *Caer Segonte*, now *Silceſter*; and vpon the South by the *Belgæ*, and *Regni*, who were ſubdued by *Plauſius* and *Veſpaſian* the *Romans*, where *Titus* reſcuing his Father, ſtraitly beſieged by the *Britaines*, as *Dio* and *Fortatulus* doe report, was graſped about with an Adder, but no hurt to his perſon, and therefore taken for a ſigne of good lucke. Their chiefe Towne was *Rincewood*, as yet ſounding the name: and more within Land inhabited the *Manures*, as *Beda* cals them, whoſe Hundreds alſo to this day giue a reliſh of their names.

(7) Neere *Ringwood*, and the place once YTENE, from God and peoples ſeruice, to Beaſt and luxury, thirtie-ſixe Pariſh-Churches were conuerted and pulled downe by the *Conquerour*, and thirtie miles of circuit inforreſted for his game of Hunting, wherein his ſonnes *Richard* and *Ruſus*, with *Henry* the ſecond ſonne to Duke *Robert*, his firſt, felt by haſty death the hand of Iuſtice & Reuenge: for in the ſame Forreſt, *Richard* by blaſting of a peſtilent ayre, *Ruſus* by ſhot taken for a beaſt, and *Henry* as *Abſalom* hanged by a bough, came to their vntimely ends. At ſo deare a rate the pleaſures of dogs, and harbour for beaſts were bought in the bloud of theſe Princes.

(8) The generall commodities gotten in this Shire, are Woolls, Clothes, and Iron, whereof great ſtore is therein wrought from the Mines, and thence tranſported into all parts of this Realme, and their Clothes and Karſies carried into many forraine Countries, to that Countries great benefit, and *England's* great prayſe.

(9) The Trade thereof, with other prouiſions for the whole, are vented thorow eighteene Market-Townes in this Shire, whereof *Wincheſter*, the *Britaines Caer Gwent*, the *Romans Venta Belgarum*, is chiefe, ancient enough by our *Britiſh Hiſtorians*, as built by King *Rudhudibras*, nine hundred yeares before the Natiuitie of Chriſt: and famous in the *Romans* times for the weauings and embroderies therein wrought, to the peculiar vſes of their *Emperours* owne perſons. In the *Saxons* time, after two

Ca-

Calamities of conſuming fire, her walles was raiſed, and the Citie made the Royall Seate of their *Weſt-Saxons* Kings, and the Metropolitan of their Biſhops See, wherein *Egbert* and *Elfred* their moſt famous Monarchs were Crowned: and *Henry* the third, the *Normans* longeſt Raigner, firſt tooke breath: And here King *Æthelſtane* erected ſix houſes for his Mint: but the *Daniſh* deſolation ouer-running all, this Citie felt their fury in the dayes of King *Ethelbright*, and in the *Normans* time, twice was defaced by the miſ-fortune of fire, which they againe repaired and graced with the truſt of keeping the publike Records of the Realme. In the ciuill warres of *Maud* and *Stephen*, this Citie was ſore ſacked, but againe receiuing breath, was by King *Edward* the third appointed the place for Mart of Wooll and Cloth. The Cathedrall Church built by *Kenwolf* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, that had beene *Amphibalus*, *S. Peters*, *Swithins*, and now holy *Trinitie*, is the Sanctuarie for the aſhes of many *Engliſh* Kings: for herein great *Egbert*, *Anno* 836. with his ſonne King *Ethelwolfe*, 857. Here *Elfred*, *Oxfords* founder, 901. with his Queene *Elſwith*, 904. Here the firſt *Edmund* before the Conqueſt, 924. with his ſonnes *Elfred* and *Elſward*: Here *Edred*, 955. and *Edwy*, 956 both Kings of *England*: Here *Emme*, 1052. with her *Daniſh* Lord *Canute*, 1035. and his ſonne *Hardicanute*, 1042. And here laſtly the *Normans*, *Richard* and *Rufus*, 1100. were interred; their bones by Biſhop *Fox* were gathered and ſhrined in little guilt coffers fixed vpon a wall in the Quire, where ſtill they remaine carefully preſerued.

This Cities ſituation is fruitfull and pleaſant, in a vally vnder hils, hauing her Riuer on the Eaſt, and Caſtle on the Weſt, the circuit of whoſe walls are well neere two *Engliſh* miles, containing one thouſand eight hundred and eightie paces; thorow which openeth ſixe gates for entrance, and therein are ſeauen Churches for diuine Seruice, beſides the Minſter, and thoſe decayed; ſuch as *Callender*, *Ruell Chappell*, *S. Maries Abbey*, and the *Friers*, without in the Suburbes, and *Sooke*; in the Eaſt is *S. Peters*, and in the North *Hyde Church* and *Menaſterie*, whoſe ruines remaining, ſhew the beautie

tie that formerly it bare. The Graduation of this Citie by the Mathematickes; is placed for Latitude in the degree 51. 10. minutes, and for Longitude 19. 3. minutes.

(10) More South, is *South-hampton*, a Towne populous, rich and beautifull, from whom the whole Shire deriueth her name, moſt ſtrongly walled about with ſquare ſtone, containing in circuit, one thouſand and two hundred paces, hauing ſeauen Gates for entrance, and twentie-nine Towres for defence, two very ſtately Keyes for Ships arriuage, and fiue faire Churches for Gods diuine ſeruice, beſides an *Hoſpitall*, called *Gods houſe*, wherein the vnfortunate *Richard*, Earle of *Cambridge*, beheaded for treaſon, lieth interred. On the Weſt of this Towne is mounted a moſt beautifull Caſtle, in forme Circular, and wall within wall, the foundation vpon a hill ſo topped, that it cannot be aſcended but by ſtaires, carrying a goodly proſpect both by Land and Sea, and in the Eaſt without the walles a goodly Church ſometimes ſtood, called S. *Maries*, which was pulled downe, for that it gaue the *French* direction of courſe, who with fire had greatly endangered the Towne: in ſtead thereof, is newly erected a ſmall and vnfiniſhed Chappell. In this place, ſaith learned *Cambden*, ſtood the ancient *Clauſentium*, or fort of the *Romans*, whoſe circuit on that ſide extended it ſelfe to the Sea: this ſuffered many depredations by the *Saxon* Pirates, and in *Anno* 980. was by the *Danes* almoſt quite ouerthrowne. In King *Edward* the thirds time, it was fired by the *French*, vnder the Conduct of the King of *Sicils* ſonne, whom a Country man encountred and ſtrucke downe with his Club, *He crying Rancon, that is, Ranſome: but he neither vnderſtanding his language, nor the Law that Armes doth allow, laid on more ſoundly, ſaying: I know thee a Frankon, and therefore ſhalt thou die:* and in *Richard* the ſeconds time it was ſomewhat remoued, and built in the place where now it ſtandeth. In this *Clauſentium*, *Canute* to euict his flatterers, made triall of his Deitie, commanding the Seas to keepe backe from his ſeat: but being not obeyed, he acknowledged God to be the onely ſupreame Gouernour, and in a religious deuotion gaue vp his Crowne to the Rood at *Wincheſter*.

More

More ancient was *Silcester*, built by *Constantius*, great *Constantines* ſonne, whoſe Monument (they ſay) was ſeene in that Citie, and where another *Constantine* put on the purple roabe againſt *Honorius*, as both *Ninius* and *Gervaſe* of *Canterbury* doe witneſſe. Herein by our *Hiſtorians* record, the warlike *Arthur* was Crowned. Whoſe greatneſſe for circuit contained no leſſe then foureſcore Acres of ground, and the walles of great height, yet ſtanding two miles in compaſſe about. This Citie by the *Daniſh* Rouers ſuffred ſuch wracke, that her mounted tops were neuer ſince ſeene, and her Hulke (the wals) inmured to the middle in the earth, which the rubbiſh of her owne deſolations hath filled.

(11) Chiefe Religious houſes within this Countie erected and againe ſuppreſſed were theſe, *Chriſts-Church*, *Beaulieu*, *Whorwell*, *Rumſey*, *Redbridge*, *Wincheſter*, *Hyde*, *South-hampton*, and *Tichfield*. The honour of this Shire is dignified with the high Titles of Marques, and them Earles of *Wincheſter* and *South-hampton*; whoſe Armes of Families are as thou ſeeſt, and her diuiſion into thirtie ſeauen Hundreds, and thoſe againe into two hundred fiftie three Pariſhes.

PART OF ENGLAND
Fauley
Bewley
Eybery
Lenardes
Hampton Wa.
Cawshot C.
Gosport
South Sea C.
Powler
The Horse
The Brambles
No Mans lande
Key Haven
Varmouth Ha.
Varmouth C.
Newton haven
Westcowe C.
Barton
Newles hyth
Puppoll
Black Rocke
The Myxon
Hurst Cast
Worseleys Towre
Freshwater Isle
Thorley
Shanflete
Ashton
Bulner
Northwood
Cleybrok
Newtowne
Wacht
Cosbourne
Newport
Fayrles
Pan
Comley
Atherton
Ride
S. Hellen
Brading
Kerne
Mitton
Vaverland
East Forland
THE EAST ME DYNE
THE WEST ME DYNE
Compton
Gatcombe
Bricton
Hall
Paga
Godshill
Lan Coford
Sandome C.
Sandome Bay
The White Clysse
Chak Rockes
Hany mout
Iacmans Chyne
Sutton
Kingett Chyne
Wolverton
Gotton
S. Katherne
Whitwell
Shanklin
Done Mosse
Bonchurch
S. Laurene pa.
Atherfeld Rokes
Challorne
The British Sea
WIGHT ISLAND
1 2 3 4
The Scale of Miles
7

VVIGHT ILAND.

CHAPTER VII.

VVIGHT ILAND was in times past named by the *Romans Vecta, Vectis*, and *Vectesis*, by the *Britaines, Guyth*, and in these dayes vsually called by vs, *The Ile of Wight*. It belongeth to the Countie of *South-hampton*, and lyeth out in length ouer against the midst of it South-ward. It is encompassed round with the *Brittish* Seas, and seuered from the Maine-land, that it may seeme to haue beene conjoyned to it, and thereof it is thought the *Brittish* name (*Guyth*) hath beene giuen vnto it, which betokeneth separation, euen as *Scicily* being broken off and cut from *Italy*, got the name from *Secando* (which signifieth cutting.)

(2) The forme of this Isle is long, and in the middest farre more wide then at eyther end: from *Binbridge* Ile in the East, to *Hurst* Castle in the West, it stretcheth out in length 20. miles, and in bredth from *Newport* hauen Northward, to *Chale-bay* Southward 12. miles. The whole in circumference is about sixtie miles.

(3) The ayre is commended both for health and delight, whereof the first is witnessed by the long continuance of the Inhabitants in the state of their bodies before they be decayed, and the other for quantitie giues place to no neighbouring Country.

(4) The ground (to say nothing of the Sea, which is exceeding full of fish) consisteth of soile very fruitfull; yet the husbandmans labour deserues to be thankfully remembred, by whose paines and industry it doth not onely supply it selfe, but affords Corne to be carryed forth to others. The Land is plenteously stored with Cattle and Graine, and breeds euery where store of Conies,

Hares,

Hares, Partridges and Pheſants, pleaſant for medow, paſturage, and Parkes; ſo that nothing is wanting that may ſuffice man. The middeſt yeelds plentie of paſture; and forrage for Sheepe; whoſe wooll the Clothiers eſteeme the beſt; next vnto that of *Leinſter* and *Cotteſwold*: If you caſt your eyes towards the North, it is all ouer garniſhed with Meadowes, Paſtures, and Woods: If towards the South ſide, it lyeth (in a manner) wholy bedecked with Cornefields encloſed, where at each end the Sea doth ſo incroach it ſelfe, that it maketh almoſt two Ilands beſides, namely, *Freſh-water Iſle*, which looketh to the Weſt, and *Embridge Iſle* anſwering it to the Eaſt.

(5) The Commodities of the whole chiefly conſiſt of Cattle, Sea fowle, Fiſh, and Corne, whereof it hath ſufficient: Woods are not here very plentifull; for that it is onely ſtored with one little Forreſt; yet the Country of *Hamſhire* for vicinitie of Site, is a friendly neighbour in that behalfe; ſo (as it were being tyed together in affinitie) they are alwayes readie, and propenſe to adde to each others wants and defects by a mutuall ſupply.

(6) The ancient Inhabitants of this Iland were the *Belgæ*, ſpoken of in the ſeuerall Prouinces of *Somerſet-ſhire*, *Wilt-ſhire*, and *Hamſhire*. Such as did then poſſeſſe it were called *Lords of the Iſle of Wight*, till it fell into the Kings hands, by *Roger* (Sonne to *William Fitz-Osburne*, ſlaine in the warre of *Flanders*) that was driuen into exile. And *Henry* the firſt King of *England* gaue it vnto *Richard Ridners*, with the fee or Inheritance of the Towne of *Chriſts-Church*, where (as in all other places) he built certaine Fortreſſes.

(7) The principall Market-Towne in the Iſle is *Newport*, called in times paſt *Medena*, and *Nouus Burgus de Meden*; that is, *the new Burgh of Meden*, whereof the whole Countrey is diuided into Eaſt-*Meden*, and Weſt-*Meden*. A Towne well ſeated, and much frequented; vnto whoſe Burgeſſes his Majeſtie hath lately granted the choyſe of a Major, who with his Brethren, doe gouerne accordingly. It is populous with Inhabitants, hauing an entrance into the Iſle from the Hauen, and a

paſſage

passage for Vessels of small burden vnto the Key. Not farre from it is the Castle *Caresb, ooke*, whose founder is said to haue beene *Whitgar* the *Saxon*, and from him called *White-Garesburgh*: but now made shorter for easier pronunciation; the graduation whereof for Latitude is in the degree 50. 36. minutes: and her Longitude in 19. 4 minutes, where, formerly hath stood a Priory, and at *Quarre* a Nunnery; a necessary neighbour to those Penitentiaries. And yet in their merry mood, the Inhabitants of this Iland doe boast, that they were happier then their neighbour Countries, for that they neuer had Monke that euer wore hood, Lawyers that cauilled, nor Foxes that were craftie.

(8) It is reported, that in the yeare of mans saluation, 1176. and twentie-three of King *Henry* the second, that in this Iland it rained a showre of bloud, which continued for the space of 2 houres together, to the great wonder and amazement of the people that beheld it with feare.

(9) This Isle of *Wight* is fortified both by Art and Nature: for besides the strength of Artificiall Forts and Blocke-houses (wherewith it is well furnished) it wants not the assistance of naturall Fences, as being enriched with a continuall ridge and range of craggy Cliffes and Rockes, and Bankes very dangerous for Saylers, as the *Needles*, so called by reason of their sharpnesse: The *Shingles*, *Mixon*, *Brambles*, *&c.*

(10) *Vespasian* was the first that brought it to the subiection of the *Romanes*, whilest he serued as a priuate person vnder *Claudius Cæsar*. And *Cerdic* was the first *English Saxon* that subdued it, who granting it vnto *Stuffe* and *Whitgar*, they joyntly together slew (almost) all the *Britisb* Inhabitants (being but few of them, there remaining) in the Towne aforesaid, called of his Name *Whitgaresburgh*. *Wolpher* King of the *Mercians* reduced this Iland afterwards vnder his obedience, and at that time when he became God-father to *Edelwalch* King of the *South-Saxons*, and answered for him at his Baptisme; he assigned it ouer vnto him, with the Prouince also of the *Memari*. But when

Edel-

Edelwalch was ſlaine, and *Aruandus* the petty King of the Iland was made away, *Cædwalla* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* annexed it to his Dominion, and in a tragicall and lamentable Maſſacre put to the ſword (almoſt) euery mothers childe of the in-borne Inhabitants.

The thing that is beſt worthy note and obſeruation is this, That Biſhop *Wilfrid* was the firſt that inſtructed the Inhabitants of this Iland in Chriſtian Religion, and brought them from Idolatrous Superſtition. with the which (vnto that time) they were obſcurely blinded.

For Eccleſiaſticall Iuriſdiction, this Countrey belongeth to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and for Ciuill gouernment to the Countie of *South-hampton*. It is fortified with the ſtrength of ſixe Caſtles, traded with three Market-Townes, and hath 36. Pariſh-Churches planted in it.

Dorcet Shire
The Scale of miles
5
10
Petrus Kærius calavit.
Septentrio.
Occidens.
Oriens.
Meridies.
PART OF WILTSHIRE
PARTE OF SOMERSETSHIRE.
OCEANUS
Mere
Pen
Stoke
Wynecaunton
Sylton
Gillinghm
Hant
Bugley
Stoure
Fishude
Tudboro
Marnhul
Sarlesbury
Can
Craforde
Craneborne
Corton
Weke
Venstone
Sherbor castl
Blakemore
Stalbridge
Sutton
Boreson
Knolton
Worthe
Wet wood
Honton
Holte
Hinton
Ring wood
Set Christchurche
Evill
Berwick
Clifton
Stoke
Fok
Hasibera
Sturmister newton castl
Ibberton
Blandford
Launston
Wichb
Rauston
Ruston
Tarrant
Wimborn mynster
Charde
Wynsm
Sutton bingham
Rymes
Melbury bub
Pulham
Stickland
Carleon
Middleton
Speybury
Clenston
Corfe
Lake
Holenest
Winstanton
Mem byni
Forde
Bemyster
Pamhni
Hylfeld
Mapowder
Phische
Cerneab
Piddlehinton
Bere
Tomson
Hamworthy
Holton
Kesmorthe
Poole
Axmyster
Simnesbore
Mitton
Frome
Forston
Frampton
Aspudle
Hyde
Warehm
Anen
Culliton
Uplyme
Lyme
Burport
Byrton
Sout bover
Lytton
Swyre
Dorchester
Owre
Morton
Wool
Stoke
Steple
Slepe
Stowborn
Owre
Corfe Castel
Bradle
Axmouth
Beare
Ryngston
Sandessoote castel
Portland castel

DORCESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VIII.

DORCESTER, from her ancient people DVROTRIGES, is moſt likely to haue receiued that name: by the *Britaines* called DVVRGVVEIR, lyeth bounded vpon the North-ſide with *Somerſet* and *Wilt-ſhire*; vpon the Weſt with *Deuonſhire*, and ſome part with *Somerſet*; vpon the Eaſt altogether with *Hampſhire*: and her South part is wholly bounded with the *Britiſh Seas*.

(2) The forme growes wider from the Weſt, and ſpreads her ſelfe the broadeſt in the midſt, where it extends to twentie-foure miles, but in length is no leſſe then fortie-foure: the whole in Circumference about, is one hundred and fiftie miles.

(3) The ayre is good, and of an healthfull conſtitution: the ſoyle is fat, affording many commodities, and the Countrey moſt pleaſant in her ſituation: for the In-land is watered with many ſweet and freſh running Springs, which taking paſſage thorow the plaine Vallies, doe laſtly in a louing manner vnite themſelues together, and of their many branches make many bigge bodied ſtreames: neither doth the Sea deny them entrance, but helpeth rather to fill vp their Bankes, whereby Veſſels of burden diſcharge their rich Treaſures, and her ſelfe with open hand diſtributeth her gifts all along the South of this Shore.

(4) Anciently it was poſſeſt by the *Durotriges*, whom *Ptolemie* placeth along in this Tract, who being ſubdued by the *Romans*, yeelded them roome, and vnwilling ſubiection. After them the *Saxons* ſet foot in theſe parts, whereof *Portland* ſeemeth from that *Port* to take name, who in this place arriued in Anno 702, and did ſorely infeſt and annoy all the South Tract. And at *Bindon* before him

Kingegillus

Kinegillus King of the *West-Saxons*, in the yeare of Christ 614. in a doubtfull and dangerous Battle vanquished the *Britaines* Neither were the *Saxons* so surely herein seated, but that the *Danes* sought to defeat them thereof: for twice these bold *Rouers* landed at *Chartmouth*, the first was in *Anno* 831. and raigne of King *Egbert*; and the other eight yeares after, when *Ethelwulfe* was King: in both which they went away *Victors*. Yet when the *Iron-side* wore the *English Diademe*, and these fierce people sought to plucke it from his *Helmet*, he met them at *Pen ham* in *Gillingham Forrest*, and with a small power obtained a great victory, causing their King *Canute* with discourage to retire.

(5) Commodities arising in this Countie are chiefly *Wools* and *Woods* in her North, where the *Forrests* are stored with the one, and the pleasant greene Hilles with the other. The inner part is ouer-spread both with *Corne* and *Grasse*, and the Sea yeeldeth the *Isidis Plocamos*, a Shrub growing not vnlike the *Corrall* without any leafe; besides her other gifts, turning all to great gaine: which the more is made manifest by the many Market-Townes in this Shire, where of *Dorchester* is the chiefe, in *Antonius* his *Itinerarium* termed *Durnouaria*, situated vpon the South side of *Frome*, and the *Romin Cawsye* called *Fosse-way*, wherein some of their *Legions* kept, as by the *Rampiers* and *Coines* there daily digged vp is probably coniectured; at which time it seemeth the Citie was walled, whereof some part yet standeth, especially vpon the West and South sides, and the Tract and Trench most apparent in a Quadrant-wise almost meeteth the Riuer, containing in circuit one thousand and seuen hundred paces, but were cast downe by the *Danes*, whose trampling feete destroyed all things whersoeuer they came, and hands here razed the Trenches *Maudbury* and *Poundbury*, the seales of their Siege, and signes of times miserie. About three hundred paces Southward from hence, standeth an old Fortification of Earth, trenched about, and mounted aboue the ordinary plaine, thirtie paces, containing some fiue Acres of ground; wherein (at my there-being) plentie of *Corne* grew. This the Inhabitants call *The Maiden-Castle*, hauing entrance thereunto onely vpon the East and

West

Weſt. This is thought to haue beene a Summer-Campe or Station of the *Romans*, when their *Garriſons* kept the Frontiers of this Prouince.

The gouernment of this City is yearely committed to two *Bailiffes*, elected out of eight *Magiſtrates* or *Aldermen*, a *Recorder*, *Towne-Clerke*, and two *Sergeants* attending them: whence the North-pole is eleuated 50. degrees 48. minutes in Latitude, and for Longitude is remooued from the firſt Weſt-point vnto the Meridian of 18. degrees.

(6) Other places alſo are memorable through the actions therein happening, or antiquities there yet remaining: ſuch is *Badbury*, now nothing but a *Trench* and decayed *Caſtle*, hardly ſeene, though ſometimes it was the *Court* of the *Weſt-Saxons Kings*. Such alſo is *Cerne*, where *Auguſtine* the Engliſh Apoſtle brake downe the *Altars* and *Idols* of the *Saxons God* HELL, whom they deuoutly honoured as the onely conſeruer of their health. *Shaftesbury* alſo, wherein one *Aquila* (whether a *Man* or *Eagle* I know not) by our *Hiſtorians* report, is ſaid to haue propheciéd the future times of this our Empire, and that after the raignes of the *Saxons* and *Normans* it ſhould againe returne vnto the gouernment of the *Britiſh Kings*. But with ſuch vaine predictions our Nation is more then once taxed by *Philip Comineus* the famous *French* Writer. In this Citie *Edward* the ſonne of great *Edgar*, and one and thirtieth Monarch of the *Engliſh-men*, was interred, being murdered at *Corfe*, a Caſtle ſeated in the Ile of *Purbeck*, by his Step-mother *Ælfrith*, to make way for her ſonne to enioy his Crowne: in repentance whereof, and to paciſie Heauen for his bloud, ſhe built the *Monaſteries* of *Ambresbury* and *Whorwell*, in the Countie of *Wilt-ſhire* and *South-Hampton*. In the former of which with great penitency ſhe ſpent the reſt of her life.

(7) As vpon the like occaſion the Monaſtery of *Middleton* was laied in this Shire by King *Ethelſtan* to appeaſe the *Ghoſt* of *Edwine* his innocent brother, and to expiate the ſinne of his owne ſoule for the bloud of that iuſt Prince, whom moſt vniuſtly he cauſed to die: and with the like deuotion,

uotion, though not to ſatisfie for the like bloudie ſinnes, did Queene *Cuthburga* ſue a *Diuorce* from her ſecond husband the *Northumberlands* King, and at *Winburne* built her a *Nunnery*, whereof her ſelfe became *Abbeſſe*, where afterward was raiſed a moſt ſtately *Minſter*, which added not onely more glory to the place, but withall enlarged the name, and made it to be called *Wimburn-minſter*, where King *Ethelred*, a moſt vertuous Prince, after much diſquieteneſſe had with the *Danes*, in peace here reſteth, with his Tombe and Inſcription, as in his Hiſtory (Chriſt aſſiſting) ſhall be further ſeene. Neither among theſe may I omit *Sherburne*, which in the yeare of grace 704. was made a Biſhops See, in whoſe Cathedrall Church were interred the bodies of *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert*, brethren, both of them Monarkes of the *Engliſh-men*.

(8) Seuen more beſides theſe were ſet apart from worldly imployments, conſecrated onely to God and his ſeruice in this Shire; which were *Cameſtern*, *Cranborn*, *Abbottesbury*, *Bindon*, *Sturmiſter*, *Tarrant*, and *Warham*. Theſe with the others came to their full period vnder the hand of King *Henry* the Eight, which lay with ſuch waight vpon their faire buildings, that he cruſhed the iuyce thereof into his owne Coffers.

(9) Caſtles for defence in repaire and decayed, were at *Sherburne*, *Dorcheſter*, *Brankſey*, *Portland*, *Corſe*, *Newton*, *Woodford*, and *Wareham*. So that with theſe and others the County hath beene ſtrengthned with twelue Religious Houſes, their poore relieued, with eighteene Market-Townes at this day is traded, and principally into fiue diuiſions parted, ſubdiuided into thirtie-foure Hundreds, and them againe into two hundred fortie-eight Pariſhes.

DEVONSHIRE
PARTE OF CORNWALE
PARTE OF SOMERSETSHIRE
Hartland point
Hartland
Cryde
Santon
Ilfarcombe
Combemerton
Apledore
Lynton
Owre
Porlock
Selworthy
Wethipole
Dulverton
Stow
Efford
Harton
Portlidge
Badiford
Newton
Shebber
Upcot
Methe
Lustow
Barnestable
Hall
Brightley
Brey
Moulton
Tuchin
Roceashe
Chimligh
Worlingtons
Lapforde
Temple
Cave
Teverton
Welland
Columbton
Bradinach
Tallaton
Cadde
Autre
Hunyton
Cullitton
Seton
Acmilter
Charde
Whitestone
Boyton
Ashwater
Hatherlay
Bratton
Stow
Launston
Bradston
Cullacombe
Lyston
Lydford
Okehamton
Tavestok
Sandford
Saltustok
Wareley
Shopistor
Shafna
Hole
Rame
Rame heade
Plimpton
Brent
Marshe
Modbury
Wood
Morley
Anne flu.
Bult point
Chilton
Dartmouth
Dolbrok
Kingesbridge
Ashburton
Totnes
Steke
Compton
Bery cast.
Worthe stone
The bery point
Dartmouth haven
Sele
Cheforde
Crediton
Fulford
Whitston
Exester
Morton
Sisley
Ashton
Chidley
Preston
Tragmouth
Sidmouth
Lytlam
Cadley
Upton
Pines
Cockaire
Bow
Ashridge
Chawley
Doulton
Callaton
Torrington
Wolley
Cheriton
Tawe flu.
Dart flu.
Lyd flu.
Cate flu.
Renfy flu.
Hoylsworthy
Taw flu.
Ashwater
Hymmouthe
Yalme flu.
Scala Miliarium
5
10
P. Kerius celavit
OC
SE
ME
OR

DEVON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER IX.

DEVON-SHIRE, by the *Corniſh Britaines* called *Deuinan*; and by contraction of the vulgar *Denſhire*, is not deriued from the *Danes*, as ſome would haue it, but from the people *Dammonij*, the ſame we will ſpeake of in *Cornwall*, and whom *Ptolemie* hath ſeated in theſe Weſterne Borders.

(2) The Weſt of this County is bounded altogether by the Riuer *Tamar*: the Eaſt is held in with the verge of *Somerſet-ſhire*: and the North and South ſides are waſhed wholy with the *Britiſh* and *Severne Seas*: Betwixt whoſe ſhoares from *Cunſhere* in the North, vnto *Salcombe Hauen* entering in at the South, are fiftie fiue miles: and from the *Hartland Point* Weſt, to *Thorncombe* Eaſt, are fiftie-foure: the whole Circumference about two hundred and two miles.

(3) The Ayre is ſharpe, healthfull and good: the Soile is hilly, wooddy and fruitfull, yet ſo as the hand of the Manurer muſt neuer be idle, nor the purſe of the Farmer neuer faſt ſhut, eſpecially of them that are farre from the Sea, whence they fetch a ſand with charge and much trauell, which being ſpread vpon the face of the earth, bettereth the leanneſſe thereof for graine, and giueth life to the Glebe with great efficacy.

(4) As *Cornwall*, ſo this hath the ſame commodities that ariſe from the Seas: and being more inlanded hath more commodious Hauens for Shppings entercourſe, among whom *Totnes* is famous for *Brutes* firſt entrance, if *Geffry* ſay true, or if *Hauillan* the Poet tooke not a Poeticall libertie, when ſpeaking of *Brute*, he wrote thus:

The Gods did guide his ſayle and courſe: the winds were at command:
And Totnes *was the happie ſhoare where firſt he came on land.*

But

But with more credit and lamentable euent, the *Danes* at *Teigne-mouth* first entred for the inuasion of this Land, about the yeare of Christ 787. vnto whom *Brightrik* King of the *West-Saxons* sent the *Steward* of his house to know their intents, whom resistantly they slew: yet were they forced backe to their Ships by the Inhabitants, though long they stayed not, but eagerly pursued their begun enterprises.

With more happie successe hath *Plimouth* set forth the purchasers of fame, and stopped the entrance of *Englands* Inuaders, as in the Raigne of that eternized Queene, the mirrour of Princes, *Elizabeth* of euerlasting memory: for from this Port Sir *Francis Drake*, that potent man at Sea, setting forth *Anno* 1577 in the space of two yeares and ten moneths did compasse the circle of the earth by Sea. And the Lord *Charles Howard*, *Englands* high Admirall, did not onely from hence impeach the entrance of the proud inuincible *Spanish Nauy*, intending inuasion and subuersion of State, but with his Bullets so signed their passage, that their sides did well shew in whose hand they had beene, as seales of their owne shame, and his high honour.

(5) The commodities of this Shire consist much in Wools and Clothings, where the best and finest Kersies are made in the Land. Corne is most plenteous in the fruitfull Vallies, and Cattle spreading vpon the topped Hils; Sea-Fish and Fowle exceedingly abundant. Veynes of Lead, yea and some of Siluer in this Shire are found: and the Load-stone (not the least for vse and esteeme) from the Rocks vpon *Dart-more* hath beene taken. Many fresh Springs doe bubble from the Hils in this Prouince, which with a longing desire of Societie search out their passage; till they meete and conjoyne in the Vallies, and gathering still strength with more branches, lastly grow bodyed able to beare Ships into the Land, and to lodge them of great burthen in their Bosomes or Fals: whereof *Tamar*, *Taue*, and *Ex* are the faireſt and most commodious.

(6) Vpon which last the chiefe Citie and Shire-Towne of this Countie is seated, and from that Riuer.

Riuer hath her name *Exceſter*: this Citie by *Ptolemie* is called *Iſca*; by the *Itinerary* of *Antonimus Emperour*, *Iſca Dannoniorum*; and by the *Welſh Pencaer*. It is pleaſantly ſeated vpon the gentle aſcent of an hill, *ſo ſtately for building, ſo rich with Inhabitants, ſo frequent for commerce and concourſe of ſtrangers, that a man can deſire nothing but there it is to be had*, ſaith *William* of *Malmesbury*. The walls of this Citie firſt built by King *Athelſtane*, are in a manner circular or round, but towards the *Ex* rangeth almoſt in a ſtraight line, hauing ſix Gates for entrance, and many Watch-Towers interpoſed betwixt, whoſe compaſſe containeth about fifteene hundred paces: vpon the Eaſt part of this Citie ſtandeth a Caſtle called *Rugemont*, ſometimes the Palace of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, and after them of the Earles of *Cornwall*, whoſe proſpect is pleaſant vnto the Sea, and ouer againſt it a moſt magnificent Cathedrall Church, founded by King *Athelſtan* alſo, in the honour of S *Peter*, and by *Edward* the *Confeſſor* made the Biſhops See, which he remoued from *Crediton* or *Kirton* in this Countie vnto the Citie of *Exceſter* (as ſaith the priuate Hiſtory of that place:) whoſe dilapidations the reuerend Father in God *William* now Biſhop of the *Dioceſſe* with great coſt hath repaired; whom I may not name without a moſt thankfull remembrance for the great benefits receiued by his carefull prouidence toward me and mine. This Citie was ſo ſtrong and ſo well ſtored of *Britaines*, that they held out againſt the *Saxons* for 465. yeares after their firſt entrance, and was not abſolutely wonne vntill *Athelſtan* became Monarch of the whole, who then peopled it with his *Saxons*, and enriched the beautie thereof with many faire buildings: but in the times of the *Daniſh* deſolations this Citie with the reſt, felt their deſtroying hands; for in the yeare 875. it was by them ſore afflicted, ſpoyled, and ſhaken, and that moſt grieuouſly by *Swane* in the yeare of Chriſt Ieſus 1003. who razed it downe from Eaſt to Weſt, ſo that ſcarcely had it gotten breath before *William* the baſtard of *Normandy* beſieged it, againſt whom the Citizens with great manhood ſerued, till a part of the wall fell downe of it ſelfe, and that by the hand of Gods prouidence, ſaith mine Author: ſince when it hath beene

three

three times beſieged, and with valiant reſiſtance euer defended. The firſt was by *Hugh Courtney*, Earle of *Deuonſhire*, in the Ciuill broyles betwixt *Lancaſter* and *Yorke*: then by *Perkin Warbeck*, that counterfeited *Richard* Duke of *Yorke*: and laſtly, by the *Corniſh* Rebels, wherein although the Citizens were grieuouſly pinched with ſcarſitie, yet continued they their faithfull allegeance vnto King *Edward* the ſixt; and at this day flouriſheth in tranquillitie and wealth, being gouerned by a Maior, twentie-foure Brethren, with a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and other Officers their Attendants. This Cities graduation is ſet in the degree of Latitude from the North-Pole 50. and 45. ſcruples: and for Longitude from the Weſt, to the degree 16. and 25. ſcruples. Neither is *Ioſeph* that excellent Poet, whoſe birth was in this Citie, the leaſt of her Ornaments, whoſe Writings bare ſo great credit, that they were divulged in the *Germane* language vnder the name of *Cornelius Nepos*.

The like credit got *Crediton* in her birth-child *Winefred* the Apoſtle of the *Haſſians*, *Thuringers*, and *Friſians* of *Germany*, which were conuerted by him vnto the Goſpell and knowledge of *Chriſt*.

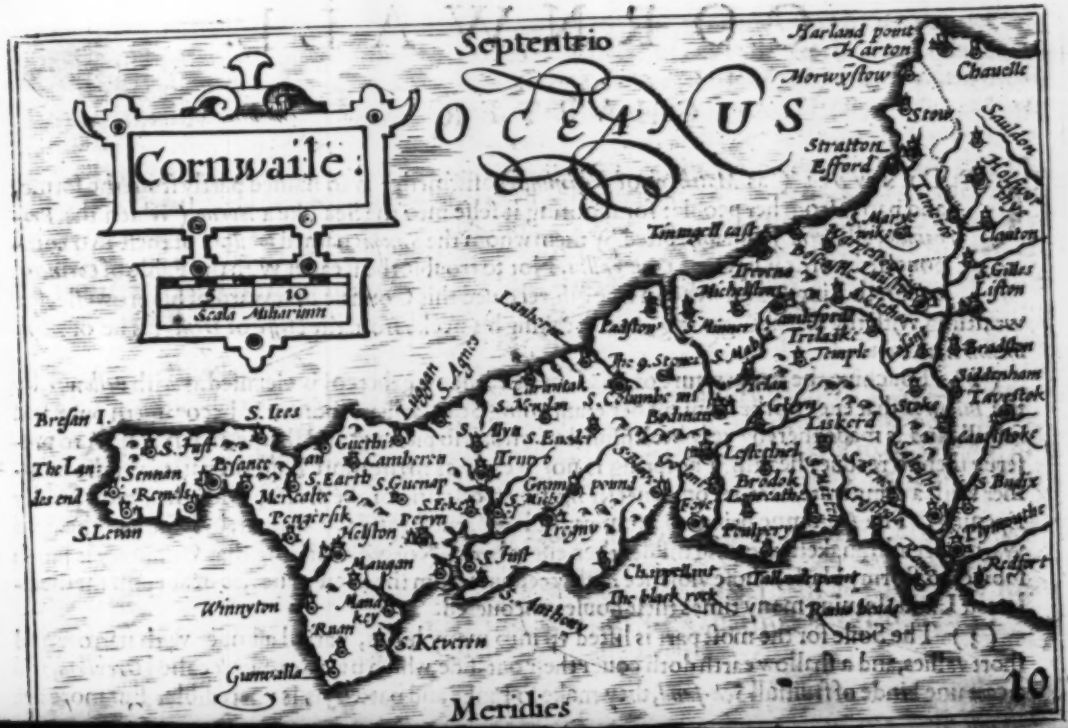
(7) Places memorable in this Countie remaining for ſignes of Battles, or other antiquities are theſe: vpon *Exmore* certaine Monuments of Anticke-worke are erected, which are ſtones pitched in order, ſome triangle-wiſe, and ſome in round compaſſe: theſe no doubt were trophies of victories there obtained, eyther by the *Romans*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*, and with *Daniſh* letters one of them is inſcribed, giuing direction to ſuch as ſhould trauell that way. *Hubleſtowe* likewiſe neere vnto the mouth of *Tawe*, was the buriall place of *Hubba* the *Dane*, who with his Brother *Hungar*, had harried the *Engliſh* in diuers parts of the Land: but laſtly was there encountred with, and ſlaine by this Shires Inhabitants, and vnder a heape of copped ſtones interred, and the Banner *Reaſen* there and then taken, that had ſo often beene ſpread in the *Danes* quarrell, and wherein they repoſed no ſmall confidence for ſucceſſe.

(8) A dou-

(8) A double dignitie remaineth in this Countie, where Princes of State haue borne the Titles both of *Deuonshire* and *Excester*: of which Citie, there haue beene entituled Dukes, the last of whom, namely, *Henry Holland*, Grand-childe to *Iohn Holland*, halfe-brother to King *Richard* the second; siding with *Lancaster* against *Edward* the fourth, whose Sister was his wife, was driuen to such misery, as *Philip Comines* reporteth, that he was seene all torne and bare-footed to beg his liuing in the *Low Countries*: and lastly, his body was cast vpon the shore of *Kent* (as if he had perished by shipwracke) so vncertaine is *Fortune* in her endowments, and the state of man, notwithstanding his great birth.

(9) Religious houses in this Shire built in deuotion, and for Idolatry pulled downe, were at *Excester*, *Torbay*, *Tauton*, *Tauestoke*, *Kirton*, *Ford*, *Hartland*, *Axmister*, and *Berstable*.

(10) And the Counties diuisions are parted into thirtie-three Hundreds, wherein are seated thirtie-seauen Market-Townes, and three hundred ninetie foure Parish-Churches.


Septentrio
OCEANUS
Cornwaile
5
10
Scala Miliarium
Meridies
Harland point
Harton
Morwyſtow
Chaucelle
Stow
Saulton
Stratton
Efford
Holſworthy
Tamerton
Clauton
Launceſton
Lanſton
Bradſton
Liſton
Tauiſtok
Stoke
Liskerd
Lanſtephan
Bodmyn
Lanſtephan
Lanſtephan
Lanſtephan

CORNWALL.

CHAPTER X.

CORNVVALL (as *Matthew of Westminster* affirmeth) is so named partly from the forme, and partly from her people: for shooting it selfe into the Sea like a *Horne* (which the *Britaines* call *Kerne*) and inhabited by them whom the *Saxons* named *Wallis*; of these two compounded words it became *Cornwallia*. Not to trouble the Reader with the Fable of *Corineus*, cousin to King *Brute*, who in free gift receiued this Countie in reward of his prowesse, for wrastling with the Giant *Gogmagog*, and breaking his necke from the *Cliffe* of *Dewr*, as he of *Monmouth* hath fabuled.

(2) Touching the temperature of this Countie, the ayre thereof is cleansed as with *Bellowes*, by the *Billowes* that euer worke from off her enuironing Seas, where-thorow it becommeth pure and subtill, and is made thereby very healthfull, but withall so piercing and sharpe, that it is apter to preserue then to recouer health. The spring is not so early as in the more Easterne parts; yet the Summer with a temperate heat recompenceth his slow fostering of the fruits, with their most kindly ripening. The Autumne bringeth a somewhat late harueſt: and the Winter, by reason of the Seas warme breath, maketh the cold milder then else-where. Notwithstanding that Countrey is much subiect to stormy blasts, whose violence hath freedome from the open waues, to beat vpon the dwellers at Land, leauing many times their houses vncouered.

(3) The Soile for the most part is lifted vp into many hilles, parted asunder with narrow and short vallies, and a shallow earth doth couer their out-side, which by a *Sea-weede* called *Orewood*, and a certaine kinde of fruitfull *Sea-sand*, they make so ranke and batten, as is vncredible. But more are

the riches that out of those hilles are gotten from the *Mines* of *Copper* and *Tinne*; which Countrey was the first, and continueth the best stored in that Merchandize, of any in the world. *Timæus* the *Historian* in *Plinie* reporteth, that *the Britaines fetched their Tinne in wicker-boats, stitched about with Leather*. And *Diodorus Siculus* of *Augustus Cæsars* time writeth, that *the Britaines in this part digged Tinne out of stony ground, which by Merchants was carried into Gallia, and thence to Narborne, as it were to a Mart*. Which howsoeuer the *English-Saxons* neglected, yet the *Normans* made great benefit thereof, especially *Richard* brother to King *Henry* the third, who was Earle of *Cornwall*, and by those *Tinne-workes* became exceedingly rich: for the incursions of the *Moores* hauing stopped vp the *Tinne-Mines* in *Spaine*, and them in *Germany* not discouered before the yeare of Christ 1240. these in *Cornwall* supplyed the want in all parts of the world. This Earle made certaine *Tinne-Lawes*, which with liberties and priuiledges were confirmed by Earle *Edmund* his sonne. And in the dayes of King *Edward* the third, the Common-weale of *Tinne-workes* from one body was diuided into foure, and a *Lord Warden* of the *Stannies* appointed their Iudge.

(4) The Borders of this Shire on all parts but the East is bound in with the Sea: and had *Tamer* drawne his course but foure miles further to the North, betwixt this *Countie* and *Deuonshire*, it might haue beene rather accounted an *Iland*, then stood with the *Mayne*. Her length is from *Launston* to the *Lands-end*, containing by measure 60. miles: and the broadest part, stretching along by the *Tamer*, is fully fortie, lessening thence still lesser like a horne.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romans*, were the *Dumnonij*, that spread themselues further into *Deuonshire* also, by the report of *Diodorus Siculus*, *a most courteous and ciuill people*: and by *Michael* their Poet extolled for *valour and strength of limmes*: nor therein doth he take the libertie that Poets are allowed, to adde to the subiect whereof they write, but truly reporteth what we see by them performed, who in actiuitie surmount many other people.

When

When the *Heathen Saxons* had feated themſelues in the beſt of this Land, and forced the *Chriſtian Britaines* into theſe rockie parts, then did *Cornwall* abound in *Saints*, vnto whoſe honor moſt of the Churches were erected, by whoſe names they are yet knowne and called. To ſpeake nothing of *Virſula* that Countries Dukes daughter, with her company of canonized *Virgin-Saints*, that are now repured but to trouble the *Calendar*. Theſe *Britaines* in *Cornwall* ſo fenced the Countrey, and defended themſelues, that to the raigne of King *Athelſtane* they held out againſt the *Saxons*, who ſubduing thoſe *Weſterne Parts*, made *Tamar* the Bounder betwixt them and his *Engliſh*, whoſe laſt *Earle* of the *Britiſh Bloud* was called *Conderus*.

(6) But *William* the *Baſtard* created *Robert* (his halfe-brother by *Herlotta* their mother) the firſt *Earle* of the *Normans* race: and *Edward* the *Blacke Prince*, the ninth from him, was by his Father King *Edward* the third inuested the firſt *Duke* of *Cornwall*, which Title euer ſince hath continued in the *Crowne*.

(7) The commodities of this Shire, miniſtred both by *Sea* and *Soile*, are many and great; for beſides the abundance of *Fiſh* that doe ſuffice the Inhabitants, the *Pilchard* is taken, who in great ſkuls ſwarme about the Coaſt, whence being tranſported to *France*, *Spaine*, and *Italie*, yeeld a yeerely reuenew of gaine vnto *Cornwall*: wherein alſo *Copper* and *Tinne* ſo plentifully grow in the vtmoſt part of this *Promontory*, that at a low water the veynes thereof lie bare, and are ſeene: and what gaine that commoditie begets, is vulgarly knowne. Neither are theſe *Rockes* deſtitute of *Gold* nor *Siluer*, yea and *Diamonds* ſhaped and pointed Angle-wiſe, and ſmoothed by *Nature* her ſelfe, whereof ſome are as bigge as *Walnuts*, inferiour to the *Orient* onely in blacknes and hardneſſe.

Many are the *Ports*, *Bayes*, and *Hauens* that open into this Shire, both ſafe for arriuage, and commodious tranſport; whereof *Falmouth* is ſo copious, that an hundred Ships may therein ride at Anchor apart by themſelues, ſo that from the tops of their higheſt Maſts, they ſhall not ſee each other, and lie moſt ſafely vnder the winds.

(8) This

(8) This *Countie* is fruitfull in *Corne*, *Cattle*, *Sea-fish*, and *Fowle*: all which, with other prouisions for pleasures and life, are traded thorow twentie-two *Market-Townes* in this Shire, whereof *Launston* and *Bodman* are the best; from which last, being the middle of the Shire, the Pole is eleuated to the degree of Latitude 50. 35. minutes, and for Longitude from the first West point, 15. 13. minutes, as *Mercator* hath measured them.

(9) Memorable matters both for antiquitie and strangenesse of sight, are these: At *Boskenna* vpon the South-west of her *Promontorie*, is a *Trophy* erected, which are eighteene Stones placed round in compasse, and pitched twelue foot each from others, with another farre bigger in the very center. These doe shew some Victory there attained, either by the *Romans*, or els King *Athelstane*. At the foot of the *Rockes* neere vnto S. *Michaels Mount*, in the memory of our fathers, were digged vp *Speare-heads*, *Axes*, and *Swords* of *Brasse*, wrapped in linnen, the weapons that the *Cimbrians* and ancient *Britaines* anciently vsed.

At *Camelford* likewise peices of *Armours* both for horse and man, are many times found in digging of the ground, imputed to be the signes of that fight wherein *Mordred* was slaine, and wherein great *Arthur* receiued his deaths wound. And at *Castle-Dennys* are the Trenches wherein the *Danes* lodged when they first minded to subdue the Land, In the Parish S. *Clare*, two stones are pitched, one of them inscribed with a strange Character, and the other called *the other halfe stone*. The *Hurlers* also, fabuled to be men metamorphosed into stones; but in truth shew a note of some Victory, or else are so set for Land-markes Bounders. There also the *Wring-cheese* doth shew it selfe, which are huge Rockes heaped one vpon another, and the lowest of them the least, fashioned like a *Cheese*, lying pressed vnder the rest of those Hils, which seemeth very dangerous to be passed vnder But neere to *Perssans*, and vnto *Mounts-bay*, a farre more strange *Rocke* standeth, namely, *Main Amber*, which

lyeth mounted vpon others of meaner size, with so equall a counterpoize, that a man may moue it with the push of his finger, but no strength remoue it out of his place.

(10) Religious houses built, and suppressed within the limits of *Cornwall*, the faireſt and greateſt for account, were *Launſton*, *S. Neotes*, *S. Buriens*, *S. Michaels Mount*, and *S. Germans* a Biſhops See: ſo was *Bodman* alſo, from whence King *Edward* the *Confeſſor* remoued it vnto the Citie of *Exceſter*.

(11) The diuiſion of this Shire is into nine Hundreds, wherein are ſeated twentie-two *Market-Townes*, and 161. *Pariſh-Churches*.

SOMERSET SHIRE
Miliaria Anglicana
5
10
Petrus Kærius cælavit
Septentrio
Bristoll
Glogestriæ pars.
Porshut point
Porshut
Walton
Clevedon
Clopton
Wike
N Stoke
Box
Bradford
Flatholms Insula
Stepeholms Insula
Barrowe
Occidens.
Oriens
Weston super mare
Uphill
Berrinton
Axbridge
Benager
Melles
Wells
Wike
Gedney more
Sheptonmallet
Mylton
Glassenbury
Bruton
Balsbora
Wike
Alford
Pitcomb
Blakford
Queene Camel
Somerton
Langport
Milton
Ilchester
Martok
Evill
Sherborne
West Chenock
Crokeborne
Meridies
Huntspill
Meare
Chelton
Walton
Bridgewater
Quenes more
S. Wotton
Barton
Audre
Bishops Ledyard
Anthony
Tollande
Runton
Taunton
Stavele
Ilton
Danny
Charol
Wyns hm
Wellington
Wellington
Wiveles comb
Upton
Exton
Wyllyton
Dunetor
Watchet
Mynhead
Luxboro
Cure
Winesford
Dulverton
Highl.
Baunton
Combe
Spaxton
Cannington
Kulae
Comadge
Lystoke
Burnham
Marke
Wokey
Gedney
Wellow
Fosscot
Welton
Philips norton
Stoke
Bayste
Coston
Newton
Pensford
Barow
Canesham
Naylesey
Ken
Winford
Wrinton
Ubley
E. Hartre
Cingersbery
Worle
Hutton
Sitton
Bravne
Weare
Allerton
Wells
Wike
Fromme
Selwood
Wynegaunton
Blakford
Sherborne
Crokeborne
Meridies
PARS DEVONIAE
PARS DORCESTRIÆ
WYSTONIÆ PARS
11

SVMMERSET-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XI.

SVMMERSET-SHIRE is both a rich and ſpacious Countrey, hauing the *Seuerne Sea* beating vpon it on the North-ſide, the South part bordering vpon *Deuon* and *Dorſet-ſhires*, the Weſt confined with *Deuon-ſhire*, and the Eaſt and North-Eaſt vpon *Wiltſhire*, and *Glouceſter-ſhire*. It tooke the name of *Sommerton* (ſometime the chiefe Towne of this Shire) whence in the ancient Hiſtorian *Aſſerius*, this Countie is called *Sommertunenſis*, that is, *Sommertun-ſhire*.

(2) The forme thereof is large, bearing it ſelfe ſtill wider as it ſtretcheth into the middle part thereof, and containes in length from *Brackley* neere vnto *Frome-Selwood* Eaſtward, to *Oure* in the Weſt, Miles 55. In breadth from *Porſhut point* in the North, to *Chard* Southward, is ſomewhat aboue fortie miles. The whole circumference is about 204. miles.

(3) The ayre is milde and pleaſing, and for the moſt part ſubiect to ſuch temperate diſpoſitions as the Sommer-ſeaſon affordeth, whence ſome haue erroniouſly conceited, that the Region borrowed her name from the nature of her Clime: yet how delightfull ſo euer it is in the time of Sommer, with change of the ſeaſon it may well change her pleaſing name, and borrow ſome Winterly denomination; ſo full of wet, ſo myrie and mooriſh it is; in ſo much as the Inhabitants can hardly trauell to and fro without their great encumbrance.

(4) Howbeit they paſſe ouer this with all patience, knowing their enſuing ſeaſonable profits farre to exceede any preſent detriments and diſpleaſures: for as it is foule, ſo it is fruitfull, which makes them comfort themſelues with this Prouerbe, that *What is worſt for the Rider, is beſt for the Abider*: the Soyle and Glebe thereof being very fertile, and euery ſide garniſhed with Paſtures and

&c.

delightfull Meadowes, and beautified with Mannor houſes both many and fayre; and (in a word) hath euery thing in it to content the purſe, the heart, the eye, at home: and ſufficient Ports to giue entertainment to commodities from abroad.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants that poſſeſſed this Prouince were the *Belgæ*, who ſpread themſelues farre and wide, as well here as in *Wiltſhire*, and the inner parts of *Hantſhire*; who being branched from the *Germans*, conferred the names of thoſe places from whence they came, vpon theſe their ſeats where they reſided.

(6) The generall profits of this Prouince are Corne and Cattle, wherewith it is ſo plentifully ſtored, as it may challenge any neighbouring Country for the quantitie to make ſhew of Cattle ſo fat, or Graine ſo rich. Some places are peculiarly enriched by Lead-mines, as *Mindiphils*, (perchance ſo called of the deepe Mynes) by *Leiland* aptly tearmed *Minerary*, *Minerall-hils*, which yeeld plenty of Lead, the moſt Merchantable Commoditie that is in *England*, and vented into all parts of the world. Some are beautified with Diamons, as S. *Vincent Rocke*, where of there is great plentie, and ſo bright of colour, as they might equalize *Indian* Diamonds, if they had their hardneſſe: yet being ſo many and ſo common, they are leſſe ſought after or commended.

(7) This Country is famouſed by three Cities, *Bath*, *Wels*, and *Briſtow*. The firſt takes name of the hot Bathes, which *Antonine* called *Aquæ Solis*, *The waters of the Sunne*; *Stephanus*, *Badiza*; we at this day *Bathe*, and the Latiniſts *Bathonia*: a place of continuall concourſe for perſons of all degrees, and almoſt of all diſeaſes, (whence it was ſometimes called *Akeman-ceſter*) who by diuine prouidence doe very often finde reliefe there, the Springs thereof by reaſon of their Minerall and ſulphurous paſſage, being of ſuch exceeding power and medicinable heat, as that they cure and conquer the rebellious ſtubbornneſſe of corrupt humors, in reſpect of which admirable vertues, ſome haue fabled, that they were firſt conuayed by Magicke Art. To teſtifie the antiquitie of this place,

many

many Images and Romane Inſcriptions are found in the walles, which can now be hardly read, they are ſo worne and eaten into by age. *Wels* (as *Leiland* reporteth) was ſometimes called *Theodorodunum*, but from whence it had that denomination he makes no mention: The name it now beareth is taken (as ſome thinke) from the Riuer there, which King *Kinewulph* in his Charter *An. 766.* calleth *Welwe*, or (as others) from the *Wels* or *Springs* which there breake forth, and whereupon that See (vnder whoſe Iuriſdiction is alſo the Citie of *Bath*) hath beene anciently called *Fontanenſis Eccleſia*, the *Fountaine Church*: where the *Cathedrall* built by King *Inas* to the memory of S. *Andrew*, is very beautifull and richly endowed. The Citie is likewiſe well repleniſhed both with Inhabitants and ſeemly buildings. Whoſe gouernment is managed by a Major yearely elected, a Recorder, and ſeuen Maiſters, hauing the aſſiſtance of fixteene Burgeſſes, a Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants at Mace. Whoſe Latitude is 51. 20 minutes, and Longitude 17. 31. minutes. *Briſtow* is not ſo ancient, as it is faire and well ſeated: The beautie of it being ſuch, as for the bigneſſe thereof, it ſcarce giues place to any Citie of *England*, and doth worthily deſerue the *Saxon* name *Bright-ſtad*: whoſe pleaſantneſſe is the more, by reaſon that the Riuer *Auon* ſcowres through the midſt of it, which together with the benefit of *Sewes* vnder all the ſtreets, cleares the Citie of all noyſome filth and vncleanneſſe. It is not wholly ſeated in this Countie of *Sommerſet*, but one part thereof in *Glouceſterſhire*; but becauſe it is an entire Countie of it ſelfe, it denyes ſubiection vnto eyther, hauing for its owne gouernment both a Biſhop, with a well furniſhed Colledge, and a Major, with a competent aſſiſtance of Aldermen, and other Officers for Ciuill affaires.

(8) This Prouince hath beene the Theater of many Tragicall euents and bloudy Battels: the *Danes* did grieuouſly afflict *Porlock* by cruell Piracies, in the yeare eight hundred eightie ſixe. Yet neere vnto *Pen* a little village neighbouring vpon *North Cadbury*, *Edmund*, turnamed *Iron-ſide*, gaue them a notable foyle, as he was purſuing *Canutus* from place to place, for vſurping the *Crowne* of

England.

England. And *Keniwalch* (a *Weſt-Saxon*) in the ſame place had ſuch a day againſt the *Britaines*, that they euer after ſtood in awe of the *Engliſh-Saxons* proweſſe. *Marianus* relateth that not farre from *Bridge-water* as the *Danes* were ſtragling abroad, *Ealſtan* Biſhop of *Sherbourne* did ſo foyle their Forces in the yeare 845. as their minds were much diſcomfited, and their powers vtterly diſabled. *Ninius* alſo writeth, that King *Arthur* did ſo defeat the *Engliſh-Saxons* in a battell at *Cadbury*, that it deſerued to be made perpetuouſly memorable. Neither is *Mons Badonicus* (now *Banneſdowne*) leſſe famous for *Arthurs* victories. And King *Elfred* in another battell not farre from hence gaue the *Danes* ſuch an ouerthrow, as he forced them to ſubmiſſion, and induced *Godrus* their King to become a Chriſtian, himſelfe being God-father to him at the Font. So happie is this *Region*, and ſo beholding to Nature and Art for her ſtrengths and fortifications, as ſhe hath alwayes beeene able to defend her ſelfe, and offend her enemies.

(9) Neither hath it beene leſſe honoured with beauteous houſes conſecrated to Religion: ſuch was that of *Black-Chanons* at *Barelinch* in the firſt limit of this Shire Weſtward; and King *Athelſtan* built a Monaſtery in an Iland called *Muchelney* (that is to ſay) the *great Iland*, which is betweene the Riuers *Inel* and *Pedred*, running together, where the defaced walles and ruines thereof are yet to be ſeene. King *Henry* the third alſo erected a Nunnery at *Witham*, which was afterwards the firſt houſe of the *Carthuſian* Monkes in *England*, as *Hinton* not far off was the ſecond. But aboue all other for antiquitie, glory, and beautie was the Abbey of *Glaſtenbury*, whoſe beginning is fetcht euen from *Ioſeph* of *Arimathea*, which *Dauid* Biſhop of S. *Dauids* repaired, being fallen to ruine, and King *Inas* laſtly builded a fayre and ſtately Church in this Monaſtery, though it be now made euen with the ground, the ruines onely ſhewing how great and magnificent a Seat it hath anciently beene; which ſeuerall houſes were thus beautified by bounteous Princes, for religious purpoſes, and to retire the mind from worldly ſeruices, though blinded times and guides diuerted them to ſuperſtitious and lewd abuſes.

(10) Other

(10) Other memorable places are these, *Camalet* a very steepe hill hard to be ascended which appeares to haue beene a worke of the *Romans* by diuers Coynes digd vp there, on the top whereof are seene the lineaments of a large and ancient Castle, which the Inhabitants report to haue beene the Palace of King *Arthur*. *Ilchester*, which at the comming of the *Normans* was so populous, that it had in it an hundred and seuen Burgesses, and it appeares to be of great antiquitie by the Romane *Cesars* Coynes, oftentimes found there. The Church yard of *Aualonia* or *Glastenbury*, where King *Arthurs* Sepulcher was searcht for by the command of King *Henry* the second, which was found vnder a stone, with an Inscription vpon it fastned, almost nine foote in the ground. Also *Dunsture*, where (as is reported) a great Lady obtained of her husband so much Pasture ground in common by the Towne side, for the good and benefit of the Inhabitants, as she was able in a whole day to goe about bare-foote.

This Countie is diuided into 42. Hundreds for the disposing of busines needfull to the State thereof, wherein are placed 33. Market-Townes, fit for buying and selling, and other affayres of Commerce. It is fortified with foure Castles, and planted with 385. Parishes, for concourse of diuine seruice.

Parte of Glocester Shire
WILT SHIRE
PARTE OF SOMERSET SHIRE
Occidens
Oriens
Parte of Salesburye
Scala Miliari
5
10
Farrindon
Hiworthe
Hinton
Lamborne
Tetbury
Malmesbury
Sapworth
Thelea
Alderton
Clack
Calne
Bathe
Bradford
Phillips norton
Frome
Maden bradley
Kilmanton
Pen
Cuckling ton
Bugley
Shastesbury
Pantridge
Hynton
Norton
Wilton
Salesbury
Wilton
Amberbury
Wallop
Wellowe
Platfort
Ham
12

VVILT-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XII.

VVILT-SHIRE, is enclosed vpon the North with *Glocester-shire*, vpon the East is bounded with *Bark-shire*, vpon the South with *Dorset* and *Hampshire*, and vpon the West is confronted against partly by *Glocester*, and the rest by *Somerset-shires*.

(2) The forme thereof is both long and broad; for from *Ingleſham* vpon *Thamiſis* in the North, to *Burgat Damarum* in the South, are thirtie nine miles: the broadest part is from *Buttermer* Eastward, to the *Shire-ſtones* in the West, being twentie nine; the whole in Circumference is one hundred thirtie nine miles.

(3) For Ayre, it is seated in a temperate Climate, both sweet, pleasant, and wholesome; and for soile (saith *Iohn of Sarisbury*) *is exceeding fertile and plentifull, yea, and that with varietie.*

(4) The Northerne part, which they call *North Wilt-shire*, riseth vp into delectable hilles, attired with large Woods, and watered with cleare Riuers, whereof *Iſis* is one, which soone becommeth the most famous in the Land. The South part is more euen, yeelding abundantly grasse and corne; and is made the more fruitfull by the Riuers *Wily*, *Adder*, and *Auon*. The midst of this Countie is most plaine, and thereby is knowne and commonly called *Salesbury Plaines*; and lie so leuell indeed, that it doth limit the *Horizon*: or hardly can a man see from the one side to the other. These *Plaines* grase an infinite number of sheepe, whose fleeces and flesh bring in an yearely reuenew to their owners.

(5) Anciently this Countie was possessed by the *Belgæ*, who are seated by *Ptolemie* in *Hampshire*, *Somerset-shire*, and in this Tract; and they (as it seemeth by *Cæsar*) were of the *Belgæ* in *Gaul*. These

(as

(as ſome hold) were ſubdued by *Veſpaſian*, Lieutenant of the ſecond Legion under *Claudius*, when the foundations of his future greatneſſe were in theſe parts firſt laid by his many Victories ouer the *Britaines*. And herein ſurely the *Romans* ſeated; for beſides *Yanesburie Trench*, by Tradition held to be his, in many other Forts in this Shire the Tract of their footing hath beene left, and the ſtamped Coines of their Emperours found, an apparent teſtimony of their abode.

(6) After them the *Weſt-Saxons* made it a part of their Kingdome, whoſe border was *Auon*, as witneſſeth *Athelward*, though the *Mercians* many times encroched vpon them, whereby many great Battles, as *Malmesbury* tels vs, betwixt them were fought, when in the young yeares of their *Heptarchie* each ſought to enlarge his, by the leſſening of the next: but growne vnto more ripeneſſe, they aſſigned their limits by a great and long ditch croſſing thorow the middeſt of theſe *Plaines*, which for the wonder thereof is ſuppoſed by the vulgar to be the worke of the *Deuill*, and is called of all, *Wanſdike*, vndoubtedly of *Woden*, the *Saxons* Anceſtor and great reputed God, where a little village yet ſtandeth, and retaineth to name *Wodens-burg*. At this place, in *Anno* 590. *Ceaulin* the *Weſt Saxon*, receiued ſuch a foyle of the *Britaines* and his Countrey-men, that he was forced to forſake his Kingdome, and to end his dayes in exile, becomming a pittifull ſpectacle euen vnto his enemies. And in this place *Ina* the *Weſt-Saxon* joyned Battle with *Ceolred* the *Mercian*, whence both of them departed with equall loſſe. The like was at *Bradford* by *Kenilwach* and *Cuthred*; at *Wilton*, betwixt *Egbert* and *Beornwolfe*; at *Edindon*, where King *Elfred* was vanquiſher of the *Danes*; and at *Wilton*, where the *Danes* wonne the day againſt him. With as bloudy ſucceſſe, though not happening by ſword, was the iſſue of that Synod aſſembled at *Calne*, a ſmall Towne in this Countie, in the yeare of Chriſt Ieſus 977 where being hotly debating for the ſingle life, and againſt the marriages of the *Clergie*, what wanted by the Word to proue their diuorce, was ſupplyed by a Stratagem, and that very bloudy; for ſuddenly the maine timber brake, and downe fell the floore with the Nobles and Prelates,

Prelates, the Gentlemen and Commons, whereby a great number were hurt, and many more slaine; onely *Dunstan* the President and mouth for the Monkes, escaped vntouched, the Ioist whereon his Chaire stood remaining most firme: which confirmed the sentence of their separations, whom God had conioyned, and became the fall and snare of much incontinencie in both sexes.

(7) The chiefest Citie of this Shire is *Salesburie*, remoued from a higher, but a farre more conuenient place; whose want of water was not so great in the mother, as is supplied and repleniſhed in the daughter, euery street almost hauing a Riuer running thorow her middest; and for sumptuous and delicate buildings, is inferiour to none. The Cathedrall, a most rich magnificent Church, was begun by *Richard Poore*, *Bishop*, and with fortie yeares continuance was raised to her perfect beautie: wherein are as many windowes as there are dayes in the yeare, as many cast pillars of Marble, as there are houres in the yeare, and as many gates for entrance as there are moneths in the yeare. Neither doth this Citie retaine true honour to her selfe, but imparteth hers, and receiueth honour from others, who are intituled *Earles of Salesburie*, whereof eight noble Families haue beene dignified since the *Normans Conqueſt*. This Cities situation is in the degree of Latitude 51. 10. minutes, and from the first West-point obserued by *Mercator*, 18. Degrees, and 31. minutes of Longitude.

(8) Ouer this, old *Salesburie* sheweth it selfe, where *Kenrik* ouercame the *Britaines*, and where *Canutus* the *Dane* did great dammage by fire. This formerly had beene the Seat of the *Romans*: as likewise was *Lecham*, as by their Coines digged vp is apparant: so were *Brokenbridge* and *Cosham*, the Courts of the *Saxon Kings*. But *Fortune* long since hath turned her face from all these, as lately she did from many ancient and religious foundations planted in this Prouince, whereof *Malmesburie* was the most famous. I will not with *Monmouth* auouch the foundation thereof vnto *Mulmutius*, but

but by true Records from *Maidulph* a *Scot*, a man of great learning, that therein built a *Cell*, and lead an *Hermits* life, whereof *Beda* calleth it the Citie of *Maidulph*, and we by contraction, *Malmesburie*, *Adelme* his Diſciple and Succeſſor, built here a faire Monaſtery, which *Athelſtan* the Monarch richly endowed, and left his body after death there to reſt. Neither hath any graced this more then *William* her Monke, in recording to poſterities the Chronicles of our Land, concerning both the Church and Common-weale, wherein himſelfe liued and wrote thoſe Hiſtories.

(9) *Ambresburie* for repute did ſecond this, built by *Alfritha*, King *Edgar* his wife, to expiate the ſinne of murder which ſhe committed vpon yong *Edward* her ſonne in law, that hers might be King. In this place Queene *Eleanor*, widow to King *Henry* the third, renounced all royall pompe, and deuoted her ſelfe vnto God in the habit of a Nunne. Other places erected for pietie, were at *Salesburie*, *Lacock*, *Stanley*, *Wilton*, *Iuichurch*, *Farnleg*, *Bradſtoke*, *Briſpune*, and *Brombore*. Theſe grafts growne to full greatneſſe, were cut downe by the Pruiner, leaſt the cankers thereof ſhould infect the whole body (as by them was alledged) and their Reuenewes beſtowed vpon farre better vſes, both for the bringing vp of youth, and the maintenance of eſtate.

(10) With eight ſtrong Caſtles this Countie hath beene guarded; in nineteene Market-Townes her commodities are traded: into twentie-nine Hundreds for buſineſſe is diuided, and in them are ſeated three hundred and foure Pariſh-Churches.

BARK: SHIRE
12 34 56 78 910
The Scale of Miles
PARTE OF OX: FORD SHIRE
PARTE OF BUCKING: HAM SHIRE
PARTE OF WILT SHIRE
PARTE OF HAM SHIRE
PARTE OF SURREY
Oxford
Witham
Sanford
Witne
Kennington
Abington
Longworth
Hinton
Gratton
Kenscot
Marcha
Garford
Nuneaton
Cliston
Dorchester
Hurley
Lach lad
Fartingdo
Colle shul
Pusay
Chilrey
Draton
Locking
Sutton
Hagthorn
Wallingford
Henley
Madenhead
Colbrock
Windsor
Kingston
Coton
Wantage
Bulbery
Aston
Chaulsey
Bisham
Braye
Hyworth
Scriuenham
Ivle
Farmborow
Stretley
Goring
Twifort
Cliworth
Kingsletcob
Cumpton
Sunning
Hurst
Binfeld
Lamborn
East Isley
Stanford
Reading
Warfeld
Stanes
Litle
Shelford
Yattington
Purley
Great Shelford
Botexford
Winter borne
Sutham
Okingham
Wingfeld
Chilton
Welford
Demiston
Buckleshurv
Arberfeld
Easthampsted
Thatsham
Oston
Shaw
Barkha
Sandherst
Wickham
Aldermersto
Rainsbury
Nuberye
Wasing
Swatofeld
Hungerford
Newto
13

BARK-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XIII.

BARK-SHIRE, whether of the *Box-woods* there ſited, according to the cenſure of *Aſſerius Menevenſis*, or from a naked and beare-leſſe *Oke-tree*, whereunto the people vſually reſorted in troubleſome times, to conferre for the State, I determine not: onely the Countie a long time hath beene ſo called, and bounded with other in manner as followeth: The North-part is parted by *Thamiſis* from *Buckingham* and *Oxford-ſhires*; the South neere *Kennet* doth tract vpon *Hampſhire*; the Eaſt is confined with the Countie of *Surrey*; and the Weſt with *Wilſhire* and *Gloceſterſhire* is held in.

(2) The forme of this Shire doth ſomewhat reſemble a *Sandall* for a mans foot, lying long-wiſe from Eaſt to Weſt, in which part ſhe is broadeſt, the middle moſt narrow, and then ſpreading wider like to the heele: though for her rich endowments and ſtately magnificence, it may be well accounted the heart of the whole.

(3) The length thereof from *Ingleſham* in the Weſt, to old *Windſor* in the Eaſt, extendeth vnto fortie miles; from *Inkpen* to *Wightham*, the broadeſt part from South to North are twentie-foure; the whole in Circumference, about one hundred and twentie miles.

(4) The Ayre is temperate, ſweet, and delightfull, and proſpect for pleaſure inferiour to none; the Soile is plenteous of corne, eſpecially in the Vale of *White-horſe*, that yeeldeth yearely an admirable encreaſe. In a word, for Corne and Cattle, Waters, and Woods, of profit and pleaſure, it giues place vnto none.

(5) Her ancient Inhabitants, by *Ptolemie* and *Caſar*, were the *Attrebatij*, and them of thoſe that deſcended from *Gallia*, among whom *Comius* (conquered by the Dictator) was of good reſpect, and

and could doe much with the *Britaines*, who (as *Frontinus* reporteth) vſed this ſtratagem, though it proued nothing at laſt: he flying before *Cæſar* to recouer ayd of theſe *Attrebatians*, light bedded vpon a ſhelfe in the Sea, whereupon hoyſting his ſailes as before a fore-winde, gaue ſhew to his purſuer that they were in ſwift flight; ſo that hopeleſſe to hayle them, he gaue ouer the chaſe: yet no ſooner had *Cæſar* made ouer among them, but that ſome of theſe people, by name the *Bibroces*, yeelded him ſubiection, which proued the ruine of all former libertie But when the *Romans* had rent their owne Empire, and retired their Legion into a narrower circuit, the *Saxons* ſet foot where their forces had beene, and made this Countie a parcell of their Weſterne Kingdome.

The *Danes* then ſetting their deſire vpon ſpoiles, from their roauing Pinnaces pierced into theſe parts, and at *Redding* fortified themſelues betwixt the Riuers *Kennet* and *Thamiſis*, whither after their great ouerthrow receiued at *Ingleſeld* by the hand of King *Ethelwolfe*, they retyred for their further ſafetie.

(6) This Towne King *Henry* the firſt moſt ſtately beautified with a rich *Monaſtery* and ſtrong *Caſtle*, where, in the Collegiate Church of the *Abbey*, himſelfe and Queene (who lay both veiled and crowned) with their daughter *Maud* the Empreſſe, called the *Lady of England*, were interred, as the priuate Hiſtory of the place auoucheth, though others beſtow the bodies of theſe two Queenes elſe-where. The Caſtle King *Henry* the ſecond razed to the ground, becauſe it was the refuge for the followers of King *Stephen*. From whence the North-pole is raiſed in Latitude 51. degrees and 40 minutes, and in Longitude from the firſt Weſt-point obſerued by *Mercator* 19 degrees and 35. minutes.

(7) A Caſtle and Towne of greater ſtrength and antiquitie was *Walling ford*, by *Antonie* and *Ptolemie* called *Gallena*, the chiefeſt Citie of the *Attrebatians*, whoſe large circuit, and ſtrong fortifications, ſhew plainly, that it was a place of the *Romans* abode, and ſince in a conceiued ſafetie hath

made

made many very bold, especially when the sparkes of *Englands* ciuill dissentions were forced to flame in case of the *Crowne* betwixt *Maud* the Empresse and King *Stephen*, whither her selfe and associates resorted as their surest defence.

(8) But of farre greater magnificence and state is the Castle of *Windsor*, a most Princely Palace and Mansion of his Maiestie. I will not with *Ieffrey* affirme it to be built by King *Arthur*, but with better authoritie say, it was so thirsted after by the *Conquerour*, that by a composition with the Abbat of *Westminster*, whose then it was, he made it to be the Kings Possession, as a Place besides the pleasures, very commodious to entertaine the King. In this Castle that victorious Prince King *Edward* the third was borne; and herein after he had subdued the *French* and *Scots*, held he at one and the same time, as his Prisoners, *Iohn* King of *France*, and *Dauid* King of *Scotland*. Neither was it euer graced with greater Maiestie then by the institution of the most honourable Order of the Garter, a signall Ornament of Martiall Prowesse: the inuention thereof some ascribe to be from a Garter falling from his Queene, or rather from *Ioan* Countesse of *Salisbury*, a Lady of an incomparable beautie, as she danced before him, whereat the by-standers smiling, he gaue the impresse to checke all euill conceits, and in golden Letters imbellished the Garter with this French Posie, HONI SOIT QVI MALY PENSE. And yet that worthy *Clarenceaux* alledging the booke of the first institution, findes the inuention to be more ancient, as when King *Richard* the first warred against the *Turkes*, *Saracens*, *Cypres*, and *Acon*, he girt the legs of certaine choise Knights with a tache of leather, which promised a future glory to the wearers. The most Princely Chappell thereof is graced with the bodies of those two great Kings, *Henry* the sixt, and *Edward* the fourth, whom the whole Kingdome was too little to containe, the one of *Lancaster*, the other of *Yorke*, where they rest now vnited in one mould, with a branch of both those Houses, euen King *Henry* the eight, who there lyeth also interred, and rests in the Lord.

(9) Other places of note in this Shire are *Sinodum* in the North, and *Witham* in the East, both of them places of the *Romans* residence, as by their monyes there oftentimes found appeareth. Neither was *Sunning* the least in this Tract, that had beene the Seat of eight Bishops before the See was translated thence vnto *Sharburne*, or that to *Salisbury*. *Wantage* also is not wanting of honour, in bringing to life that learned and most valiant King *Ealfred*, the scourge of the *Danes*, and great *Monarch* of the *English*. And *Finchhamsted* for wonder inferiour to none, where (as our Writers doe witnesse) that in the yeare, a thousand one hundred, a Well boyled vp with streames of bloud, and fifteene dayes together continued that *Spring*, whose waters made red all others where they came, to the great amazement of the beholders.

(10) The riches and sweet seats that this County affordeth, made many deuout persons to shew their deuotions vnto true pietie, in erecting places for Gods diuine seruice, and their exemptions from all worldly businesse: such were *Abington*, *Redding*, *Bysham*, *Bromehall*, *Henley*, *Hamme*, and *Wallingford*, whose *Votaries* abusing the intents of their Founders, ouerthrew both their owne Orders and places of professions; all which were dissolued by *Act* of *Parliament*, and giuen the King to dispose at his will.

This Shires diuision is into twentie Hundreds, and hath beene strengthened with six strong Castles, is yet graced with three of his Maiesties most Princely Houses, and traded with twelue Market Townes, and is replenished with one hundred and sortie Parishes.

MIDLE-SEX
PARTE OF HARTFORD SHIRE
PARTE OF BUCKINGHAM SHIRE
PARTE OF BARKSHIRE
PARTE OF SURREY
PARTE OF ES: SEX
Langley Abbey
Kings Lagley
Shenley Ridge
Aldnham
Potters barr
Theoball
Waltham Abbey
Waltha crose
Morebatche
Enfeilde
Bernet
Elstre
Tatterige
Edmonton
Bushy
Watford
Edgworth
Eastend
Whetston
Couytshatch
Tottenha
Finchley
Brentstreet
Muswell hill
Stanes
Rislipe
Kinsbury
Breaksper
Ascot
Vxenden
Childeshill
Kilborne
Newington
Paneras
Islington
LONDON
Stratford
Lyeshouse
Chalfedt
Deinham
Wxbridge
Colne fl.
Grenford
Hellinga
Great Hellinga
Norcot
Osterley
Sipson
Hanwell
Padingwick
Kensington
Great Brentford
Fulham
Southwark
Battersey
Wansworth
Grenwich
Colnebrok
Eaton
Stanwell
Stanes
Ashford
Twickenham
Hampton Co.
Putney
Shene
Richmonde
Kingesto
Windsore
Chertsey
Hamhall
Otlandes
A Scale of Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6
14

MIDDLESEX.

CHAPTER XIIII.

MIDDLESEX, so called in regard of the situation, as seated betwixt the *West-Saxons* and *East-Angles*, was sometimes, together with *Essex* and *Hartford-shire*, that part and portion which the *East-Saxons* enioyed for their Kingdome: it lyeth bordered vpon the North with *Hartford-shire*; vpon the West by *Colne*, is seuered from *Buckingham*; the South, by *Thamesis*, from *Surrey* and *Kent*; and on the East from *Essex*, by the Riuer *Lea*.

(2) The length thereof extended from *Stratford* in the East, to *Morehall* vpon *Colne* in the West, is by measure nineteene English miles; and from *South-mines* in the North, to his Majesties Mannour of *Hampton-Court* in the South, are little aboue sixteene miles, the whole Circumference extending to ninetie miles.

(3) In forme it is almost square, for ayre passing temperate, for soile abundantly fertile, and for pasturage and graine of all kindes, yeelding the best, so that the Wheat of this Countie hath serued a long time for the Manchet to our Princes Table.

(4) It lyeth seated in a vale most wholesome and rich, hauing some hils also, and them of good ascent, from whose tops the prospect of the whole is seene like vnto *Zoar* in *Egypt*, or rather like a Paradise and Garden of God.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants knowne to *Cæsar*, were the *Trinobants*, whom he nameth to be the most puissant in the Land; whose chiefe Citie and State yeelding him subiection, made the whole, with lesse losse to the *Romans*, to beare the yoke of their owne bondage, and to come in vnder termes of truce. But when their forces in these parts were spent, and the Empire shaken by intestine warres,

warres, the *Saxons* ſetting their eyes vpon ſo faire a ſoile, made their footing as ſure herein; which laſtly with *Hartford* and *Eſſex*, was the portion of the *Eaſt-Saxons* Kingdome.

(6) Fiue Princely Houſes, inheritable to the *Engliſh* Crowne, are ſeated in this Shire, which are, *Enfield*, *Hanworth*, *White-hall*, S. *Iames*, and *Hampton-Court*, a Citie rather in ſhew then the Palace of a Prince, and for ſtately *Port* and gorgeous building, not inferiour to any in *Europe*. At *Thiſtleworth* once ſtood the Palace of *Richard* King of the *Romans*, Earle of *Cornewall*, which the *Londoners* in a tumultuous broile, burned to the ground: many other ſtately Houſes of our *Engliſh* Nobilitie, Knights, and Gentlemen, as alſo of the worſhipfull Citizens of *London*, are in this Shire ſo ſumptuouſly built and pleaſantly ſeated, as the like in the like circuit are no where elſe to be found. Neere vnto *Thameſis* entrance into this Countie, is kept the remembrance of *Cæſars* entrance ouer *Thameſis*, by the name of *Coway*-ſtakes, ſtucke faſt in the bottome to impeach his deſignes; and further at *Stanes* a Maire-ſtone once ſtood for a marke of Iuriſdiction, that *London* had ſo farre vpon *Thameſis*

(7) Which Citie is more ancient then any true record beareth, fabuled from *Brute*, *Troynouant*, from *Lud*, *Ludſtone*: But by more credible Writers, *Tacitus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Antonine*, *Londinium*, by *Aminianus Marcellinus* for her ſucceſſiue proſperitie, *Auguſta*, the greateſt title that can be giuen to any: by *Britaines*, *Londayn*, by Strangers, *Londra*, and by vs *London*. This Citie doth ſhew as the *Cedars* among other trees, being the ſeat of the *Britiſh Kings*, the chamber of the *Engliſh*, the modell of the Land, and the Mart of the world: for thither are brought the ſilke of *Aſia*, the ſpices from *Africa*, the Balmes from *Grecia*, and the riches of both the *Indies* Eaſt and Weſt: no Citie ſtanding ſo long in fame, nor any for diuine and politicke gouernment may with her be compared. Her walls were firſt ſet by great *Conſtantine* the firſt *Chriſtian Emperour*, at the ſuit of his mother, Qu. *Helen*, reared with rough ſtone and *Britiſh* Bricke three Engliſh miles in compaſſe: through which are now made

made ſeauen moſt faire gates, beſides three other paſſages for entrance. Along the *Thamoſis*, this wall at firſt ranged and with two gates opened, the one *Doure-gate*, now *Dowgate*, and the other *Billinſ-gate*, a receptacle for Ships. In the midſt of this wall was ſet a mile-marke (as the like was in *Rome*) from whence were meaſured their ſtations, for carriage or otherwiſe; the ſame as yet ſtandeth, and hath beene long knowne by the name of *London Stone*. Vpon the Eaſt of this Citie, the Church of S. *Peters* is thought to be the Cathedrall of *Reſtitutus*, the Chriſtians Biſhops See, who liued in the raigne of Great *Conſtantine*; but ſince S. *Pauls* in the Weſt part, from the Temple of *Diana*, aſſumed that dignitie, whoſe greatneſſe doth exceed any other at this day, and ſpires ſo high that twice it hath beene conſumed by lightning from heauen. Beſides this Cathedrall, God is honoured in one hundred twentie one Churches more in this Citie: that is, ninetie-ſix within the wals; ſixteene without, but within the Liberties; and nine more in her Suburbs; and in *Fitz-Stephens* time, thirteene Conuents of religious Orders. It is diuided into 26. Wards, gouerned by ſo many graue *Aldermen*, a *Lord Maſor*, and two *Sherifs*, the yearely choice whereof was granted them by Patent from King *Iohn*; in whoſe time alſo a Bridge of ſtone was made ouer *Thames*, vpon nineteene Arches, for length, breadth, beautie, and building, the like againe not found in the world.

(8) This *London* (as it were) diſdaining bondage, hath ſet her ſelfe on each ſide, far without the walls, and hath left her Weſt-gate in the midſt, from whence with continuall buildings (ſtill affecting greatneſſe) ſhe hath continued her ſtreets vnto a Kings Palace, and ioyned a ſecond Citie to her ſelfe, famous for the Seat and Sepulchre of our Kings; and for the Gates of Iuſtice, that termely there are opened, onely once a Biſhops See, whoſe title died with the man. No walls are ſet about this Citie, and thoſe of *London* are left, to ſhew rather what it was, then what it is: Whoſe Citizens, as the *Lacedemonians* did, doe impute their ſtrength in their men, and not in their wals, how ſtrong ſoeuer. Or elſe for their multitude, cannot be circulated, but (as another *Ieruſalem*) is inhabited without

without walls, as *Zachary* ſaid. The wealth of this Citie (as *Iſay* once ſpake of *Nilus*) groweth from the Reuenewes and haruеſt of her South-bounding *Thames*; whoſe traffique for merchandizing, is like that of *Tyrus*, whereof *Ezekiel* ſpeakes, and ſtands in abundance of Siluer, Iron, Tinne, and Lead, &c. And from *London* her channell is nauigable, ſtraitned along with medowing borders, vntill ſhe taketh her full libertie in the *German* Seas. Vpon this *Thameſis* the Ships of *Tharſis* ſeeme to ride, and the Nauy, that rightly is termed the *Lady* of the Sea, ſpreads her ſaile. Whence twice with luckie ſucceſſe hath beene accompliſhed, the compaſſing of the vniuerſall Globe. This Riuer, *Canutus*, laying ſiege againſt *London*, ſought by digging to diuert, and before him the *Danes* had done great harmes in the Citie, yet was their State recouered by King *Elfred*, and the Riuer kept her olde courſe, notwithſtanding that coſt. In the times of the *Normans*, ſome ciuill broiles haue beene attempted in this Citie, as in the dayes of King *Iohn*, whereinto his Barons entred, and the Tower yeelded vnto *Lewis*. And againe, *Wat Tyler* herein committed outragious cruelties, but was worthily ſtruck downe by the *Maior* and ſlaine in *Smithfield*. This Cities graduation for Latitude is the degree 51. 45. minutes, and in Longitude 20. degrees 39. minutes.

(9) In this Countie at *Barnet*, vpon Eaſter-day, a bloudy battell was fought, betwixt *Henry* the ſixt and *Edward* the fourth, wherein were ſlaine one Marques, one Earle, three Lords, and with them ten thouſand *Engliſhmen*.

(10) The diuiſion of this Shire is into ſeuen Hundreds, wherein are ſeated two Cities, foure Market-Townes, and ſeuenty-three Pariſh-Churches, beſides them in *London*; where in the Church of *Gray-Fryers*, now called *Chriſt-Church*, three Queenes lye interred, which were, Queene *Margaret*, the D. of *Phil.* the hardy, King of *France*; ſecond wife to King *Edward* the firſt; the ſecond was Queene *Iſabel*, wife to King *Edward* the ſecond, and D. to *Philip* the faire King of *France*; and the third was Queene *Ioan*, their daughter, married to *Dauid* King of *Scotland*.

Parte of Cambridge
Parte of Hartfordie
Parte Suffolke
Ipswiche
Nacton of Walton
Colchester
Manitre
Harwich
Tendringe
Frating
Mose
Walton
Holland
Shotley
Brantham
Wiston
Sudbury
Clare
Burbrock
Lammarshe
Tilburye
Whitcolne
Erles colne
Finchingfeld
Halsted
Bocking
Coggeshall
Tering
Peldon
Tolesbury
Langford
Eastre ford
Shawford
Braintree
Thaxted
Hauerill
Linton
Hempstede
Walden
Haidon
Royston
Bishopster ford
Ware
Hoddesdon
Epping strete
Waltham s. crucis
Chelmesforde
Willingales
Engerston
Keluedon
Brentwoode
Chigwell
Langdon
Rumford
Coringham
Barkinge
Thurrock grey
Grynwiche
Dertford
Grauesend
Grane
Tamesis fluvius
Warden
Shepye Insula
Maldon
Bradwell
Norton
Dengie
Widford
Crikesey
Stock
S. Fambrige
Foulnesse
Belericay
Hawkeswell
Lighe
Shoburye
Est Marsy
Ptashe
Firested
Waltham p.
Hadfeld brodeoke
Lauer
Dunmow
Fyltey
Easton p.
Clauering
Sheringe
Occidens
OCEANUS
ESSEX COVNTY
Scala Miliarium
15

ESSEX.

CHAPTER XV.

ESSEX, by the *Normans exſeſſa*, and by the vulgar *Eſſex*; is a Countie large in compaſſe, very populous, and nothing inferiour to the beſt of the Land.

(2) The forme thereof is ſomewhat Circular, excepting the Eaſt part, which ſhooteth her ſelfe with many Promontories into the Sea; and from *Horſey Iland* to *Haſtdon* in the Weſt, (the broadeſt part of the Shire) are by meaſure fortie miles; and the length from *Eaſt-Ham* vpon *Thameſis* in the South, to *Sturmere* vpon the Riuer *Stow* in the North, are thirtie-fiue miles; the whole in Circumference one hundred fortie ſixe miles.

(3) It lyeth bounded vpon the North, with *Suffolke* and *Cambridge-Shires*, vpon the Weſt with *Hertford* and *Middleſex*, vpon the South by *Thameſis* is parted from *Kent*, and the Eaſt-ſide thereof is altogether waſhed with the *German Sea*.

(4) The ayre is temperate and pleaſant, onely towards the waters ſomewhat aguiſh: the ſoile is rich and fruitfull, though in ſome places ſandy and barren; yet ſo that it neuer fruſtrates the husbandmans hopes, or fils not the hands of her harueſt-labourers: but in ſome part ſo fertile, that after three yeares glebe of Saffron, the Land for 18. more, will yeeld plentie of Barley, without either dung or other fatning earth.

(5) Her ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romanes*, were by *Cæſar* called the *Trinobants*, of whom in the former *chapter* we haue ſpoken, and in our *Hiſtory* ſhall ſpeake more at large. But this name periſhed with the age of the Empire, the *Saxons* preſently framed a new; and with *Hertford* and *Middleſex* made it their *Eaſt-Saxons* Kingdome, vntill that *Egbert* brought this and the whole into an entire and abſolute Monarchy: the *Danes* after them laid ſo ſore for this Prouince, that at *Beam-*

ſhet

fleet and *Hauenet* (now *Shobery*) they fortified moſt ſtrongly; and at *Barklow*, (beſides the hils mounted for their burials) the *Danewort* with her red beryes, ſo plentifully grow, that it is held and accounted to ſpring from the bloud of the *Danes* which in that place was ſpilt, and the herb as yet is called from them the *Danes-bloud*; neither yet were they quelled to ſurceaſe that quarrell; but at *Aſhdowne* abode the *Iron-ſide* in fight, wherein ſo much bloud of the *Engliſh* was ſpilt, that *Canutus* their King in remorſe of conſcience, built a Church in the place, to pacifie God for the ſinnes of his people: But when the *Normans* had got the garland of the whole, many of their Nobles there ſeated themſelues, whoſe poſterities ſince, both there and elſe-where, are ſpread further abroad in the Realme.

(6) The Commodities that this Shire yeeldeth, are many and great, as of Woods, Corne, Cattle, Fiſh, Foreſts, and Saffron; which laſt groweth with ſuch gaine and increaſe vpon her North parts, that from a ſplit cloue much like vnto Garlicke, a white bleuiſh Flower ſhortly ſpringeth, from whence fillets of Saffron are gathered before the Sunne, and dryed, are ſold as ſpice with great gaine. From the Ilands *Canuey*, *Merſey*, *Horſey*, *Northey*, *Oſey*, *Wallot*, and *Foulneſſe*, great ſtore of Fiſh and Fowle are daily gotten: and ſo from their Cattle haue they continuall increaſe, which men and boyes milke; as well the Ewe as the Kine; whereof they make great and thicke Cheeſe, ſold abroad in the Land, and much thereof tranſported into other Countries. Their Oyſters which we call *Walfleete*, the beſt in eſteeme, and are thought from *Plinie* to haue beene ſerued in the *Romans* Kitchins. But leaſt we ſhould exceed meaſure in commending, or the people repoſe their truſt in the ſoyle; behold what God can doe, to fruſtrate both in a moment, and that by his meaneſt creatures: for in our age and remembrance, the yeare of Chriſt 1581. an Army of *Mice* ſo ouer-ranne the Marſhes in *Dengey Hundred*, neere vnto *South-miſſer* in this Countie, that they ſhore the graſſe to the very roots, and ſo tainted the ſame with their venemous teeth, that a great Murraine fell vpon the Cattle which graſed thereon, to the great loſſe of their owners.

(7) The

(7) The chiefeſt Citie for account at this day, in this Shire, is *Colcheſter*, built by *Coilus* the *Britiſh* Prince, one hundred twentie-foure yeares after the birth of our *Sauiour Chriſt* (if he of *Monmouth* ſay true) wherein his ſonne *Lucius*, *Helena*, and *Conſtantine*, the firſt Chriſtian *King*, *Empreſſe*, and *Emperour* in the world, were borne: which made *Necham* for *Conſtantine* to ſing as he did.

From Colcheſter *there roſe a Starre,*
The Rayes whereof gaue glorious light
Throughout the world in Climates farre,
Great Conſtantine, Romes *Emperour bright.*

And the *Romanes* to the great honour of *Helena* inſcribed her, *Piiſſima Venerabilis Auguſta*. But of theſe we ſhall be occaſioned to ſpeake more hereafter. This Citie is ſituated vpon the South of the Riuer *Colne*; from whence it hath the name, and is walled about, raiſed vpon a high Trench of earth, though now much decayed, hauing ſix gates of entrance, and three poſternes in the Weſt wall, beſides nine Watch-Towers for defence, and containeth in compaſſe 1980 paces; wherein ſtand eight faire Churches, and two other without the walls, for Gods diuine ſeruice: S. *Tenants* and the *Blacke Fryers* decayed in the Suburbs; *Mary Magdalins*, the *Nunnery*, S. *Iohns*, and the *Crutched Fryers*, all ſuppreſſed: within towards the Eaſt is mounted an old Caſtle, and elder ruines vpon a trench containing two Acres of ground, whereas yet may be ſeene the prouident care they had againſt all enſuing aſſaults.

The trade of this Towne ſtandeth chiefly in making of Cloth and Baies, with Saies, and other like Stuffes daily inuented; and is gouerned by two Bailiffes, twelue Aldermen, all wearing Scarlet; a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, and foure Sergeants at Mace. Whoſe poſition for Latitude is in the degree 51. 14. minutes; and for Longitude, in the degree 21. and 50. minutes.

(8) Places

(8) Places of antiquitie and memorable note in this Countie, I obſerue the moſt famous to be *Camalodunum*, by vs *Maldon*, which was the Royall Seat of *Cunobelin* King of the *Trinobantes*, as by his money therein minted appeareth, about the time of our *Sauiours* birth: which Citie afterwards *Claudius* wonne from the *Britaines*, and therein placed a Colony of Souldiers, which were called *Victricenſis*. This Citie Queene *Boduo*, in reuenge of her wrongs, raced to the ground, what time ſhe ſtirred their people againſt *Nero*, with the ſlaughter of ſeuentie thouſand of the *Romanes*. Of ſome later and leſſer account was *Ithancheſter*, now S. *Peters* vpon the wall, where the *Forteuſes* with their Captaine kept, towards the declination of the *Romane Empire* In the East Promontory of this Countie, in the Raigne of *Richard* the ſecond, the teeth of a Giant were found (if they were not of an *Elephant*) of a marueilous ſize (ſaith *Raph Coggeſhall*) and not farre thence, in the raigne of *Elizabeth*, more bones to the like wonder were digged vp.

(9) I purpoſely omit the meſſage of a Pilgrim from S. *Iohn Baptiſt*, by whom he ſent a Ring to King *Edward Confeſſor*; for which cauſe his houſe tooke the name *Hauering*: ſeeing the Monkes of thoſe times made no great daintie daily to forge matter for their owne aduantage: who in this Shire ſo ſwarmed that they had houſes erected at *Waltham*, *Pritlewell*, *Tilley*, *Dunmow*, *Leeye*, *Hatfeild Peuerell*, *Chelmesford*, *Coggeſhall*, *Maldon*, *Earls coln*, *Colcheſter*, *S Oſiths*, *Saffron-Walden*, *Hatfeild-Bradocke*, and more, with great reuenewes thereto belonging; all which felt the Axes and Hammers of deſtruction, when the reſt of ſuch foundations fell vnder the flaile of King *Henry* the eight, who with *Hezekiah* brake downe all theſe Brazen Serpents.

(10) This Shire is diuided into 20. Hundreds, wherein are ſeated 21 Market-Townes, 5. Caſtles, 5. Hauens, 2. of his Majeſties Mannours, and 415. Pariſh-Churches.

SVFFOLCK
Scala Miliarium
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
NORFOLCIÆ
Norwiche
Yermouth
Gorleston
Belton
Hornigflete
Corton
Gunton
Lestoft
Beckles
Barnbye
Pakefilde
Keslande
Benaker
Bungey
Flixton
Mendhm
Sotherton
Easton
Holton
Halesworth
Harleston
Sylam
Dis
Thetford
PARS
Owse magna fl.
Owse pua flu
Lakenheathe
Brandon
Bernchm
Lwston
Buddelsdale
Aye
Oxford
Hoxon
Cokeley
Denhm
Sibton
Southfielde
Crausforde
Glenhm
Easton
Brusyeard
Rendlhm
Farnhm
Sisewelt
Dunwiche
Sowowlde
Orie ns
Mismere hauen
Aldebroughe
Orford
Butley
Hoseley
Orford hauen
Bawdsey
Bawdsey hauen
Harwiche
Ashe
Wickhm
Creting
Nedehm
Woodbridge
Playford
Ipswiche
Hemley
Alderton
Nacton
Walton
Shotley
Champton
Stutton
Hadley
Braston
Sproughto
Whatfield
Brunford
Balehm
Combes
Felshm
Cockfeld
Shimplinge
Lanehm
Carsey
Sudbury
Laihm
Newton
Stoke
Cornerd
Clare
Candishe
Wicksoon
Houedon
Adton
Haueryll
Lawshill
Geddige
Wulpet
Stowe
Nerton
Berton
Ikesworthe
Debenhm
Berdwell
Ford
Ely
Kennet
Exninge
Newmarket
Burye
Chenington
Hargraue
Ashley
Carlidge
Cowlidge
Bradley pua
Bernerdston
Mildnall
Fakenhm magna
Icklinghm
Frostn
Berton
Hengraue
Occide ns
ESSEXIÆ
PARS
16

SVFFOLKE.

CHAPTER XVI.

SVFFOLKE, in regard of them which were ſeated in *Norfolke*, is a Country moſt plenteous and pleaſant for habitation. It is ſeparated from *Norfolke*, by the Riuers of the leſſer *Ouſe*, and *Wauney*, whoſe heads meet almoſt in the midſt of her Verge, and that very neere together: the one taking courſe *Eaſt*, and the other full *Weſt*, vpon which part *Cambridge-ſhire* doth wholly confront. The South ſide is ſeuered by *Stoure* from *Eſſex*, and the Eaſt together waſhed with the *Germane Seas*.

(2) The Ayre is good, ſweet, and delectable, and in ſome parts, of ſome of our beſt Phyſitians, held to be the beſt in the Land: the Soile is rich, fruitfull, and with all things well repleniſhed; in a word, nothing wanting for pleaſure or profit.

(3) The forme thereof is ſomewhat *Creſſant*, ſhooting vp narrower into the *North*, and ſpreading wider towards the *South*, whoſe broadeſt part is about twentie miles: but from Eaſt to Weſt much more; for from *Eaſton* point (the furtheſt of this Shire, yea of all *Britaine* into the Sea) vnto great *Ouſe* Riuer, her Weſterne bounder, are fortie fiue miles, and the whole in circumference, about one hundred fortie ſixe miles.

(4) Anciently this part of the *Iland* was poſſeſſed by the *Iceni*, who as it ſeemeth by *Tacitus*, ioyned in Amitie with the *Romans*, *a mightie people* (ſaith he) *and neuer ſhaken with warres* before the raigne of *Claudius*, but then by *Oſtorius* were vanquiſhed, though not without great ſlaughter of the *Romans*; and in a Battle againſt them, *M. Oſtorius* the ſonne of the *Generall*, wonne great honour in ſauing of a *Roman* Citizens life; ſo ready were they to giue and receiue Honours to themſelues, but ſleightly to paſſe ouer, and to ſmoother farre greater exployts of the *Britaines*; which notwithſtanding

ding long in theſe parts they could not doe; for the wrongs of the *Iceuians* growing intolerable, who by the *Romane* Souldiers were put out of their rightfull poſſeſſions, their Princes accounted no better then ſlaues, and their Queene whipped in moſt ignominious manner; vnder *Boduo* they wrought their reuenge, as in the Hiſtory (Chriſt aſſiſting) ſhall be further related.

Next to theſe *Iceuians*, were the *Saxons* that got their footing into theſe parts, and of them, this with *Norfolke*, *Cambridge ſhire*, and the *Ile* of *Ely*, was made their *Eaſt-Angles* Kingdome; though as it ſeemeth euer in ſubiection either to the *Mercians*, or to the Kings of *Kent*: whoſe off-ſpring ending in S. *Edmund* the Martyr, after the *Danes* had laid it moſt deſolate, *Edward* the Elder ſubdued it vnto his *Weſt-Saxons* Monarchy: and that likewiſe ending in King *Edward* the Confeſſor, many Noble *Normans* got their poſſeſſions in theſe parts, whoſe off-ſpring are plenteouſly repleniſhed in this Shire to this day.

(5) The commodities of this Shire are many and great, whereof the chiefeſt conſiſteth in Corne, in Cattle, Cloth, Paſturage, Woods, Sea-fiſh and Fowle; and as *Abbo Floriacenſis* hath depainted, *this Countie is of a greene and paſſing freſh hue, pleaſantly repleniſhed with Orchards, Gardens and Groues*: thus he deſcribed it aboue ſix hundred yeares ſince, and now we finde as he hath ſaid; to which we may adde their game from the Paile, whoſe Cheeſes are traded not onely thorowout *England*, but into *Germany*, *France*, and *Spaine*, and are highly commended by *Pantaleon* the Phyſitian, both for colour and taſte.

(6) And had *Ipſwich* (the onely eye of this Shire) beene as fortunate in her Surname, as ſhe is bleſſed with Commerce and buildings, ſhe might worthily haue borne the title of a Citie: neither ranked in the loweſt rowe, whoſe trade, circuit, and ſeat, doth equall moſt places of the Land beſides.

It ſeemeth this Towne hath beene walled about, both by a Rampire of earth, mounted along her

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North and *West* parts, and places of entrance where gates haue ſtood; which no doubt, by the *Danes* were caſt downe, in the yeare of *Ieſus Chriſt* 991. when they ſacked with ſpoyle all theſe Sea-coaſts: and againe in the yeare one thouſand, laid the ſtreets deſolate, and the houſes on heapes: yet afterwards recouering both breath and beautie, her buildings from *Stoke-Church* in the *South*, to Saint *Margarets* in the *North*, now containe 1900 paces, and from S *Helens* in the *Eaſt*, to S. *Matthewes* Church in the *Weſt*, are no leſſe then 2120. full of ſtreets plenteouſly inhabited, wherein are twelue Pariſh-Churches ſeated, beſides them ſuppreſſed; ſuch were *Chriſt-Church*, S. *Georges*, S. *Iames*, *the White*, *the Blacke*, *and Gray Fryers*. The Site of this Towne is remoued from the *Equator*, vnto the degree 52. 25. minutes: and by *Mercators* obſeruation, from the firſt *Weſt-points* 22. degrees, 9. minutes: and is yearely gouerned by two Bailiffes, and ten Port-men, all wearing Scarlet, with twenty-foure of their Common-Councell in purple: a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, fiue Sergeants, whereof one is for the Admiraltie, a Beadle, and Common Cryer, all in blew, with the Townes Armes on their Sleeues.

The other Eye of this Shire is S. *Edmundsbury*. By *Abbo* the Royall Towne, wherein at the day-breake of the *Saxons* conuerſion, *Sigebert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles* founded a Chriſtian Church: and vpon the occaſion of King *Edmunds* buriall (who at *Hoxon* was ſhot to death) hath beene euer ſince called S. *Edmunds-bury*, where was built to his honour one of the faireſt Monaſteries in the world, begun by King *Canute*, much affrighted with the ſeeming appearance of that Martyrs Ghoſt, who to expiate the ſacrilegious impietie of his Father *Suenus*, enriched the place with many endowments, and offred vp his owne Crowne vpon the holy Martyrs Tombe. For the beautie and buildings of this Abbey and Towne, let *Leyland* for me declare: *The Sunne* (ſaith he) *hath not ſeene a Citie more finely ſeated, ſo delicately, vpon the eaſie aſcent of an hill, with a Riuer running on the Eaſt-ſide; nor a more ſtately Abbey, either for reuenewes or incomparable magnificence, in whoſe proſpect appeareth rather a Ci-*

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tie then a Monaſtery, ſo many Gates for entrance, and ſome of them braſſe, ſo many Towers, and a moſt glorious Church, vpon which attend three others, ſtanding all in the ſame Church-yard, all of them paſſing fine, and of a curious workmanſhip. Whoſe ruines lie in the duſt, lamenting their fall, mouing the beholders to pitie their caſe.

Neere vnto this Towne a great Battle was fought by *Robert Boſſu*, Earle of *Leiceſter*, againſt his Soueraigne King *Henry* the ſecond: but was worthily ouercome by *Richard Lucy*, the Kings high Iuſtice, himſelfe and wife taken, with many Flemings and Engliſhmen ſlaine.

(7) Other places worthy of remembrance this Countie affords; ſuch is *Exuing* in the Weſt, formerly famous for the birth of S. *Audrey*, daughter to King *Anna*, one of the three names of the Shires diuiſion. *Rendliſham* in the Eaſt, where *Redwald* the firſt Chriſtian in this Kingdome held his Court: and *Hadley* in her South, where *Guthrum* the *Dane* whom *Elfred* baptized, was buried. And things of ſtranger note are the limits of the *Eaſt-Angles* Territories, running along *New-market* heath, vulgarly called the *Diuels-ditch*: the like fable is formally told by *Nubrigenſis*, that at *Wulpet* in the heart of this Shire, two greene boyes of *Satyres* kinde aroſe out of the ground, from the *Antipodes*; beleeue it if you will: and *Ralfe Coggeſhall* in the Monuments of *Colcheſter*, declareth, that a *Fiſh* in all parts like a man was taken neere *Orford*, and for ſixe moneths was kept in the Caſtle, whence after he eſcaped againe to the Sea.

As ſtrange, but moſt true, was a crop of Peaſe, that without tillage or ſowing grew in the Rockes, betwixt this *Orford* and *Aldeburgh*, in the yeare 1555 when by vnſeaſonable weather a great dearth was in the Land: there in *Auguſt* were gathered aboue one hundred Quarters, and in bloſſoming remained as many more, where neuer graſſe grew, or earth euer ſeene, but hard ſolide Rockes three yards deepe vnder their rootes.

(8) Places ſeparated from common vſe, and deuoted to God and his ſeruice by religious Princes, were at S. *Edmunds*, *Ipſwich*, *Ikleworth*, *Blithborow*, *Clare*, *Leſton*, *Burgh* Caſtle, wherein *Sigebert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles* entered the profeſſion of a Monke: but was thence forced by his people, to fight againſt the *Mercians*: in which Battle he was ſlaine. And *Dunwich*, where *Fœlix* founded his Epiſcopall See. Theſe with many others in this Countie were ſuppreſſed in the fall of the Monaſteries, and their Reuenewes aſſumed by King *Henry* the Eight.

(9) This Shire is principally diuided into three parts, which are called the *Celdable*, S. *Edmunds*, and S. *Andreys* Liberties, ſubdiuided into twentie-two Hundreds, and them againe into 575. Pariſh-Churches, wherein are ſeated ſeauen Caſtles, and twentie-eight Market-Townes.

Septentrio.
NORFOLCKE
Tichwel
Burnhm
Snetshm
Merket
Walsinghm
Holt
Clay
Cromere
N: Walshm
Horsee
Hickling
Wulterton
Helloughton
N: Wotton
Fakenhm
Aleshm
Wursted
The Washe
Hempton
Caston
Repehm
Set Benet
Obye
Old Lynn
Walpole
Tylney
Walton
Walsoken
Wisbich
S: Wotton
Lynn
W: Wyneh
N: Runton
Ruffhm
Worthing
Luchehm
Attelbridge
Horning
Ade
Tunstal
Thorp
Claxton
Belton
Lermouth
Gressenhall
Bilney
Wrugey
Norwich
S: Aker
Swahm
Nekton
Berton
Stow
Downhm
Cley
Stoke
Watton
Bedney
Rock land
Buckhm nova
Yardley
Thorp
Wheataker
Albye
Wotton
Beckles
Hopton
Setola
Corton
Lestoffe
Kesland
Bungay
The Old po
The new poulck
Maden lode
Creke lode
Holgey
Southrey
Ighoro
Tosles
Downehm
Ellington
Thetford
Harleston
Dis
Halesworth
Bliboro
Sowowld
Ouse flu:
Brandon
Wongford
Littleport
Lakenhethe
Ely
Mildneil
Eshwel
Ewston
Aye
Walderswick
Donwiche
Scala Milliarium
Meri: dies. P. Kærius

NORTHFOLKE.

CHAPTER XVII.

NORTHFOLKE is an Iland inclining to an ouall forme, closed on the South part with the Riuers of *Waueney* and the lesser *Ouse*, which diuides it from *Suffolke*. On the East and North with the *Germane Ocean*; on the West toward *Cambridge-shire*, with some branches of the greater *Ouse*; toward *Lincolne-shire* with that part of the *Neue* which passeth from *Wisbitch* into the *Washes*.

It containeth in length (from *Yarmouth* to *Wisbitch*) about fiftie miles In breadth (from *Thetford* to *Wels*) about thirtie. The whole Circuit is about two hundred fortie two miles.

The Name ariseth from the situation of the people, who being the Norther-most of the Kingdome of *East-Angles*, are therefore called the *Northfolke*, as the Souther-most *Southfolke*.

The Ayre is sharpe and piercing, especially in the Champion, and neere the Sea: therefore it delaieth the Spring and Harueſt, the situation of the Country inclining thereto, as being vnder the 53. degree of Latitude.

The Soile diuers: about the Townes commonly good; as Clay, Chalke, or fat earth, well watered, and with some wood: vpward to the Heaths naked, dry, and barren: *Marsland* and *Flegg* exceeding rich; but *Marsland* properly for Pasture, *Flegg* for Corne.

(2) The parts from *Thetford* to *Burnham*, and thence Westward, as also along the Coast, be counted *Champion*: the rest (as better furnished with woods) *Woodland*. The *Champion* aboundeth with Corne, Sheepe, and Conies, and herein the barren Heaths (as the prouidence of our Ancestors hath of old disposed them) are very profitable. For on them principally lie our *Fould courses*, called

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of the *Saxons* (whose institution they therefore seeme to be) *Paldyocun*, that is, *Libertie of fold or fouldage*. These Heaths by the Compasture of the sheepe (which we call *Tathe*) are made so rich with Corne, that when they fall to be sowne, they commonly match the fruitfullest grounds in other Countries: and laid againe, doe long after yeeld a sweeter and more plentifull feed for sheepe: so that each of them maintaine other, and are the chiefest wealth of our Country. The *Woodland* (fitter for grasse) is maintained chiefly by feeding of Cattell, yet well stored with Corne and Sheepe.

The Coast is fortunate in Fish, and hath many good Harbours, whereof *Lenn* and *Yarmouth* be the mother-ports, and of great traffique: *Wels* and *Blakeney* next in estimation.

The whole Countie aboundeth with Riuers and pleasant Springs, of which the *Ouse* is chiefest, by whose plentifull branches, the Isle of *Ely*, the Townes and Shires of *Cambridge*, *Huntington*, and the Countie of *Suffolke* vent and receiue Commodities. The next is *Hierus* or *Yere*, passing from *Norwich* to *Yarmouth*, where it receiueth the *Bure* comming from *Aylsham*, both of them of great seruice for water-carriages, but very notable for their plenty of fish: for some one man out of an hold vpon the *Bure*, hath drawne vp ordinarily once a yeare, betweene two Nets, about fiue or six score bushels of Fish at one draught. The *Waueney* and the lesser *Ouse* are also Nauigable and of great vse. The residue I omit.

(2) The people were anciently called ICENI, as they also of *Suffolke*, *Cambridge-shire*, and *Huntingten-shire*, and supposed to be of them whom *Cæsar* nameth *Cenimagni*; *Ptolemie*, *Simeni*; some *Tigeni*. Their manners were likely to be as the rest of the *Britaines*, barbarous at those times, as appeareth by *Cæsar* and *Tacitus*. Neither can I otherwise commend their Successors the *Saxons*: for so also their owne Countryman *Ethelwerd* termeth them. Since the entry of the *Normans*, they haue beene counted ciuill and ingenious, apt to good Letters, adorning Religion with more Churches and Monasteries, then any Shire of *England*, and the Lawes and Seats of Iustice (for many ages) with

with ſome excellent men; from whom moſt of our chiefe Families, and ſome of the greateſt Nobility of the Kingdome, haue taken aduancement And herein is *Northfolke* fortunate, that as *Crete* boaſted of an hundred Cities, ſo may ſhe of an hundred Families of Gentlemen, neuer yet attainted of high Treaſon. How the gouernment of this Country was about *Cæſars* time, is vncertaine, but (agreeable no doubt to the reſt of the *Britaines*) vnder ſome peculiar *Toparch* or *Regulus*, as *Tacitus* termeth him. The latter *Romans* held it by two *Garriſons*, one at *Gariannum* neere *Yarmouth*; the other at *Branodunum*, now called *Brancaſtre*, both of horſe, and commanded by the *Comes Maritimi Tractus*, as *Marcellinus* calleth him, termed after *Comes Littoris Saxonici*. Vpon the entry of the *Saxons*, this Countie with *Suffolke* fell in the portion of the *Angles*, and about the yeare fiue hundred ſixtie one, were together erected into a Kingdome by *Vffa*, of whom the ſucceeding Kings were tituled *Vffines*. But hauing ſuffred many Tempeſts of *Fortune*, it was in the yeare 870. vtterly waſted and extinct by *Hungar* and *Hubba* the *Danes*, who ouerthrew the vertuous King *Edmund* about *Thetford*, and after martyred him at S. *Edmundsbury*. Yet they did not long enioy it: for King *Edward* ſhortly recouered it from them, and annexed it to his other Kingdomes. The *Danes* notwithſtanding inhabited abundantly in theſe parts, ſo that many of our Townes were founded by them, and a great part of our people and Gentry are riſen out of their bloud.

(4) This Kingdome of *East-Angles* was after allotted to an Earledome of that name by *William the Conqueror*, who made *Radulph* a *Britaine*, marying his kinſwoman, Earle thereof; but gaue the greateſt parts of this Countie about *Wimondham*, *Kenninghall*, *Lenn*, *Burnham*, *Fulmerſtone*, &c. to *W. de Albany*, *Pincerna*, and *W. de Warranna Forreſtario*, who to ſtrengthen themſelues (according to the vſe of that time) with the homage and ſeruice of many tenants, diuided large portions of the ſame amongſt their friends and followers; ſo that moſt of the Manours and Lands in the parts aforeſaid, were in thoſe dayes either mediately or immediately holden of one of them. And as *Northfolke*

folke and *Suffolke* were firſt vnited in a Kingdome, then in an Earledome, ſo they continued vnited in the *Sheriffe-wicke* till about the fifteenth yeare of Queene *Elizabeth*.

(5) The Townes here are commonly well built, and populous; three of them being of that worth and qualitie, as no one Shire of *England* hath the like, *Norwich*, *Lenn*, and *Yarmouth*: to which for ancient reputation (as hauing beene a ſeat of the Kings of *Eaſt-Angles*) I may adde *Thetford*, knowne to *Antoninus*, *Ptolemie*, and elder ages, by the name of *Sitomagus*, when the other three were yet in their infancie, and of no eſteeme: for I accept not the Relations of the Antiquitie and State of *Norwich* in the time of the *Britaines* and *Saxons*, though *Alexander Neuil* hath well graced them. Her very name abridgeth her Antiquitie, as hauing no other in Hiſtories but *Norwich*, which is meere *Saxon* or *Daniſh*, and ſignifieth the *North-Towne* or *Caſtle*. It ſeemeth to haue riſen out of the decay of her neighbour *Venta*, now called *Caſtor*, and as M. *Cambden* noteth, not to haue beene of marke before the entry of the *Danes*, who in the yeare 1004. vnder *Sweno* their Captaine, firſt ſackt, and then burnt it, euen in her infancie. Yet in the dayes of *Edward the Confeſſor* it recouered 1320. Burgeſſes. But maintaining the cauſe of Earle *Radulph* aforeſaid againſt the *Conquerour*, they were by famine and ſword waſted to 560 at which time the Earle eſcaping by ſhip, his wife vpon compoſition yeelded the Caſtle, and followed. In *William Rufus* time it was growne famous for Merchandiſe and concourſe of people; ſo that *Herbert* then tranſlating the Biſhopricke from *Thetford* thither, made each of them an ornament to other. In varietie of times it felt much varietie of *Fortune*: By fire in *Anno* 1508. By extreame plagues, whereof one in *An.* 1348. was ſo outragious, as 57104. are reported to haue died thereof betweene the *Calends* of *Ianuary* and of *Iuly*. By miſery of warre, as ſacked and ſpoyled by the Earle of *Flaunders* and *Hugh Bigod*, Anno 1174. In yeelding to *Lewis* the *French*, againſt their naturall Lord King *John*, Anno 1216. By the diſinherited Barons, *An.* 1266. By tumult and inſurrection betweene the Citizens and Church-men: once about the yeare 1265.

which

which if *Henry* the third had not come in perſon to appeaſe, the Citie was in hazard to be ruined: The ſecond time in *Anno* 1446. for which the Major was depoſed, and their Liberties for a while ſeiſed. In *Edward* the ſixths time, by *Kets* rebellion, whoſe fury chiefly raged againſt this Citie. Since this it hath flouriſhed with the bleſſings of *Peace*, *Plentie*, *Wealth*, and *Honour*: ſo that *Alexander Neuil* doubteth not to preferre it aboue all the Cities of *England*, except *London* It is ſituate vpon the Riuer *Hierus*, in a pleaſant valley, but on riſing ground, hauing on the Eaſt the Hilles and Heath called *Muſſold* for *Moſſ-would*, as I take it. In the 17. yeare of King *Stephen* it was new founded, and made a Corporation. In *Edward* the firſts time, cloſed with a faire Wall, hauing on a part that the Riuer defendeth. Firſt gouerned by foure Bayliffes; then by *Henry* the fourth in *An.* 1403. erected into a Majoraltie and County; the limits whereof now extend to *Eatonbridge*. At this preſent it hath about thirtie Pariſhes, but in ancient time had many more.

(6) *Lenn* hauing beene an ancient Borrough vnder the Gouernment of a Bayliffe or Reue, called *Præpoſitus*, was by King *Iohn* in the ſixt yeare of his Raigne made *Liber Burgus*, and (beſides the gift of his memorable Cup, which to this day honoureth this Corporation) endowed with diuers faire Liberties. King *Henry* the third in the 17. yeare of his Raigne (in recompence of their ſeruice againſt the out-lawed *Barons* in the Iſle of *Ely*) enlarged their Charter, and granted them further, to chooſe a Major *Loco Præpoſiti*: vnto whom King *Henry* the Eight, in the ſixteenth yeare of his Raigne, added twelue Aldermen, a Recorder, and other Officers, and the bearing of a ſword before the Major. But the Towne comming after to the ſame *King*, he in the twentie-ninth of his Raigne, changed their name, from *Maior & Burgenſes Lenn Epiſcopi*, to *Maior & Burgenſes Lenn Regis*.

(7) *Yarmouth* is the Key of the Coaſt, named and ſeated by the mouth of the Riuer *Yere*. Begun in the time of the *Danes*, and by ſmall acceſſions growing populous, made a Corporation vnder two Bay-

Bayliffes by King *Henry* the third, and by his Charter, about the fifteenth yeare of his Raigne, walled. It is an ancient member of the *Cinque Ports*, very well built and fortified, hauing onely one Church (but faire and large) founded by Bishop *Herbert*, in *William Rufus* dayes. It maintaineth a Peere against the Sea, at the yearely charge of fiue hundred pound, or thereabout: yet hath it no possessions, as other Corporations, but like the children of *Aeolus* and *Thetis*: *Maria & 4. Ventos*, as an Inquisitor findeth, *An.* 10. *Hen.* 3. There is yearely in *September* the worthiest Herring-fishing in *Europe*, which draweth great concourse of people, and maketh the Towne much the richer all the yeare, but very vnsauoury for the time. The Inhabitants are so curteous, as they haue long held a custome to feast all persons of worth, repairing to their Towne.

(8) The Bishopricke of *Norwich* had first her seat at *Dunwich* in *Suffolke*, and was there begun by *Fælix*, who conuerted this Countie, and the *East-Angles* to the Faith. Being brought out of *Burgundie* by *Sigebert* (the first Christian King of the *East-Angles*) he landed at *Babingley* by *Lenn*, and there builded the first Church of these Countries, which in his memory, is at this day called by his Name. The second he built at *Shamebourn* then of wood, and therefore called *Steck-Chappell*. After *Fælix* and three of his Successors, this Bishopricke was diuided into two Sees: the one with eleuen Bishops in succession, continuing at *Dunwich*; the other with twelue at *Elmham* in *Norfolke*. Then vnited againe in the time of King *Edwyn*, the entire See for twelue other Bishops remained at *Elmham*, and in the *Conquerours* time was by his Chaplaine *Arfastus* (being the thirteenth) translated to *Thetford*, from thence by *Herbert* (his next Successor saue one) bought of *W. Rufus* for 1900. pounds, and brought to *Norwich*. This *Herbert* (surnamed *Losinga* a *Norman*) builded the Cathedrall Church there, and endowed it with large possessions. Not far from thence he also builded another Church to S. *Leonard*, a third at *Elmham*, a fourth at *Lenn*, (S. *Margarets*, a very faire one) and the

fifth

fifth at *Yarmouth* before mentioned. By the Cathedrall Church he builded a Palace for the Bishops, and founded the Priory there (now conuerted to *Deane* and *Chapter*) and another Priory at *Thetford*. Since his time the Bishops See hath immoueably remained at *Norwich*, but the ancient Possessions are seuered from it, and in lieu thereof the Abbey and Lands of S. *Benedict* of *Holme* annexed to it. The Commodities of this Countie I haue contained in these foure Verses.

Ingenio & populi cultu Norfolcia clara est;
Hinc fluuijs, illinc Insula clausa mari;
Qua ratis, & vellus, frumenta, cuniculus, agnus.
Lac scatet, & pisces, pabula, mella, crocus.

This Description of *Northfolke*, I receiued from the Right Worshipfull, Sir HENRY SPELMAN Knight.

CAMBRIDGE SHIRE
A Scale of Myles
Spalding
Crowlād
Peterburgh
Thorney
Elternal
Whitlesey
Elme
Upwell
Wisbich
Outwell
Downham
Salters lode
Sotherye
Merch
Wimlington
THE ILE OF ELY
Vg Mere
Yaxley
Cunnington
PARTE OF HUNTINGTON SHIRE
Ramsey
Chatteris
Thetford
Sutton
Audre
Litleporte
ELY
Stanney
Soham
Chipnham
Kennet
Newmarket
Bulbeck
Swasham
Botsham
Wilbor
Ipua mag:
Cambridge
Wickham
Trumpington
Lynton
Wilford
Royston
Mildnall
NORFOLCKE
PARTE OF SVFFOLCK
PARTE OF ESSEX
HVNTINGTON
St Jues
Swasseye
Chesterton
Knyttwell
Childersley
Croxley
Barrington
Arrington
Stow
St Neot
Potton
Dunton
Henxworth
Lylyngton
PARTE OF BEDFORD SHIRE
18

CHAPTER XVIII.

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE, lyeth bounded vpon the North with *Lincolneſhire* and *Northfolke*; vpon the Eaſt with *Norfolke* and *Suffolke*; vpon the South with *Hartford-ſhire* and *Eſſex*; and vpon the Weſt with *Bedford* and *Huntington ſhires*.

(2) This Prouince is not large, nor for ayre greatly to be liked, hauing the Fennes ſo ſpread vpon her North, that they infect the ayre far into the reſt: From whoſe furtheſt point vnto *Royſton* in the South, are thirtie-fiue miles; but in the broadeſt is not fully twentie: the whole in Circumference, traced by the compaſſe of her many indents, one hundred twentie and eight miles.

(3) The Soile doth differ both in ayre and commodities; the Fenny ſurcharged with waters: the South is Champion, and yeeldeth *Corne* in abundance, with *Meadowing-Paſtures* vpon both the ſides of the Riuer *Cane*, which diuides that part of the Shire in the midſt, vpon whoſe *Eaſt-bancke* the *Muſes* haue built their moſt ſacred *Seat*, where with plenteous increaſe they haue continued for theſe many hundred yeares.

(4) For from ancient *Grantceſter*, *Camboritum* by *Antonine*. now famous *Cambridge*, the other breſt and *Nurſe-mother* of all pious literature, haue flowed full ſtreames of the learned *Sciences* into all other parts of this Land, and elſe-where: ancient indeed, if their *Story* be rightly writ, that will haue it built by *Cantaber* a *Spaniard*, three hundred ſeauenty fiue yeares before the birth of our *Sauiour*, who thither firſt brought and planted the *Muſes*. This Citie *Grantceſter* by the tyranny of time loſt both her owne beautie and her profeſſed *Athenian Students*, ſo that in *Bedaes* dayes, ſeauen hundred yeares after the Word became fleſh, it is deſcribed to lye a little deſolate Citie, and as yet retaineth the name, without any memory of circuit by wals.

Of

Of this Citie, in the yeare of *Christ Iesus* 141. as the Monke of *Burton* doth report, nine Scholars receiued their *Baptisme*, and became Preachers of the Gospell among the *Britaines*; which (as he saith) happened in the Raigne of *Hadrian* the Emperour. But when the *Picts*, *Scots*, *Hunnes* and *Saxons* had laid all things waste, and with their sauage swords cut out the leaues of all ciuill learning, this as the rest yeelded to destruction, and so lay forlorne till the *Saxons* themselues became likewise ciuill; when *Sigebert* the first *Christian King* of the *East-Angles*, from the example of *France*, whither he had beene banished, built *Schooles* in his Kingdome, and here at *Grancester* the chiefe, recalling thither the Professors of *Arts* and *Sciences*, as the Story recordeth, and Traditions doe hold.

But afterwards, as it seemeth, their increase being straightned, the *Students* complained (as the Prophets did to *Elisha*) that the place was too little for them to dwell in, therefore inlarging more North-ward, seated themselues neere vnto the *Bridge*, whereupon the place began to be called *Grantbridge*, though others from the crooked Riuer *Came* will haue it named *Cambridge*. This place (though sacred and exempted from *Mars*, as *Sylla* once spake; when he spared *Athens*,) the *Danes* in their destructions regarded no whit, wherein they often wintered after their spoyles, and left the scarres of their sauage sores euer behinde them. And in the yeare 1010 when *Suen* in his fiercenesse bare downe all before him, this place was no place for *Scholars* to be in: *Warres* loud *Alarums* ill consorting the *Muses* milde Harmonies. Yet when the *Normans* had got the *Garland* on their heads, and these *Danish stormes* turned into *Sun-shine dayes*, *Gislebert* the *Monke*, with *Odo*, *Terricus*, and *William*, all three of the like *Monasticall Profession*, in the Raigne of King *Henry* the First, resorted vnto this place, and in a publike *Barne* read the *Lectures* of *Grammar*, *Logicke*, and *Rhetoricke*, and *Gislebert Diuinitie* vpon the Sabbath and Festiuall dayes. *From this little fountaine* (saith *Peter Blessensis*) *grew a great Riuer, which made all* England *fruitfull, by the many Masters & Teachers proceeding out of* Cambridge, *as out of a holy Paradise of God.* The first *Colledge* therein endowed with Possessions was *Peterhouse*,

house, built by *Hugh Balsham* Bishop of *Ely*, in the yeare of Grace, 1284. whose godly example many others followed, so that at this day there are sixteene most stately *Colledges* and *Hals*, for building, beautie, endowments, and store of *Students* so repleniſhed, that vnleſſe it be in her other Sister *Oxford*, the like are not found in all *Europe*.

But at what time it was made an *Vniuerſitie*, let *Robert de Remyngton* tell you for me. *In the Raigne* (ſaith he) *of King* Edward *the firſt*, *Grantbridge*, *of a Schoole*, *by the Court of Rome*, *was made an Vniuerſitie*, *ſuch as Oxford is*. Laſtly, the *Meridian Line* cutting the *Zenith* ouer this Citie, is diſtant from the furtheſt Weſt-poynt, according to *Mercator*, 20 degrees, 50 ſcruples, and the *Arch* of the ſame *Meridian*, lying betweene the *Æquator* and *Verticall point*, is 52. degrees, 20. ſcruples.

(5) Another Citie formerly in great fame is *Elie*, had in account for the repute and holineſſe of *Votary Nunnes* there reſiding; built firſt by *Audrey* wife to one *Tombret* a *Prince* in this *Prouince*, who had this place as a part of her Dowry: ſhe hauing departed from her ſecond Husband *Egbert* King of *Northumberland* deuoted her ſelfe to the ſeruice of God, and built here a *Monaſtery*, whereof ſhe became the firſt *Abbeſſe*. This in the *Daniſh* deſolations was deſtroyed, but ſoone after reedified by *Ethelwold* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who ſtored it with *Monkes*; vnto whom King *Edgar* granted the iuriſdiction ouer foure Hundreds and a halfe, within theſe Fennes and the *Eaſt-Angles* limits, which to this day are called *The Liberties of S. Audrey*, after whoſe example many *Nobles* ſo enriched it with large *Reuenewes*, that as *Malmesbury* ſaith, *the Abbat thereof laid vp yeerely in his owne Coffers a thouſand and foure hundred pounds*. And of latter times the *Monkes* thereof became ſo wealthy, that their old decayed Church they renued with new and moſt ſtately buildings, which is now the *Cathedrall* of the *Dioceſſe*, and for beautie giueth place to no other in the Land. Eight other foundations ſet apart from ſecular vſe in this *Prouince*, were at *Thorney*, *Charteres*, *Denny*, *Elſey*, *Beach*, *Barnwell*, *Swaſey*, and *Shengey*, all which in the dayes of King *Henry* the eight came to the period of their ſurpaſſing wealth, and left their Lands to the diſpoſe of his Will.

(6) The-

(6) The generall commoditie of this Shire is *Corne*, which in the South, and Champion-part doth abundantly grow, as also *Saffron*, a very rich Spice. Some *Woods* there are, and *Paſture* both pleaſant and profitable. The North part thereof is Fenny, but withall fruitfull, whereof *Henry* of *Huntington* and *William* of *Malmesbury* thus doe write: *This Fenny Country is paſſing rich and plenteous, yea, and beautifull alſo to behold, wherein is ſo great ſtore of fiſh, that ſtrangers doe wonder, and water-fowle ſo cheape, that fiue men may therewith be ſatisfied with leſſe then an halfe-penny.*

(7) Places of ancient note in this Shire are theſe, the *Ermin-ſtreet-way*, which vpon the lower Weſt parts of this County, thorow *Roiſton*, runneth forthright vnto *Huntingdon*. And from *Reach* a Market-Towne ſtanding neere to the Riuer *Came*, a great *Ditch* and *Trench* is caſt all along *Newmarket-Heath*, which for the wonder receiued thereat, is of the vulgar called *The Deuils Ditch*, being in truth made for a defence againſt the *Mercians* by the *Eaſt-Angles*, whole Kingdome it inuerged. The *Gogmagog Hils* neere *Cambridge* retaine the remembrance of the *Daniſh Station*, where as yet on their tops is ſeene a *Rampier*, ſtrengthened with a three-fold *Trench*, whereof *Gernaſe* of *Tilbury* tels vs many a pretie Tale.

(8) This *Shire* is diuided into ſeuenteene *Hundreds*, wherein are ſeated eight *Market-Townes*, and hath beene ſtrengthened with ſeauen *Caſtles*, and God diuinely honoured in one hundred ſixtie three *Parish-Churches*.

Hartforde Shire
Septentrio
Parte of Bedforde Shire
Parte of Buckingam chire
Occidens
Oriens
Meridies
Scala Miliarium
Stotfeld
Holewell
Nuneham
Wallington
Baldock
Weston
Hytchin
Epaletts
Lulie
Poules Walden
Luton
Dunstable
Kensworth
Iuingoe
Longe merson
Putnham
Barkhamsted magna
Bouindon
Maudlaine
Sarret
Watforde
Abotts Langley
Hemsted
Gotambury
Gaddesdon
Asheridge
Whatlhamsted
Cadington
Kompton
Hardinge
Digeswell
Sandridge
Set. Albans
North Mymmes
Aldnham Ridge
Bushye
High Bernet
South Mymmes
Tateridge
Tharsfeld
Royston
Barkwey
Chissel magna
Claueringe
Berden
Monuden
Hormed magna
Buntingford
Braughinge
Birchhanger
Bushop Stortforde
Hadham parua
Sabridgeworth
Thundridge
Widforde
Harlow
Pernden parua
Ware
Estwick
Hartforde
Hoddesdon
Eastonden
Wormeley
Theball
Waltham ab
Nasinge
Roydon
Lea fluuius
Lea
Stanstedthele
Bus Hatfelde
Knebsworth
Stapleforde
Welwia
Tewing
Kneeshaught
Puckriche
Westinill
Wimley ma
Sawoombe
Steuenhaught
Hadham parua
Sabridgeworth
Thundridge
Hoddesdon
Eastonden
Wormeley
Theball
Waltham ab
Nasinge
Roydon
Lea
Lea fluuius
Ess
Essex
Parte of
19
21

HERTFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XIX.

HERTFORD-SHIRE is bordered vpon the *North* with *Bedford* and *Cambridge-ſhires*; vpon the *Eaſt*, is altogether bounded by *Eſſex*; vpon the *South*, is confined with *Middleſex*; and her *Weſt* butteth vpon *Buckingham* and *Bedford-ſhires*.

(2) The forme thereof is ſomwhat circular, with many indents to fetch in thoſe Townes that are diſperſedly ſtragled into her next *Shire*: whereof *Roiſton* and *Totteridge* are the two extreames from *North* to *South*, betwixt whom in a ſtrait drawne line are twenty ſeuen *Engliſh miles*, and from *Putnam* Weſtward, to *Cheſton Nunnery* in the *Eaſt*, are twenty eight; the whole circumference, about an hundred and thirtie miles.

(3) The ayre is temperate, ſweet, and healthfull, as ſeated in a Climate neither too hot, nor too cold: the ſoile is rich, plenteous, and delightfull, yeelding abundance of *Corne*, *Cattle*, *Wood*, and *Graſſe*, deſtitute of nothing that miniſtreth profit or pleaſures for life, which are more augmented by the many *Riuers* that ariſe and run thorow this *Shire*, watering her owne and others, till they emptie themſelues into the Sea.

(4) Her ancient Inhabitants in the time of the *Romans* were the *Cattieuchlanians*, or *Caſſians*, and the *Trinobantes*, as their Writers declare, and in the *Heptarchy* was poſſeſſed by the *Eaſt-Saxons*, excepting ſome ſmall portion thereof, that the *Mercian* Kings enioyed. The *Danes* alſo in their ouerrunnings, ſought to ſtay themſelues in this *Shire*, and at *Ware* (then *Weare*) pitched downe their reſt and hope: for paſſing the *Lea* in their light *Pinnaces* and *Shallops*, raiſed therein a *Fort*, which maugre the *Engliſh* they kept, vntill that by the wiſe policie of King *Elfred*, that *Riuer* was parted in-

to more running ſtreames, whereby their *Ships* periſhed, and they intercepted both of prouiſion and further ſupply.

(5) The *Romans* before them had made *Verolanium* in this Shire their greateſt for account, which in *Neroes* time was a *Municipiall*, as *Ninius* in his *Catalogue* of *Cities* doth call it, or as *Tacitus*, a *Free Towne*; ſacked by *Boduo* that euer eternized *Queene* of the *Iceanians*, when ſeuenty thouſand of the *Romans* and *Confederates* by her reuenging ſword periſhed: the ſite and circuit whereof, in this *Card* we haue ſet according to our view and meaſure there taken: whoſe magnificence for *Port* and ſtately *Architecture*, were found by her large and arched *Vaults* in the dayes of King *Edgar*, which were digged into and caſt downe by *Elred* and *Edmer*, *Abbots* of S. *Albanes*, for that they were the receptacles and lurking-holes of *Whoores* and *Theeues*: the ruines of which, haue raiſed the beautie of her ſuruiuing and faire S. *Albanes*, where *Offa* the great *Mercian*, in great deuotion, built a moſt ſtately *Monaſterie*, whoſe Church yet ſtanding, retaineth the aſhes of many *Nobles*, there ſlaine in the quarrell of *Yorke* and *Lancaſter*; and a *Font* of ſolid braſſe brought out of *Scotland* by Sir *Richard Lea*, from the ſiege of *Leeth*.

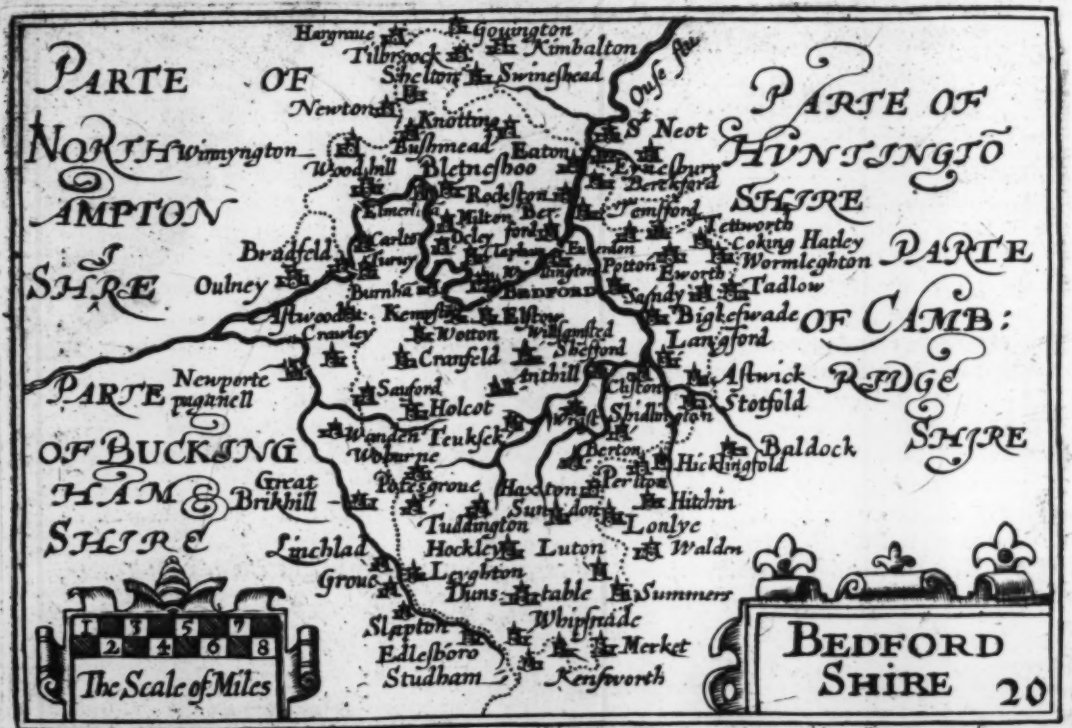
(6) Many other Townes, both for Commerce, ſtately Buildings, and of ancient Record, this Shire affordeth, whereof *Hertford*, though the *Shire-Towne*, is not the richeſt; the paſſage thorow *Ware* hath left her wayes ſo vntrodden: to preuent which, in former times that *Riuer* at *Ware* was chained vp, and the *Bayliffe* of *Hertford* had the cuſtody of the *Key*: which howſoeuer they haue loſt, yet hath the *Towne* gotten her *Gouernour* to be preferred from the name of a *Bailiffe*, vnto a *Maior*, aſſiſted with nine *Burgeſſes*, a *Recorder*, and two *Sergeants* their *Attendants*. Herein a *Caſtle*, for ſituation pleaſant, for *Trench*, *Walles*, and *Riuer*, ſufficiently fenced, was lately ſeene; but marked to deſtinie, as the *Towne* to decay, hath found the hand of *Fortune* to ouermatch her ſtrength, and to ruinate the *Priory*, S. *Nicholas*, and S. *Maries Churches*, beſides a *Cell* of S. *Albanes Monkes*, that therein

were ſeated. The like fate fals vnto *Hemſted*, and her faire *Caſtle*, where in *Richard* King of the *Romans* left his life Yet *Langley* is graced both in the birth of Prince *Edmund* the fifth ſonne to King *Edward* the third, and the buriall of *Richard* the ſecond that vnfortunate King, who in the *Cell* of *Fryers Preachers* was there firſt buried, but afterwards remooued and enſhrined at *Weſtminſter*. And in another *Langley*, neere the *Eaſt* from thence, was borne that *Pontificall Breakſpeare*, *Biſhop* of *Rome*, knowne by the name of *Hadrian* the fourth, (and famous for his ſtirrup-holding by *Fredericke* the *Emperour*) whoſe breath was laſtly ſtopped by a *Flie* that flew into his mouth.

(7) The ciuill *Battles* that in this Shire haue beene fought, in the *Map* it ſelfe are inſerted, and therefore here omitted, but the more ancient remembred vnto vs by *Oiſter-hill* neere S. *Albans*, whom the judicious *Cambden* ſuppoſeth to haue beene the *Campe* of *Oſtorius* the ſecond *Lieutenant*, and *Subduer* of great *Caractacus*; as alſo ſeuen ſmall round *Hils* betwixt *Steuenedge* and *Knebworth*, in which are ſuppoſed ſome *Romane Souldiers* to lie buried.

(8) Religious Houſes built and ſuppreſſed, the chiefeſt for account in this *Shire*, were S. *Albans*, *Roiſton*, *Ware*, *Sopwell*, *Langley*, beſides them at *Hertford*, whom *Beda* cals *Herudford*: which *Cities* graduation is diſtant and remoued from the *Equator* 52. *degrees* 5. *minutes* of *Latitude*, and ſet from the firſt point of the *Weſt*, according to *Mercator*, in the 20. *degree* 29. *minutes* of *Longitude*. The *Earledomes* whereof, were enioyed onely by thoſe two honourable *Families*, whoſe atchieuements we haue alſo therein expreſſed.

(9) This *Counties* diuiſion is into eight *Hundreds*, wherein are ſeated eighteene *Market-Townes*, and one hundred and twentie *Pariſh-Churches*.


PARTE OF NORTH AMPTON SHIRE
PARTE OF HUNTINGTO SHIRE
PARTE OF CAMB: RIDGE SHIRE
PARTE OF BUCKING HAM SHIRE
Hargraue
Gouington
Kimbalton
Tilbroock
Shelton
Swineshead
Newton
Knotting
Bushmead
Eaton
Winnyngton
Woodhill
Bletneshoo
Rockston
Elmerlea
Milton
Berford
Carlton
Ocley
Bradfeld
Oulney
Burnha
Bedford
Astwood
Kempston
Elstow
Crawley
Wotton
Willsamsted
Cranfeld
Shefford
Newporte paganell
Sauford
Anthill
Holcot
Wanden
Teuksek
Woburne
Potesgroue
Great Brikhill
Haxton
Tuddington
Hockley
Luton
Linchlad
Leyghton
Groue
Duns table
Slapton
Edlesboro
Studham
Whipsnade
Merket
Kensworth
Summers
Walden
Lonlye
Hitchin
Hicklingfold
Baldock
Stotfold
Astwick
Langford
Bigleswade
Sandy
Eworth
Tadlow
Wormleghton
Coking Hatley
Tettworth
Temsford
Berckford
Eynesbury
St Neot
Ouse fl.
The Scale of Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
BEDFORD SHIRE
20

BEDFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XX.

BEDFORD-SHIRE, ſeated in the South-Eaſt of this *Iland*, is a plaine and champion Country, and lyeth bounded vpon the North with *Huntington-ſhire*; vpon the Eaſt with *Cambridge* and *Hartford-ſhires*; vpon the South with *Hartford* and *Buckingham-ſhires*; and vpon the Weſt with *Buckingham* and *Northampton-ſhires*.

(2) The forme thereof is ſomwhat ouall, and not very large: for from *Tilbroke* in the North, vnto *Studham* in the South, are but twentie-foure Engliſh miles; and from *Turny* in the Weſt, vnto *Hatley Coking* in the Eaſt, are not fully foureteene; the whole in Circumference, about ſeauenty three miles.

(3) The Ayre is temperate, and the Soile bounteous, eſpecially the North, whoſe Borders the fruitfull *Ouſe* with her many windings watereth. The South is more leane, and with greater induſtry bringeth forth *Barley*, no better elſe-where. Generally, this County is Champion, though ſome places be ſprinkled with Paſturage and Woods.

(4) The ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romanes*, that held in this Shire, were part of the *Catticuchlani*, a ſtout and warre-ſtirring people: and yet vpon the report of *Cæſars* proceeding, ſent him their ſubiection for peace. But when that conquering Nation had brought *Britaine* into a *Prouince* vnder *Rome*, their Legions lay at *Selenæ* and *Magintum*, which are now *Sandy* and *Dunſtable*, places of memorable note in this Shire. After them the *Saxons* coueting for ſo faire a Seate, firſt diſpoſſeſſed the *Britaines*, vnder the leading of *Cuthwulfe* the *Weſt-Saxon*, about the yeare of Grace 572. who making it their owne, was laſtly enioyed by the *Mercians*, as a part of their Kingdome.

(5) In

(5) In the yeare of Christs Incarnation 1399 immediately before those *Ciuill Warres*, that rent in pieces the peace of this Land, betweene the Princes of *Lancaster* and *Yorke*, the Riuer *Ouse* neere vnto *Harwood*, stood sodainly still, and refrained to passe any further; so that forward, men passed three miles together on foot in the very depth of her Channell; and backward, the waters swelled vnto a great height: which was obserued by the judicious, to foretell some vnkinde diuision that shortly should arise.

(6) This Countie, among the common calamities of the Land, when it lay trampled vnder the feet of the *Danes*, sustained a part: and after that, in the time of King *Stephen*, when the *Ciuill Warres* thundred betwixt *Maud* the *Empresse* and himselfe, the Shire-Towne was sore wasted, with great slaughter of men: So when the *Barons* forsooke their allegeance to King *John*, the Towne and Castle were rendred vp vnto their hands: and lastly, by King *Henry* the third, laid leuell euen with the ground, some ruinous walles appearing towards the *Ouse*, but not a stone left vpon the *Mount* where stood his foundation.

(7) This Towne by the *Britaines* was called *Lettidur*; and of vs, *Bedford*: being the chiefest in the Countie, from whom it taketh the name, and is most fruitfull, and pleasantly seated, hauing the *Ouse* running thorow the Towne in the middest, and a faire *Stone bridge* built ouer the same, whereon are two Gates to locke and impeach the passage, as occasion shall serue. At the first entrance standeth S. *Leonards Hospitall* for *Lazars*: and further inwards, S. *Iohns* and S. *Maries* Churches: within the Towne, S. *Pauls*, a most beautifull Church, S. *Cuthberts*, and S. *Peters*: without the Towne standeth the *Fryers*, S. *Loyes*, *Alhallowes*, and *Caudwell Abbey*: not farre whence, sometimes stood a Chappell vpon the Banke of *Ouse*, wherein (as *Florilegus* affirmeth) the body of *Offa* the great *Mercian* King was interred, but by the ouer-swelling of that Riuer, was borne downe, and swallowed vp; whose Tombe of Lead (as it were some phantasticall thing) appeared often to them

that

that ſeeke it not, but to them that ſeeke it (ſaith *Roſſe*) it is inuiſible. This Towne is gouerned yearely by a *Maior*, two *Baſliffes*, two *Chamberlaines*, a *Recorder*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and three *Sergeants* with *Maſis*.

(8) A tale of vaine credit is reported of *Dunſtable*, that it was built to bridle the outragiouſneſſe of a theeſe named *Dun*, by King *Henry* the firſt: but certaine it is the place was formerly held by the *Romanes*, whoſe *Legions* there lay, as appeareth by the Coines there vſually found, which from *Magintum* are corruptly called *Madning-money*.

(9) Caſtles in this Shire are *Woodhill*, *Eaton*, *Temſford*, and *Amphill*, an honour now appertaining to the Crowne. And places of *Religion*, built by deuout perſons, but for *Idolatrous Abuſes* againe aboliſhed, were at *Bedford*, *Harwood*, *Helenſtow*, *Newenham*, *Chickſand*, *Wardon*, *Woborne*, and *Dunſtable*. All theſe, with their like, felt the hand of *Henry* the Eight to lie ſo heauie vpon them, that they were not able to ſuſtaine the waight, but were cruſhed to peices, and fell to the ground.

(10) The Graduation of this Countie, taken for the Shire-Towne, is placed from the *Equator* in the degree of 52. and 30. minutes for Latitude, and is remoued from the firſt Weſt point of Longitude, 20. degrees and 16. minutes.

(11) Whoſe Princely Families that haue borne the Titles both of *Dukes* and *Earles*, are expreſſed; and whoſe Counties diuiſion are into nine *Hundreds*, wherein are ſeated ten Market-Townes, and one hundred and ſixteene Pariſh-Churches.

BUCKINGHAM SHIRE
PARTE OF NORTH AMPTON SHIR
PARTE OF BEDFORDE SHIRE
PARTE OF HARTFORD SHIRE
PARTE OF OXFORDE SHIRE
PARTE OF MIDIE SEX
Laundo
Turuey
Oulney
Newenton
Cliston
Stoke Golding
North Crowley
Hauersha
Newport
Keynes
Walton
Stony
Stratford
Little Brickhill
Thornton
Great Brickhill
Fulwel
Padbury
Linchlad
Preston
Winslow
Leighton
Poundon
Steple
Quainton
Iuinge
Triforde
Claydo
Wadlosdon
Lithershal
Alesbury
Nettleden
Haulton
Cherfey
Kinsley
Tring
Heridge
Wormenal
Oulswick
Barkhamsted
Latimers
Little Missenden
Agmundsham
Chesney
Rickmansworth
West Wickham
Great Wickha
Turfeld
Vburne
Vxbridge
Fauley
Maidenhead
Colbroke
Henley
Bysham
Waisbury
Windsor
Stanes
Egham
Redding
Thames
1 3 5 7 9
2 4 6 8
The Scale of Miles
21

BVCKINGHAM-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXI.

BVCKINGHAM, for the plentie of *Beech-trees* there growing, and those in the elder times of the *Saxons* called *Bucken*, may well be supposed from them to haue the name, as afterwards the whole Shire had hers from this Towne *Buckingham*.

(2) In forme it somewhat resembleth a Lyon Rampant, whose head or North-point toucheth the Counties of *Northampton* and *Bedford*; whose backe or East-part is backed by *Bedford* and *Hertford-shires*: his loines or South-borders rest vpon *Bark shire*, and his breast the West side is butted vpon wholly by *Oxford-shire*. The length thereof from *Waisbury* in the South, to *Bradfeild* in her North, are thirtie nine miles: the breadth at the broadest, from *Asbridge* in the East, to *Brenwood Forrest* in the West, are eighteene; the whole in Circumference one hundred thirtie eight miles.

(3) The ayre is passing good, temperate, and pleasant, yeelding the body health, and the minde content. The soile is rich, fat, and fruitfull, giuing abundance of Corne, Grasse, and Meate. It is chiefly diuided into two parts by the *Chiltren hilles*, which run thorow this Shire in the middest, and before time were so pestered with *Beech*, that they were altogether vnpassable, and became a receptacle and refuge for theeues, who daily endammaged the way-faring man; for which cause *Leofsan* Abbot of S. *Albans* caused them to be cut downe: since when those parts are passable, without any great incumbrances of trees; from whose tops, a large and most pleasing prospect is seene. The Vale beneath is plaine and champion, a clayie soile, stiffe, and rough, but withall marueilous fruitfull, naked of woods, but abounding in medowes, pastures, and tillage, and maintaining an infinite number of sheepe, whose soft and fine fleeces are in great esteeme with the *Turkes* as farre as *Asia*.

(4) The

(4) The ancient Inhabitants that were ſeated in this Shire, were the *Cattieuchlani*, mentioned by *Ptolemie*, and them diſperſed thorow the Tract of *Bedford*, *Hertford*, and this. Theſe yeelded themſelues with the firſt to *Caſar* vnder the *Romanes* ſubiection, whoſe ouer-worne Empire ending in *Britaine*, the *Saxons* by ſtrong hand attained this Prouince, and made it a part of their *Mercian Kingdome*: yet was it firſt ſubdued vnto them by *Cherdike* the *Weſt-Saxon*, whoſe memory is in part continued in the Towne *Cherſey*, vpon the Weſt of this Countie, where in a ſharpe and bloudy battle he was Victor ouer the *Britaines*. So alſo *Cuthwulfe* a *Weſt-Saxon* at *Alesbury* in the yeare of Grace 592. ouercame the *Britaines*, and bare downe all things before him: yet no ſooner was their *Heptarchie* wained, and their *Monarchie* able to ſtand alone, but that the *Danes*, before their ſtrength and growth was confirmed, waxed vpon them; and they not able in ſo weake a hand to hold faſt that weight of greatneſſe they had ſo graſped, gaue place to their conquerours, who did many harmes in this Prouince: for in the yeare 914. the *Danes* furiouſly raged as farre as *Brenwood*, where they deſtroyed the City *Burgh*, the ancient ſeat of the *Romanes*, afterwards a royall houſe of King *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, which they vtterly deſtroyed.

(5) The Shire-Towne *Buckingham*, fruitfully ſeated vpon the Riuer *Ouſe*, was fortified with a Rampire, and Sconſes on both bankes, by King *Edward* the elder, ſaith *Marianus* the Scotiſh Writer; where in the heart of the Towne hath ſtood a ſtrong Caſtle, mounted vpon a high hill, which long ſince was brought to the period of her eſtate, now nothing remaining beſides the ſignes, that there ſhe had ſtood. The Riuer circulates this Towne on euery ſide, that onely on the North excepted, ouer which three faire ſtone-bridges lead, and into which the ſprings of a Well run, called S. *Rumalds*, a child-ſaint borne at *Kings-Sutton*, canonized, and in the Church of this Towne enſhrined, with many conceited miracles and cures: ſuch was the happe of thoſe times, to produce Saints of all ages and ſexes. This Towne is gouerned by a Bayliffe and twelue principall Burgeſſes; and

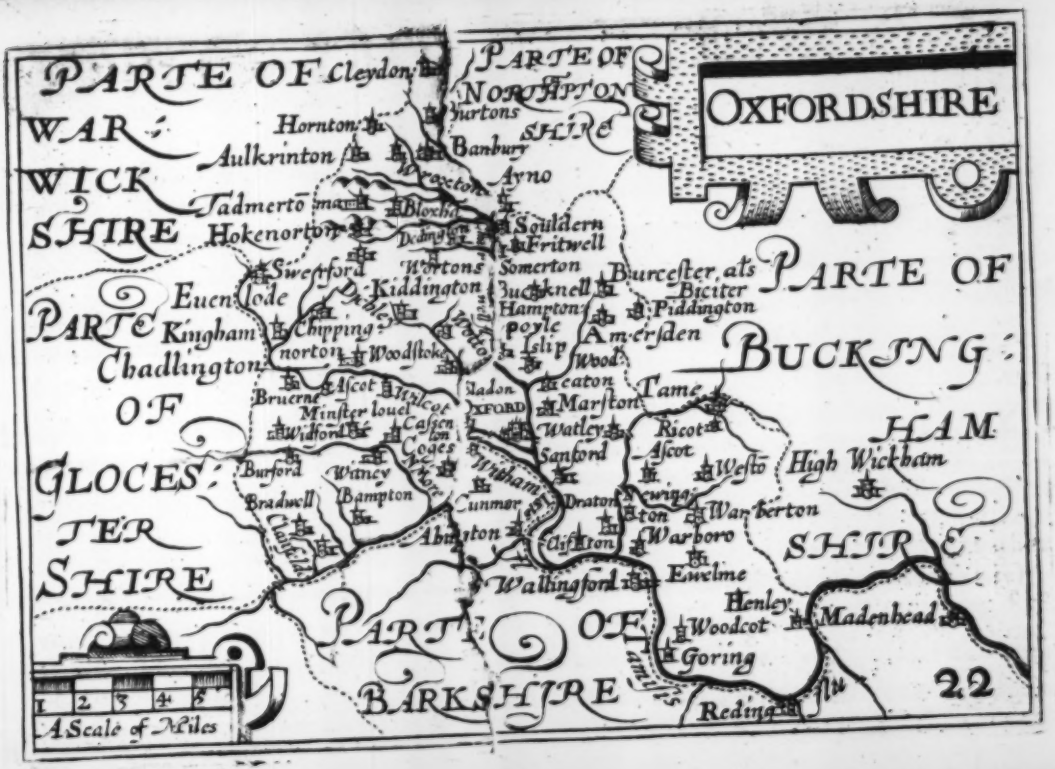
and is in the degree remoued from the firſt point of the Weſt for Longitude 19. 33. ſcruples, and the North-pole eleuated in Latitude for the degree of 52. 18 ſcruples.

(6) A Towne of ancient note is *Stony-Stretford*, the *Romans Lactorodum*, being built vpon that ancient *Cauſey-way* which is called *Watling-ſtreet*, where remaine the markes thereof euen vnto this day. At this place *Edward* the elder ſtopped the paſſage of the *Danes*, whiles he ſtrengthened *Torceſter* againſt them: and herein, King *Edward* the eldeſt ſince the Conqueſt, reared a beautifull Croſſe in memory of *Eleanor* his dead Queene, as he did in euery place where her Corps reſted, from *Herdby* in *Lincolne-ſhire*, till it was receiued and buried at *Weſtminſter*.

(7) Places intended for Gods true worſhip, built by deuout perſons, and ſequeſtred from worldly imployments, were at *Launden*, *Luffeld*, *Bidleſden*, *Bradwell*, *Nothey*, *Anlerne*, *Miſſenden*, *Tekeford*, *Partrendune*, *Aſhridge*, and *Alesburie*: *Aſhridge* in great repute for the bloud (ſuppoſed out of Chriſts ſides) brought out of *Germany* by *Henry* the eldeſt ſonne of *Richard* King of the *Romanes*, and Earle of *Cornwall*, whereunto reſorted great concourſe of people for deuotion, and adoration thereof. But when the Sunne-ſhine of the Goſpell had pierced thorow ſuch clouds of darkeneſſe, it was perceiued apparantly to be onely hony clarified and coloured with Saffron, as was openly ſhewed at *Pauls Croſſe* by the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, the twentie-fourth of *Februarie*, and yeare of Chriſt 1538. And *Alesbury* for the holineſſe of S. *Edith*, was much frequented, who hauing this Towne allotted for her Dowrie, bad the world and her husband farewell, in taking vpon her the veile of deuotion, and in that fruitfull age of Saints became greatly renowned, euen as farre as to the working of miracles. Theſe all in the ſtormes and rage of the time, ſuffred ſuch ſhipwracke, that from thoſe turmoiled Seas, their merchandiſe light in the right of ſuch Lords as made them their owne for wreacks indeed.

(8) With

(8) With foure Caſtles this Shire hath beene ſtrengthned, and thorow eleuen Market-Townes her Commodities traded; being diuided, for ſeruice to the Crowne and State, into eight Hundreds, and in them are ſeated one hundred foureſcore and fiue Pariſh-Churches.


OXFORDSHIRE
PARTE OF WARWICKSHIRE
PARTE OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
PARTE OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
PARTE OF GLOCESTERSHIRE
PARTE OF BARKSHIRE
Cleydon
Hornton
Aulkrinton
Tadmertō
Hokenorton
Swerford
Euenlode
Kingham
Chadlington
Chippingnorton
Woodstoke
Kiddington
Wortons
Dedington
Bloxha
Wroxton
Banbury
Burtons
Ayno
Souldern
Fritwell
Somerton
Bucknell
Hampton poyle
Islip
Burcester, als Biciter
Piddington
Amersden
Woodeaton
Marston
Watley
Sanford
Tame
Ricot
Ascot
Westō
High Wickham
Warberton
Warboro
Ewelme
Henley
Woodcot
Goring
Madenhead
Reding
Flu
Tamisis
Draton
Clifton
Wallingford
Abington
Cunmor
Witham
Coges
Casseton
Wilcot
Ascot
Bruerne
Minster louel
Widford
Burford
Bradwell
Witney
Bampton
Clanfield
Nymore
Sladon
OXFORD
1 2 3 4 5
A Scale of Miles
22

OXFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXI.

OXFORD-SHIRE receiueth her name from that famous *Vniuerſitie* and moſt beautifull Citie *Oxford*, and this of the *Foord* of *Oxen*, ſay our *Engliſh-Saxons*; though *Leiland* vpon a ground of coniecture will haue it *Ouſford*, from the Riuer *Ouſe* (by the *Latines* called *Iſis*) which giueth name likewiſe to the adioyning *Iland Ouſney*. The North point of this Shire is bordered vpon by the Counties of *Warwicke* and *Northampton*, the Eaſt with *Buckingham*, the Weſt by *Gloceſter-ſhire*, and the South altogether is parted from *Bark-ſhire* by *Thamiſis*, *the Prince of Britiſh Riuers*.

(2) The bleſſings both of the ſweet-breathing heauens, and the fruitfull ſite of this Counties ſoile, are ſo happie and fortunate, that hardly can be ſaid whether exceeds. The aire milde, temperate and delicate; the Land fertile, pleaſant, and bounteous; in a word, both *Heauen* and *Earth* accorded to make the Inhabitants healthfull and happie: The hils loaden with woods and Cattle, the vallies burthened with Corne and Paſturage, by reaſon of many freſh ſpringing Riuers which ſportingly there-thorow make their paſſages; whereof *Euenlod*, *Charwell*, *Tame* and *Iſis* are chiefe; which two laſt making their Bed of Marriage neere vnto *Dorcheſter*, runne thence together in one channell and name.

(3) The length of this Shire is from *Cleydon* in the North-weſt, vnto *Cauerſham* in her South-Eaſt, neere vnto *Thamiſis*, and amounteth almoſt to fortie miles; the broadeſt part is in her weſterne Borders, which extending from the ſaid *Cleydon* in the North, vnto *Faringdon* ſeated vpon the Riuer *Iſis* in the South, are ſcarcely twentie ſixe: and thence growing narrower like vnto a *Wedge*, containing in Circumference about one hundred and thirtie miles.

(4) The

(4) The ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romans*, were the *Dobuni*, part whereof poſſeſſed further Weſternly into *Gloceſter-ſhire*, and nearer Eaſtward, betwixt the bowing of *Thamiſis*, were ſeated the *Ancalites*, who ſent their ſubmiſſion vnto *Iulius Caſar*, when report was made that the *Trinobantes* had put themſelues vnder his protection; whereof followed the *Britaines* ſeruitude vnder the proud yoke of the all-coueting *Romans*: yet afterwards this Counties people, being very puiſſant (as *Tacitus* termes them) and vnſhaken by warres, withſtood *Oſtorius Scapula* the *Roman* Lieutenant, chooſing rather to yeeld their liues in battle, then their perſons to ſubiection. Of latter times it was poſſeſſed by the *Mercian-Saxons*, as part of their Kingdome, though ſometimes both the *Weſt-Saxons* and the *Northumbrians* had the diſpoſe of ſome part thereof: for *Beda* affirmeth that K. *Oſwold* gaue the then-flouriſhing Citie *Dorchester* vnto *Berinus* the *Weſt-Saxons* Apoſtle, to be his Epiſcopall See: whence the good Biſhop comming to *Oxford*, and preaching before *Wulpherus* the *Mercian* King (in whoſe Court *Athelwold* the *South-Saxons* heatheniſh King was then preſent) he with all his Nobles were conuerted to the faith of Chriſt, and there baptized, whereby *Berinus* became the Apoſtle alſo of the *South Saxons*.

(5) Other places of memorable note, either for actions therein happening, or for their owne famous eſteeme, are the *Roll-rich-ſtones*, ſtanding neere vnto *Eniſham* in the South of this Shire: a monument of huge ſtones, ſet round in compaſſe, in manner of the *Stonehenge*: of which, fabulous tradition hath reported forſooth, that they were metamorphiſed from men, but in truth were there erected vpon ſome great victory obtained, either by, or againſt *Rollo* the *Dane*, who in the yeare 876. entred *England*, and in this Shire fought two Battles, one neere vnto *Hoch-Norton*, and a ſecond at the *Scier-Stane*.

(6) *Rodcot* likewiſe remaineth as a monument of *Oxfords* high-ſtiled Earle, but vnfortunate Prince, *Robert de Vere*, who beſides the Earledome, was created by King *Richard* the ſecond, *Marqueſſe*

queene of *Dublin*, and *Duke* of *Ireland*: but at that Bridge, diſcomfited in fight by the Nobles, and forced to ſwimme the Riuer, where began the downefall of his high mounted fortunes; for being driuen forth of his Country, laſtly died in exile and diſtreſſed eſtate. But more happie is this Countie in producing farre more glorious Princes, as King *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, who in *Iſlip* was borne; *Edward* the victorious blacke Prince, in *Woodſtocke*; and in *Oxford* that warlike *Cœur de Lion*, King *Richard* the firſt, the ſonne of King *Henry* the ſecond, firſt tooke breath.

(7) Which Citie is, and long hath beene the glorious ſeat of the *Muſes*, the Britiſh *Athens*, and learnings well-ſpring, from whoſe liuing fountaine the wholeſome waters of all good literature ſtreaming plenteouſly, haue made fruitfull all other parts of this Realme, and gained glory amongſt all Nations abroad. Antiquitie auoucheth, that this place was conſecrated vnto the ſacred Sciences in the time of the old *Britaines*, and that from *Greeke-lad*, a Towne in *Wilt-ſhire*, the Academie was tranſlated vnto *Oxford*, as vnto a Plant-plot, both more pleaſing and fruitfull: whereto accordeth the ancient *Burlæus* and *Necham*, this latter alſo alledging *Merlin*. But when the beautie of the Land lay vnder the *Saxons* prophane feete, it ſuſtained a part of thoſe common calamities, hauing little reſerued to vphold its former glory, ſaue onely the famous monument of S. *Frideſwids Virgin Conqueſt*, no other Schoole then left ſtanding beſides her Monaſterie: yet thoſe great blaſts, together with other *Daniſh* ſtormes, being well blowne ouer, King *Elfred*, that learned and religious Monarch, recalled the exiled *Muſes* to their ſacred place, and built there three goodly *Colledges* for the ſtudies of Diuinitie, Philoſophie, and other Arts of humanitie, ſending thither his owne ſonne *Ethelward*, and drew thither the yong Nobles from all parts of his Kingdome. The firſt reader thereof was his ſuppoſed brother *Neote*, a man of great learning, by whoſe direction King *Elfred* was altogether guided in this his goodly foundation. At which time alſo, *Aſſerius Menæuenſis*, a writer of thoſe times affaires, read the *Grammar* and *Rhetoricke*, and affirmeth that long before them, *Gildas*, *Melkin*,

Melkin, *Ninius*, *Kentigern*, S. *German*, and others, ſpent there their liues in learned ſtudies. From which time that it continued a *Seedplot* of learning till the *Norman* Conqueſt, *Ingulfus* recordeth, who himſelfe then liued. No maruell then if *Matthew Paris* calleth *Oxford*, the ſecond Schoole of Chriſtendome, and the very chiefe Pillar of the Catholike Church And in the Councell holden at *Vienna*, it was ordained, that in *Paris*, *Oxford*, *Bononia*, and *Salamanca* (the onely *Vniuerſities* then in *Europe*) ſhould be erected Schooles for the *Hebrew*, *Greeke*, *Arabicke*, and *Chaldean* tongues, and that *Oxford* ſhould be the generall Vniuerſitie for all *England*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*: which point was likewiſe of ſuch weight with the *Councell* of *Conſtance*, that from this precedent of *Oxford* Vniuerſitie, it was concluded, that the *Engliſh* Nation was not onely to haue precedence of *Spaine* in all Generall Councels, but was alſo to be held equall with *France* it ſelfe. By which high prerogatiues this of ours hath alwayes ſo flouriſhed, that in the dayes of King *Henry* the third, thirtie thouſand Students were therein reſident, as Archbiſhop *Armachanus* (who then liued) hath writ, and *Riſhanger* (then alſo liuing) ſheweth, that for all the ciuill warres which hindered ſuch places of quiet ſtudie, yet 15000 Students were there remaining, whoſe names (ſaith he) were entred in *matricula*, in the *matriculation booke*. About which time, *Iohn Baliol* (the father of *Baliol* King of *Scots*) built a Colledge, yet bearing his name, *Anno* 1269. and *Walter Merton* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, that which is now called *Merton Colledge*; both of them beautified with buildings, and enriched with lands, and were the firſt endowed *Colledges* for learning in all Chriſtendome. And at this preſent there are ſixteene *Colledges* (beſides another newly builded) with eight Hals, and many moſt faire Collegiate Churches, all adorned with moſt ſtately buildings, and enriched with great endowments, noble Libraries, and moſt learned Graduates of all profeſſions, that vnleſſe it be her ſiſter *Cambridge*, the other nurſing breaſt of this Land, the like is not found againe in the world. This Citie is alſo honoured with an *Epiſcopall See*. As for the ſite thereof, it is remoued from the Equator in the degree

52. and one minute, and from the West by *Mercators* measure, 19. degrees, and 20. minutes.

(8) As this Countie is happie in the possession of so famous an *Academie*, so is it graced with most Princely Palaces appertaining to the *English Crowne*, whereof *Woodstocke* is the most ancient and magnificent, built to that glory by King *Henry* the first, and enlarged with a Labyrinth of many windings by King *Henry* the second, to hide from his jealous *Iuno*, his intirely beloued Concubine *Rosamond Clifford*, a Damosell of surpassing beautie; where notwithstanding, followed by a clew of silke that fell from her lap, she was surprised and poisoned by Queene *Eleanor* his wife, and was first buried at *Godstow Nunnery*, in the midst of the Quire vnder a Hearse of silke, set about with lights, whom *Hugh* Bishop of *Lincolne* (thinking it an vnfit obiect for Virgins deuotion) caused to be remoued into the Church-yard: but those chaste sisters liked so well the memory of that kinde Lady, as that her bones they translated againe into their Chappell.

Bensington is another of his Majesties Mannours, built by *William de la Pole* Duke of *Suffolke*, but now in neglect through the annoiance arising from the waters or marishes adioyning. Houses built for deuotion, and for abuse suppressed and againe put downe, the chiefe in account were *Enisham*, *Osney*, *Bruern*, *Godstow*, *Burchester*, and *Tame*, besides S. *Frideswides*, and very many other stately Houses of Religion in the Citie.

The Diuision of this Shire is into fourteene Hundreds, wherein are seated ten Market-Townes, and two hundred and fourescore Parish-Churches.

Glocester Shire
Vigorniæ pars
Bytford
Evesholme
Quenton
Pershore
Elmely
Wikeford
Campden
Hyn
Bradwey
Bekford
Didbrok
Lydbury
Tewkesbury
Wulston
Winchcombe
Long bor
Preston
Pantley
Newent
The Lye
Cheltenham
Stow on the wowld
Whittenton
Idbury
Gotheridge Cast
Huntley
Coberley
N. Leche
Burford
Dean
Glocester
Hascombe
Esslleche
Mummouth
Newnham
Chierwal
Wyn ston
Lechlande
Penmale
Stroude
Cirences ter al Cici ter
Blackeley
Saperto
Erampton
Minchinhap: ton
Avington
Bare ley
Dursley
Wolton
Tetbury
Crekelade
Cheptow
Thornbury
Weckewar
Littleton
Bad manton
Aunsburye
Chippin: sodeburye
Bristol
Hambrock
Wraxhal
Marfvelde
Croe hampton
MONUME THENSIS PARS
PARS OXONII
BERCE: RIAE PARS
WILTONIÆ PARS
Mil. Ang.
23
5
10
15

GLOCESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GLOCESTER-SHIRE, lyeth bordered vpon the North with *Worceſter* and *Warwicke-ſhires*, vpon the Eaſt with *Oxford* and *Wiltſhire*; vpon the South altogether with *Sommerſet-ſhire*: and vpon the Weſt with the Riuer *Wye* and *Hereford-ſhire*

(2) The length thereof extended from *Briſtow* vpon the Riuer *Auon* in her South, vnto *Clifford* vpon another *Auon* in her North, are about fortie eight miles; and her broadeſt part from Eaſt to Weſt, is from *Lechlad* vnto *Preſton*, containing twentie eight: the whole circumference about one hundred thirtie eight miles.

(3) The forme whereof is ſomewhat long and narrow: the Ayre thereof is pleaſant, ſweet and delectable: and for fruitfulneſſe of Soile heare *Malmesbury* and not me: *The ground of this Shire throughout* (ſaith he) *yeeldeth plentie of Corne, and bringeth forth abundance of fruits; the one through the naturall goodneſſe onely of the ground, the other through the diligent manuring and tillage, in ſuch wiſe, that it would prouoke the laziеſt perſon to take paines. Here you may ſee the High-wayes and Common Lanes clad with Apple trees and Peare trees, not ingrafted by the induſtry of mans hand, but growing naturally of their owne accord: the ground of it ſelfe is ſo inclined to beare fruits, and thoſe both in taſte and beautie farre exceeding others, and will endure vntill a new ſupply come. There is not any Country in* England *ſo thicke ſet with Vineyards as this Prouince is, ſo plentifull of increaſe, and ſo pleaſant in taſte. The very wines made thereof carry no vnpleaſant tartneſſe, as being little inferiour in ſweet verdure to the French wines: the houſes are innumerable, the Churches paſſing faire, and the Townes ſtanding very thicke. But that which addeth vnto all good gifts (a ſpeciall glory) is the Riuer* Seuerne, *then which there is not any in all the Land, for*

Chanell

Channell broader, for Streame swifter, or for Fish better stored. There is in it a daily rage and fury of waters, which I know not whether I may call a Gulfe or Whirle-pole of waues, raising vp the sands from the bottome, winding and driuing them vpon heapes: sometimes ouerflowing her bankes, roueth a great way vpon the face of her bordering grounds, and againe retyreth as a Conquerour into the vsuall Channell. Vnhappy is the Vessell which it taketh full vpon the side: but the Water-men well ware thereof, when they see that Hydra comming, turne the Vessell vpon it, and cut thorow the midst of it, whereby they checke and auoyd her violence and danger.

(4) The ancient people that possessed this Prouince, were the DOBVNI, who spread themselues further into *Oxford shire*. But betwixt the *Seuerne* and *Wye* were seated part of SILVRES, or Inhabitants of *South Wales*. And vpon what ground I know not, let *Lawyers* dispute it, the Inhabitants in some part of this Shire enioy a priuate custome to this day, that the Goods and Lands of *Condemned Persons* fall vnto the Crowne but onely for a yeare and a day, and then returne to the next heires, contrary to the custome of all *England* besides.

(5) The generall Commodities of this Shire, are *Corne*, *Iron*, and *Wools*, all passing fine, besides *Pasturage*, *Fruits*, and *Woods*, which last are much lessened by making of *Iron*, the onely bane of *Oke*, *Elme*, and *Beech*.

(6) These, with all other prouisions are traded thorow twenty fiue *Market-Townes* in this County, whereof two are Cities of no small import: the first is *Glocester*, from whom the Shire taketh name, seated vpon *Seuerne*, neere the middest of this Shire, by *Antonine* the Emperour called *Gleuum*, built first by the *Romans*, and set as it were vpon the necke of the *Silures*, to yoake them, where their Legion called *Colonia Gleuum*, lay. It hath beene walled about (excepting that part that is defended by the Riuer) the ruines whereof in many places appeare; and some part yet standing, doth well witnesse their strength. This City was first won from the *Britaines* by *Cheulin* the first King of.

of the *West-Saxons*, about the yeare of Christ, 570. and afterwards vnder the *Mercians* it flouriſhed with great honour, where *Ofrik* King of *Northumberland*, by the ſufferance of *Ethelred* of *Mercia*, founded a moſt ſtately *Monaſtery* of *Nunnes*, whereof *Kineburgh*, *Eadburgh*, and *Eue*, Queenes of the *Mercians*, were *Prioreſſes* ſucceſſiuely each after other.

(7) *Edelfled* a moſt renowned Lady, ſiſter to King *Edward* the elder, in this Citie built a faire Church, wherein her ſelfe was interred; which being ouerthrowne by the *Danes*, was afterwards rebuilt, and made the Cathedrall of that See, dedicated vnto the honour of S. *Peter*. In this Church the vnfortunate Prince, King *Edward* the ſecond, vnder a Monument of *Alablaſter* doth lye; who being murdered at *Barkley Caſtle*, by the crueltie of *French Iſabel* his wife, was there intombed And not farre from him another Prince as vnfortunate, namely, *Robert Curthoſe*, the eldeſt ſonne of *William* the *Conquerour*, lyeth in a painted woodden *Tombe* in the middeſt of the *Quire*; whoſe eyes were pluckt out in *Cardiffe Caſtle*, wherein he was kept priſoner twenty ſix yeares, with all contumelious indignities, vntill through extreame anguiſh he ended his life. And before any of theſe, in this Citie ſay our *Britiſh Hiſtorians*, the body of *Lucius* our firſt Chriſtian King was interred: and before his dayes the *Britaines Armiragus*.

The graduation of this County I obſerue from this Citie, whence the Pole is eleuated in the degree of Latitude 52 and 14. minutes, and in Longitude from the Weſt, 18. and 5. minutes.

(8) The other Citie is *Briſtow*, faire, but not very ancient, built vpon the Riuers *Auon* and *Froome*, for trade of Merchandize a ſecond *London*, and for beautie and account next vnto *Yorke*. This Citie ſtandeth partly in this Countie, and partly in *Sommerſet-ſhire*: but being a Countie of it ſelfe, will acknowledge ſubiection to neither.

(9) A Citie more ancient hath beene *Circeſter*, by *Ptolemie* called *Corinium*; by *Antonine*, *Durocornouium*; by *Giraldus*, *Paſſerum Vrbem*, The Sparrowes Citie, vpon a flying report, that *Gurmund* a Tyrant

a Tyrant from *Africke*, beſieging this Citie, tyed fire vnto the wings of Sparrowes, who lighting in the Towne vpon light matter, ſet flame vpon all. The circuit of whoſe wals extended two miles about, wherein the Conſular Port or Wayes of the *Romans* met and croſſed each other. This Citie was wonne from the *Britaines* by *Cheulin* firſt King of the *Weſt-Saxons*: afterwards it was poſſeſſed by the *Mercians*; and laſtly, by the *Danes* vnder *Gurmund* (the former no doubt miſtaken for him) wherein a rable of them kept the ſpace of a yeare, *Anno* 879. and neuer ſince inhabited, according to the circuit of her walles.

(10) Places of memorable note are theſe: the *Iland Alney* neere vnto *Gloceſter*, wherein *Edmund Iron-ſide* the *Engliſh*, and *Canutus* the *Dane*, after many battles and bloud, fought in ſingle Combat hand to hand alone, vntill they compounded for the Kingdomes partition: *Barkley Caſtle*, where King *Edward* the ſecond was thorow his fundament runne into his bowels with a red burning Spit: *Tewkesbury* the fatall period of King *Henry* the ſixt his gouernment, and the wound of the *Lancaſtrian* Cauſe; for in a Battle there fought in *Anno* 1471. Prince *Edward*, the onely Sonne of King *Henry*, had his braines daſhed out in a moſt ſhamefull manner, the Queene his mother taken priſoner, and moſt of their fauorites ſlaine and beheaded. And at *Alderley*, a little Towne ſtanding eight miles from the *Seuerne*, vpon the hilles to this day are found *Cockles*, *Periwincles*, and *Oyſters* of ſolid ſtone, which whether they haue beene Shel-fiſh and liuing creatures, or elſe the ſports of *Nature* in her workes, let the *Naturall Philoſophers* diſpute of and judge.

(11) The places of pietie, ſet apart from other worldly Seruices, and dedicated to religious vſes by the deuotions of Princes, erected in this Shire, were *Tewkesbury*, *Deorhuſt*, *Gloceſter*, *Minching*, *Barkley*, *Kinſwood*, *Circeſter*, *Winchcombe*, and *Hales*; which laſt was built with great coſt by *Richard* Earle of *Cornwall*, King of the *Romans*, wherein himſelfe, and his *Dutcheſſe* were interred. Their ſon Earle *Edmund* brought out of *Germany* the bloud of *Hales*, ſuppoſed and ſaid to be part of that which

Chriſt

Christ shed vpon his Crosse. In this place with great confluence and deuotions of Pilgrimage it was sought to and worshipped, till time proued it a meere counterfeit, when the glorious light of the Gospell reuealed to eye-sight such grosse Idolatries, and the skirts of Superstition were turned vp, to the shew of her owne shame.

(12) Dukes and Earles that haue borne the title of *Glocester*, the first of euery *Family* are by their Armes and Names expressed, euer fatall to her Dukes, though the greatest in bloud and birth. The first was *Thomas Woodstocke*, sonne to King *Edward* the third, who in *Calis* was smoothered in a Feather-bed to death. The second was *Humfrey* brother to King *Henry* the fift, by the fraudulent practise of the malignant Cardinall and Queene, made away at S. *Edmundsbury*. And the last was *Richard*, brother to King *Edward* the fourth, who by the iust hand of God was cut off in Battle by King *Henry* the seauenth.

(13) This Shires diuision is principally into foure parts, subdiuided into thirtie Hundreds, and them againe into two hundred and eight Parish-Churches.

Hereford
SHIRE
Bucknell
Burrinton
Orleton
Midleton
Burford
Overhanley
Rochefort
Shelley welshe
Clyston
Whitborne
Lyngam
Wigmore
Eye
Kinsham
Kimalton
Stoke
Laystas
Wulfer law
Hadfeld
Gredon
Edwinloche
Suckley
Cowley
Litton
Prestayne
Discoyde
Pembridg
Lemster
Nashe
Aresland
Warton
Wynsley
Hope
Willinton
Bramyeard
Brodden ham
Bysh frome
Stokelacy
Rosemaund
Preston
Ingleton
Stretton
Eastache
Bosbury
Cradley
VIGORNIÆ
Calwall
Lidbury
PARS
Oriens
Kyneton
Weston
Webley
Glastre
Michaelchurch
Sarneffeld
Kinersley
Cannonpeo
Burfeld
Brilley
Norton
Uinforton
Yasor
Shelwic
Hereford
Dorining ton
Wolhope
Marde m
Bransborugh
Dunmok
Bredwerdyn
Blakemer
Clyford cast
Hay
Arcop
Preston
Kinston
Calow
Capul regis
Fanuhope
Howcaple
Kempley
Turnaston
Wormebridge
Mennynto
Deuchurche par
Dewchurche mag.
Rosse
Newent
Aston
Llanyhangleeskle
Lāveno chap
Bacton
Clodok
Arcop
Hentland
Penyeard
Walford
Pars
Llantony
Langua
Langarran
Huntisham
The Fothok
Cumyoye
Skenfrith cast
Monmouth
Glocestriae
RADNOR
Occidens
BRECNOK
Scala Miliarium
5
10
24

HEREFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIIII.

HEREFORD-SHIRE, (formerly accounted within the limits of *Wales*) lyeth circulated vpon the North with *Worceſter* and *Shrop-ſhire*; vpon the Eaſt with *Maluerne Hils* is parted from *Gloceſter-ſhire*; vpon the South is kept in with *Monmouth-ſhire*; and vpon the Weſt in part with the *Hatterall Hilles* is diuided from *Brecknok*; and the reſt confined with *Radnor-ſhire*.

(2) This Counties Climate is moſt healthfull and temperate, and Soyle ſo fertile for Corne and Cattle, that no place in *England* yeeldeth more or better conditioned: ſweet Riuers running as veynes in the body, doe make the Corne-bearing grounds in ſome of her parts rightly to be tearmed the *Gilden Vale*: and for Waters, Wooll, and Wheate, doth contend with *Nilus*, *Colchos*, and *Egypt*: ſuch are *Lemſter*, *Irchenfeild*, the bankes of *Wye*, *Luge*, and *Frome*.

(3) The ancient people knowne to the *Romanes*, (whoſe power they well felt before they could ſubdue them) were the *Silures*, placed by *Ptolemie* in this tract, and branched further into *Radnor*, *Brecknok*, *Monmouth*, and *Glamorgan-ſhires*, at this day by vs called *South-Wales*, and by the *Welſh Debenbarth*. Their Originall, as *Tacitus* coniectureth by their ſite, coloured countenances and curled haire, was out of *Spaine*, and as both he and *Plinie* deſcribes them, were fierce, valiant, and impatient of ſeruitude, which well they ſhewed vnder *Caratacus* their Captaine, and nine yeares ſcourge to the *Roman* aſſaulters, for whoſe onely Conqueſt (and that made by treachery) the Victor in *Rome* triumphed with more then a vſuall Aſpect; and with ſo equall an hand bare the Scoale of Reſiſtance, that their owne Writers euermore terme it a dangerous Warre. For the Legion of *Marius Valens* they

they put to flight, and that with ſuch hauock of the Aſſociates, that *Oſterius* the Lieutenant of *Britaine* for very griefe gaue vp his ghoſt: and *Veranius* vnder *Nero* aſſaulted them in vaine. But when *Veſpaſian* was *Emperour*, and expert Souldiers imployed in euery Prouince, *Iulius Frontinus* ſubdued theſe *Silures* vnto the *Romans*, where continually ſome of their Legions afterward kept, till all was abandoned in *Valentinians* time.

(4) The *Saxons* then made themſelues Lords of this Land, and this Prouince a part of their *Mercians* Kingdome; yea, and *Sutton* the Court of great *Offa* their King.

(5) But *Hereford* after, raiſed of the ruines of old *Ariconium* (now *Kentheſter*, ſhaken in pieces by a violent Earth-quake) grew to great fame, through a conceiued ſanctity by the buriall of *Ethelbert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, ſlaine at *Sutton* by *Offa*, at what time he came thither to haue eſpouſed his Daughter; whoſe graue was firſt made at *Marden*, but afterwards canonized and remoued to this Citie, when in honour of him was built the Cathedrall Church by *Milfrid*, a pettie King of that Country, which *Gruffith* Prince of *South-Wales*, and *Algar* an *Engliſhman*, rebelling againſt King *Edward Confeſſor*, conſumed with fire; but by Biſhop *Remelin* was reſtored as now it is, at what time the Towne was walled, and is ſo remaining in good repaire, hauing ſixe Gates for entrance, and fifteen Watch-towers for defence, extending in compaſſe to fifteen hundred paces: and whence the *North-Pole* is obſerued to be raiſed 52. degrees, 27. minutes in Latitude, and is ſet from the firſt point of the *Weſt* in Longitude, 17. degrees and 30. minutes; being yearely gouerned by a Maior, choſen out of one and thirtie Citizens, which are commonly called the Election, and he euer after is knowne for an Alderman, and clothed in Scarlet, whereof foure of the eldeſt are Iuſtices of Peace, graced with a Sword-bearer, a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, and foure Sergeants with Mace.

The greateſt glory that this Citie receiued, was in King *Athelſtans* dayes; where (as *Malmesbury* doth report) he cauſed the Lords of *Wales* by way of Tribute, to pay yearely (beſides Hawkes and Hounds)

Hounds) twenty pound of Gold, and three hundred pound of Siluer by waight; but how that was performed and continued I finde not.

(6) Things of rare note in this Shire are said to be, *Bone well*, a Spring not farre from *Richards Caſtle*, wherein are continually found little Fiſhes bones, but not a finne ſeene; and being wholly cleanſed thereof, will notwithſtanding haue againe the like, whether naturally produced, or in veynes thither brought, no man knoweth.

(7) But more admirable was the worke of the Omnipotent, euen in our owne remembrances, and yeare of Chriſt Ieſus 1571. when the *Marcley hill* in the Eaſt of this Shire, rouzed it ſelfe out of a dead ſleepe, with a roaring noiſe remoued from the place where it ſtood, and for three dayes together trauelled from her firſt ſite, to the great amazement and feare of the beholders. It began to journey vpon the ſeuenth day of *February*, being *Saturday*, at ſixe of the Clocke at night, and by ſeauen in the next morning had gone fortie paces, carrying with it Sheepe in their coates, hedgerowes, and trees; whereof ſome were ouer-turned, and ſome that ſtood vpon the plaine, are firmely growing vpon the hill, thoſe that were Eaſt, were turned Weſt; and thoſe in the Weſt were ſet in the Eaſt: in which remoue it ouerthrew *Kinnaſton Chappell*, and turned two high-wayes neere a hundred yards from their vſuall paths formerly trod. The ground thus trauelling, was about twentie ſix Acres, which opening it ſelfe with Rockes and all, bare the earth before it for foure hundred yards ſpace without any ſtay, leauing that which was Paſturage in place of the Tillage, and the Tillage ouerſpread with Paſturage. Laſtly, ouerwhelming her lower parts, mounted to an hill of twelue fadomes high, and there reſted her ſelfe after three dayes trauell: remaining his marke, that ſo laid hand vpon this Rocke, whoſe power hath poyſed the Hils in his Ballance.

(8) Religious Houſes built by the deuotions of Princes, and ſtored with *Votaries* and renenewes for life, were in this Shire no leſſe then thirteene, moſt ſweetly ſeated in the places as followeth: at both

both the *Herefords*, *Barren*, *Ewayot*, *Clifford*, *Monemue*, *Acornebury*, *Lemſter*, *Linbroke*, *Peterchurch*, *Kilpek*, *Dore*, and *Wiggemore*: and ſuſpected of hypocriſie, were called in queſtion by King *Henry* the eight, and ſo ſtrictly purſued, that ſome faults were apparant, whereby they were laid open to the generall Deluge of the Time, whoſe ſtreame bare downe the walles of all thoſe foundations, carrying away the Shrines of the dead, and defacing the Libraries of their ancient Records.

(9) This Countie before the Conqueſt being accounted in *Wales*, was then ſtrengthened with Forts againſt the *Engliſh*: and being once made a Prouince to *England*, was fortified with Caſtles againſt the *Welſh*, wherein we finde no leſſe then twentie eight, though many of them now are ruinated to nothing. Such were *Alban*, at both the *Ewyats*, *Godridge*, *Groſmond*, *Herdley*, *Hereford*, *Old Caſtle*, *Dorſton*, *Brampton*, *Bredwarden*, *Saint Biruels*, *Ledbury*, *Lenals*, *Snowdel*, *Harlewais*, *Huntington*, *Wilton*, *Wigmore*, *Richards*, *Monemue*, *Corſt*, *Kilbeck*, *Clifford*, *Skenſfred*, *Wiſtenay*, *Radenwer*, and *Kenenenleis*; and is traded with eight Market-Townes, being diuided into eleuen Hundreds, and in them ſeated one hundred ſeauentie and ſixe Pariſh-Churches, containing in compaſſe an hundred and two miles.

Worcestershir
Staffordiæ Pars
Septentrio
HERE FOR DIÆ PARS
WARW. PARS
OXON. PARS
Scala Miliarium
Meridies
25

VVORCESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXV.

VVORCESTER-SHIRE, is a Countie both rich and populous, and lyeth circulated vpon the *North* with *Stafford-ſhire*; vpon the *Eaſt* with *Warwicke* and *Oxford-ſhires*; vpon the *South* with *Gloceſter-ſhire*; and the *Weſt* by *Malverne Hils* is parted from *Hereford-ſhire*: the reſt lyeth confronted vpon, and in part diuided from *Shrop-ſhire* by the Riuer *Dowles*.

(2) The forme thereof is triangle, but not of equall proportion; for from North to South are thirtie two miles, from South to North-Weſt twenty two, and from thence to her North-Eaſt point are twenty eight: the whole in Circumference is one hundred and twentie miles.

(3) The Ayre in this Shire is of a fauourable temperature, that giues an apperite for labour, diet, and reſt: the Soyle is fertile, and to me ſeemed inferiour to none other in this Land: for beſides the abundance of Corne in euery place ſpread, the Woods and Paſturage in her hils and plaines, ſweet Riuers that water the vallies below, and Cattle that couer the tops of higher ground; the Fields, Hedge-rowes, and High-wayes are beſet with fruitfull Peare-trees, that yeeld great pleaſure to ſight, and commodious vſe: for with their iuyce they make a baſtard kinde of Wine, called *Perry*, which is both pleaſant and good in taſte. Many *Salt Springs* alſo this County affordeth; yea, and more then are commonly in vſe: ſuch with the *Germans*, our ancient Predeceſſors, were eſteemed moſt ſacred and holy; ſo that (as *Tacitus* writeth) to ſuch they wontedly reſorted to ſupplicate their *Gods* with their deuout prayers, as to places neereſt the heauens, and therefore the ſooner to be heard. And *Poets* in their faynings will haue the *Nymphs* reſidence in ſhady greene groues, and bankes of

ſweet

ſweet Springs: if ſo, then (as *Hellicon*) this County affords both: ſuch are the Forreſts of *Wire* and *Feckenham*, the great woods of *Norton*, and moſt faire Chaſe of *Maluerne*. And for waters, to witneſſe what I ſay, is the *Seuerne* that cuts this Shire in the midſt, *Teme*, *Salwarp*, and *Auon*, all of them making fruitfull their paſſage, and ſtored with Fiſh of moſt delicious taſte.

(4) The ancient people, poſſeſſors of this Shire, were the CORNAVII, inhabitants of *Cheſſeſhire*, *Shrop-ſhire*, *Stafford*, and *Warwicke-ſhires*, ſubdued by the *Romanes* in *Claudius Cæſars* time, and after their departure, made a portion of the *Mercian-Saxons* Kingdome, and in *Bedaes* time were called the *Wicij*, whereof it may be this Shire had the name: vnleſſe you will haue it from the *Salt-Pits*, which in old *Engliſh* are named *Wiches*; or from the famous Forreſt of *Wyre*. Howſoeuer, true it is that the County doth hold the name from her chiefe Citie *Worceſter*.

(5) Which is moſt pleaſantly ſeated, paſſing well frequented, and very richly inhabited. This was the *Branonium*, mentioned by *Antonine* and *Ptolemie*, called by the *Britaines*, *Caer-Wrangon*; by *Ninius*, *Caer-Guorcon*; and by the *Latines*, *Vigornia*. This Citie is ſeated vpon the Eaſt banke of *Seuerne*, and from the ſame is walled in triangle wiſe about, extending in circuit one thouſand ſixe hundred and fiftie paces: thorow which ſeauen Gates enter, with fiue other Watch Towers for defence. It is thought the *Romanes* built this to reſtraine the *Britaines* that held all beyond *Seuerne*. This Citie by *Hardy Canute* in the yeare of Chriſt 1041. was ſorely endangered, and ſet on fire, and the Citizens ſlaine almoſt euery one, for that they had killed his Collector of the *Daniſh Tribute*: yet it was preſently repaired and peopled, *with many Burgeſſes, and for fifteene Hides diſcharged it ſelfe to the Conquerour*; as in his *Doomeſdayes* is to be ſeene. But in the yeare 1113. a ſodaine fire happened, no man knew how, which burnt the Caſtle and Cathedrall Church. Likewiſe in the ciuill broyles of King *Stephen* it was twice lighted into a flame, and the later laid it hopeleſſe of recouery. Notwithſtanding from thoſe dead Aſhes a new *Phœnix* aroſe, and her building raiſed in a more

ſtately

ſtately proportion, eſpecially the Cathedrall dedicated to S. *Mary*, firſt laid by Biſhop *Sexwolfe*, in *Anno* 680 ſince when it hath beene augmented almoſt to the Riuer: In the midſt of whoſe Quire, from his many turmoiles, reſteth the body of King *Iohn* (the great with-ſtander of the *Popes* proceedings) vnder a Monument of white Marble, in Princely Veſtures, with his portraiture thereon according to life. And in the South-ſide of the ſame Quire lyeth intombed Prince *Arthur* the eldeſt Sonne to King *Henry* the ſeauenth, his Monument is all blacke Iette, without remembrance of him by Picture.

This City is gouerned by two Bailiffes, two Aldermen, two Chamberlaines, and two Conſtables, yearely elected out of twentie-foure Burgeſſes clothed in Scarlet, aſſiſted with fortie-eight other *Citizens*, whom they call their *Common Counſellors*, clad in Purple, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and fiue Sergeants with Mace their Attendants Whoſe Geographicall Poſition is diſtant in Longitude from the Weſt-Meridian 18. degrees, 10. ſcruples, hauing the North-Pole eleuated in Latitude 52. degrees, and 32. ſcruples.

(6) Places of further note for memorable antiquitie, is *Vpton*, of great account in the *Romane* time, where ſome of their Legions kept, as witneſſe their Monies there often found: the admirable Ditch vpon *Maluerne hils*, drawne by *Gilbert Clare*, Earle of *Gloceſter*, to diuide his Lands from the Church of *Worceſter*: the *Saxons* our *Auguſtines Oke*, where he the *Engliſh* Apoſtle met with the *Britiſh* Biſhops for the vniforme celebration of *Eaſter*, from whence both parts departed with diſcontented minds, after many hot words and thwarting diſputes.

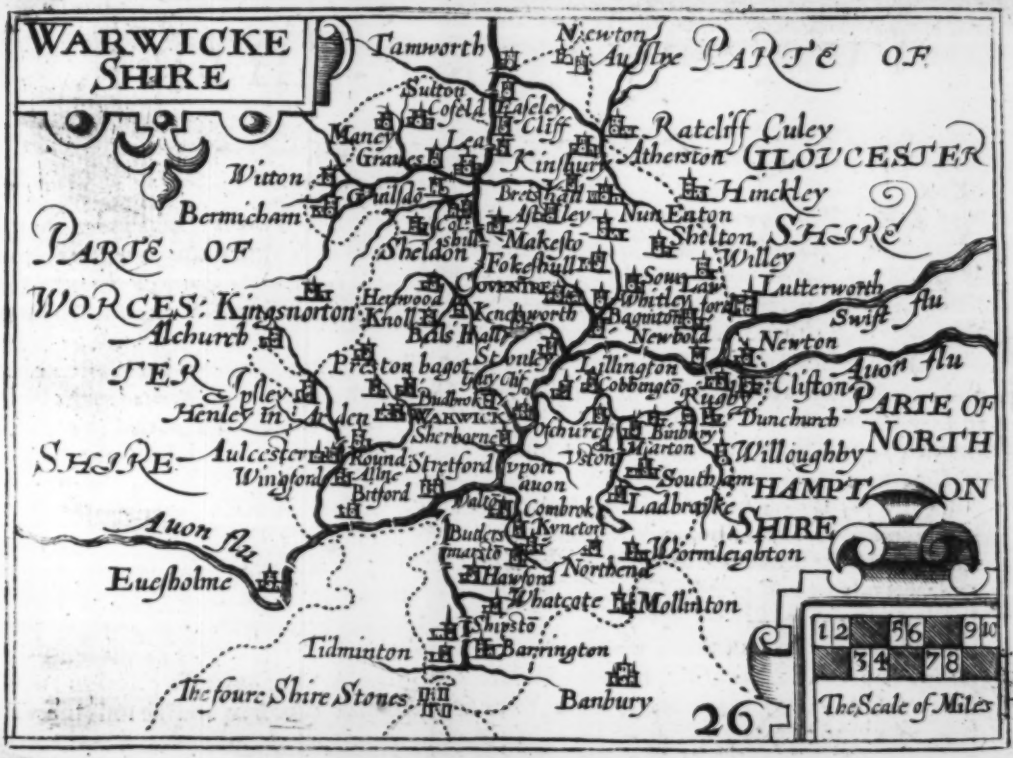
(7) Neither is it without admiration to me, that many places of this Shire lye farre within the Precincts of other Prouinces, as *Aulſton*, *Waſhbornes*, *Cutteſden*, *Paxford*, *Hanging Eaſton*, *Northwicke*, *Blockley*, *Eurlode* in *Gloceſter-ſhire*, and *Goldcote*, *Aldermerſton*, *Newbold*, *Treddenton*, *Armiſcote*, *Blackwell*, *Darlings-cote*, *Shipton*, *Tydmnton*, *Olbarrow* in *Warwick-ſhire*; *Dudley* in *Stafford-ſhire*, and

Rochford in *Hereford-ſhire*, whither I muſt referre the Reader to finde out theſe and the like in theſe Weſterne Tracts.

(8) Religious places erected in this Shire, and deuoted vnto God by deuout perſons, were *Bredon*, *Brodlege*, *Eueſholme*, *Alneceſter*, *Cochell*, *Fladbury*, *Malwerin*, *Perſhore*, *Stodlege*, *Weſtwoods*, and *Worceſter*, plenteouſly prouided for, and further ſecured by many priuiledges, both which they abuſed, as were the inditements of all ſuch in the dayes of King *Henry* the eight, at whoſe Barre (himſelfe being Iudge) they were found guiltie, and receiued ſentence of their ends and deſtruction.

(9) Caſtles for defence built in this County, ruinate or in ſtrength, were *Hartlebury*, *Holt*, *Handley*, *Norton*, *Elmeley*, and *Worceſter*, beſides his Majeſties Mannour of *Tichnell*.

(10) This Shires diuiſion is into ſeauen Hundreds, wherein are ſeated ten Market-Townes, and one hundred fiftie two Pariſh-Churches.


WARWICKE SHIRE
Tamworth
Newton
Austre
PARTE OF
Sutton
Cofeld
Easeley
Cliff
Ratcliff
Culey
Maney
Lea
Graues
Kinsbury
Atherston
GLOVCESTER
Witton
Hinckley
Bermicham
Bretshall
Astley
Nun Eaton
Shilton
SHIRE
PARTE OF
Sheldon
Makesto
Fokeshull
Willey
WORCES:
Kingsnorton
Henwood
Knoll
Kenilworth
Whitley
Lutterworth
Swift flu
Alchurch
Bals Hall
Bagnton
Newbold
Newton
Preston bagot
Stonley
Lillington
Auon flu
TER
Ipsley
Cobbington
Clifton
Rugby
Henley in Arden
Budbrok
WARWICK
Duncburch
PARTE OF
Sherborne
Ofchurch
Binbury
NORTH
SHIRE
Aulcester
Round
Stretford
Vston
Marton
Willoughby
Wingford
Allne
vpon auon
Southam
Bitford
HAMPTON
Walton
Combrok
Ladbroke
SHIRE
Auon flu
Kyneton
Butlers marsto
Wormleighton
Euesholme
Hawford
Northend
Whatcote
Mollinton
Shipsto
Tidminton
Barrington
The foure Shire Stones
Banbury
26
1 2 5 6 9 10
3 4 7 8
The Scale of Miles

VVARWICKE-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXVI.

VVARVVICKE-SHIRE, (ſo called from her Shire-Towne) is bounded vpon the *North* with the Countie of *Stafford*; vpon the *Eaſt*, with *Watling-ſtreet-way* is parted from *Leiceſter-ſhire*, and the reſt bordered vpon by *Northampton ſhire*: the *South* part is butted by *Oxford* and *Glocester-ſhires*; and all her *Weſt* with the Countie of *Worceſter*.

(2) The forme thereof is not much vnlike to a *Scallop ſhell*, growing from her Weſterne head, and ſpreading her body wider, with many indents. The length thereof from *Newton* in the North, to *Long Compton* in the South, are miles thirtie and three: and the broadeſt part of this Shire, is from *Newell grange* in the Weſt, vnto *Hill-morton* in the Eaſt, diſtant aſunder twentie fiue miles; the whole in Circumference, about one hundred thirtie and fiue miles.

(3) This Shire is ſited neere vnto the heart of all *England*, and therefore participates with her in the beſt both for ayre and ſoyle, wanting nothing for profit or pleaſure for man. The *South* part from *Auon* (that runneth thorow the midſt of this Countie) is called the *Feldon*, as more champion and tractable to be ſtirred for Corne, which yearely yeeldeth ſuch plentifull harueſt, that the huſbandman ſmileth in beholding his paines, and the medowing paſtures with their greene mantles ſo imbrodred with flowers, that from *Edg-hill* we may behold another *Eden*, as *Lot* did the *Plaine* of *Iordon*, before that *Sodome* fell. The *Woodland* lyeth vpon the *North* of *Auon*, ſo called in regard of the plentie of *Woods*; which now are much thinner by the making of *Iron*, and the ſoile more churliſh to yeeld to the *Plough*.

(4) The

(4) The ancient people that poſſeſſed this *Prouince*, are by *Ptolemies* deſcription called the *Cornauij*, wherein after were ſeated the *Mercian-Saxons*, a part of whoſe *Kingdome* it was, and greatly fought after by the *Weſt-Saxons*, whoſe King *Cuthred*, about the yeare of Chriſt Ieſus 749 in Battle ſlew *Ethelbald* at *Seckington* neere vnto *Tamworth*. And not farre from thence, King *Edward* the 4. as vnfortunately fought againſt that ſtout make-King, *Richard Neuil* Earle of *Warwicke*: neere vnto which, vpon *Blacklow-hill*, *Pierce Gaueſton* (that proud and new-raiſed Earle of *Cornwall*) was beheaded by *Guy* Earle of *Warwicke*, aſſiſted with the Earles of *Lancaſter* and *Hereford*. And ſurely, by the teſtimony of *Iohn Roſſe*, and others, this County hath beene better repleniſhed with people; who maketh complaint of whole Townes-ſhips depopulations, altogether laid waſte by a puiſſant Armie of feeding ſheepe.

(5) Notwithſtanding, many faire Townes it hath, and ſome of them matchable to the moſt of *England*. The chiefe thereof is *Couentree*, a Citie both ſtately for building, and walled for defence: whoſe Citizens hauing highly offended their firſt Lord *Leofricke*, had their priuiledges infringed, and themſelues oppreſſed with many heauie *Tributes*; whoſe wife Lady *Godiua* pitying their eſtates, vnceſſantly ſued for their peace, and that with ſuch importunacie, as hardly could be ſaid whether was greater, his hatred, or her loue: at laſt ouercome with her continuall interceſſions, he granted her ſuit, vpon an vnciuill, and (as he thought) an vnacceptable condition, which was, that ſhe ſhould ride naked thorow the face of the Citie, and that openly at high noone-day. This notwithſtanding ſhe thankfully accepted, and performed the act accordingly enioyned: for this Lady *Godiua* ſtripping her ſelfe of all rich attire, let looſe the treſſes of her faire haire, which on euery ſide ſo couered her nakednes, that no part of her body was vnciuill to ſight; whereby ſhe redeemed the former freedomes, and remiſſion of ſuch heauie *Tributes*. Whoſe memory I wiſh may remaine honourable in that *Citie* for euer, and her pitie followed by ſuch poſſeſſing *Ladies*.

This

This *Citie* had grant to chooſe their yearely *Magiſtrates*, a *Maior* and two *Bailiffes*, and to build about and embattle a wall, by King *Edward* the 3. whom *Henry* the 6. corporated a *Countie* of it ſelfe, and changed the names of their *Bailifs* into *Sherifs*: and the wals then were built as they now ſtand; thorow which open 13 *gates* for entrance, beſides 18. other *Towers* thereon for defence. At *Gofford-gate* in the *Eaſt* hangeth the *ſhield-bone* of a *wild Bore*, farre bigger then the greateſt *Oxe-bone*: with whoſe ſnout the great pit called *Swanſwell* was turned vp, and was ſlaine by the famous *Guy*, if we will beleeue report.

(6) Next vnto this Citie, in account and commerce, is *Warwicke*, vpon the *North-weſt banke* of *Auon*, built by *Gurgunſtus*, the ſonne of *Beline*, as *Iohn Roſſe*, *Monke* of the place, ſaith, 375. yeares before the birth of Chriſt: by *Ninius* called *Caer-Guaruic* and *Caer-Leon*; and by learned *Cambden* judged to be PRAESIDIVM, the *Romane Garriſons Towne*. The ſituation of this place is moſt pleaſant, vpon a hill riſing from the *Riuer*, ouer which is a ſtrong and faire *Stone-bridge*, and her ſharpe ſtreame vpon the Towne ſide checked with a moſt ſumptuous and ſtately *Caſtle*, the decayes whereof, with great coſt and curious buildings, the right worthy *Knight* Sir *Foulke Greuil* (in whoſe perſon ſhineth all true vertue and high nobilitie) hath repaired: whoſe merits to me-ward I doe acknowledge, in ſetting this hand free from the daily imployments of a manuall trade, and giuing it full libertie thus to expreſſe the inclination of my minde, himſelfe being the *Procurer* of my preſent eſtate.

It ſeemeth this Towne hath beene walled about, as appeareth by the *Trench* in ſome places ſeene, and two very faire *Gates*, whoſe paſſages are hewed out of the *Rocke*, as all other into the Towne are: ouer whom two beautifull *Chappels* are built; that towards the *Eaſt* called S. *Peters*, and that on the *South-weſt*, S. *Iames*.

Two faire Churches are therein ſeated, called S. *Maries* and S. *Nicholas*: but theſe in, and about the

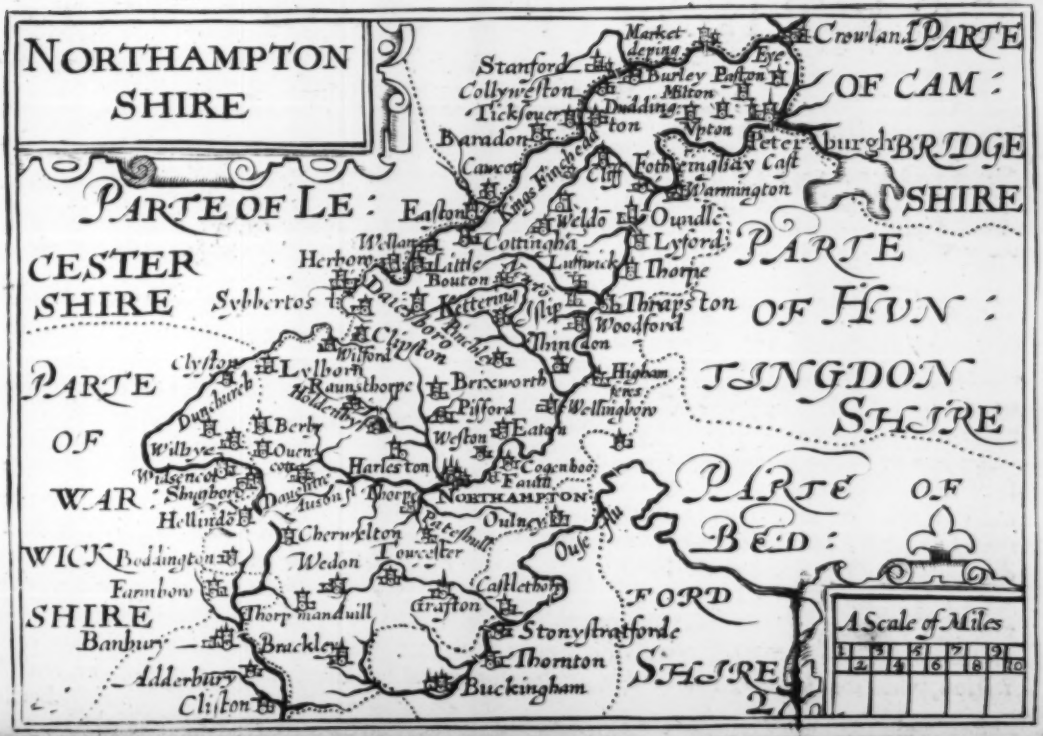
the Towne ſuppreſſed, S. *Laurence*, S. *Michaels*, *Iohn Baptiſt*, and *Iohn of Ieruſalem*, beſide the *Nunnery* in the North of the Towne: whoſe *North Pole* is eleuated in Latitude 52. degrees, 45. minutes, and is ſeated from the firſt point in the Weſt of Longitude, 18. degrees and 45 minutes, being yearely gouerned by a *Bailiffe*, twelue *Brethren*, twentie foure *Burgeſſes* for *Common Counſell*, a *Recorder*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and one *Sergeant* their *Attendant*.

(7) Places of moſt memorable note obſerued in this *Shire*, are *Shugbury*, where the precious ſtone *Aſtroites* is found: *Of-Church*, which was the *Palace* of great *Offa* the *Mercian*, and the buriall-place of S. *Fremund* his ſonne: *Cheſterton*, where the famous *Foſſe-way* is ſeene. At *Leamington*, ſo far from the *Sea*, a *Spring* of *Salt-water* boileth vp: and at *Newenham Regis* moſt ſouereigne water againſt the *Stone*, *Greene wounds*, *Vlcers*, and *Impoſtumes*; and drunke with *Salt* looſeth, but with *Sugar* bindeth the body; and turneth wood into ſtone, as my ſelfe ſaw by many ſticks that therein were fallen, ſome part of them *Aſh*, and ſome part of them *Stone*: and *Guy-Cliffe*, where the famous Earle *Guy*, after many painefull exploits atchieued, retired, and vnknowne, lead an *Hermits* life, and was laſtly there buried.

(8) The chiefeſt Commodities in this *Countie* growing, are *Corne*, whereof the *Red Horſe Vale* yeeldeth moſt abundantly; *Woolls* in great plentie; *Woods* and *Iron*, though the producer of the one will be the deſtruction of the other. Such honourable Families as haue beene dignified with the *Earledome* of this *Shire-Townes* name ſince the *Normans Conqueſt*, in the great *Map* it ſelfe are inſerted, and by their ſeuerall names expreſſed.

This County is ſtrengthned with eight ſtrong *Caſtles*, traded with fifteene *Market-Townes*, inriched with many faire buildings, and by the deuotion of many *Nobles*, had many foundations of religious *Monaſteries* therein laid. The chiefeſt were at *Stoneley*, *Warwicke*, *Thelliſford*, *Roxhall*, *Balſhall*, *Killingworth*,

worth, Couentree, Combe, Nun-eaton, Asley, Atherston, and Pollesworth; all which came to their period in the raigne of King Henry the eight, when their rich Reuenewes were alienated to his vse, and those stately buildings either ouer-turned or bestowed vpon his Courtiers: but yet to Gods glory, and his diuine seruice, one hundred fiftie eight Parish-Churches therein remaine, dispersedly seated in the nine Hundreds of this Shires Diuision.


NORTHAMPTON SHIRE
PARTE OF LE: CESTER SHIRE
PARTE OF WAR: WICK SHIRE
PARTE OF CAM: BRIDGE SHIRE
PARTE OF HUN: TINGDON SHIRE
PARTE OF BED: FORD SHIRE
Crowland
Market deping
Eye
Stanford
Burley
Paston
Collyweston
Milton
Ticksouer
Dudding ton
Upton
Baradon
Peter burgh
Cawcot
Kings Finchead
Cliff
Fothemghay Cast
Warmington
Easton
Weldo
Oundle
Wellan
Cottingha
Lyford
Herbory
Little
Luffwick
Thorpe
Bouton
Sybbertos
Daiesboro
Kettering
Islip
Thrapston
Woodford
Clipston
Pinchley
Thindon
Wilford
Clyston
Lylborn
Raunsthorpe
Brixworth
Higham ferrs
Dunchurch
Holdenhyst
Pisford
Wellingboro
Berly
Weston
Eaton
Wilbye
Ouen cotte
Harleston
Cogenhoo
Wilsencot
Shugborg
Dauchire
Auson fl
Thorpe
Fauth
NORTHAMPTON
Hellindo
Oulney
Cherwelton
Pateshull
Ouse flu
Boddington
Wedon
Towcester
Farmboro
Castlethorp
Thorp manduill
Grafton
Stonystratforde
Banbury
Brackley
Thornton
Adderbury
Buckingham
Cliston
A Scale of Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXVII.

NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE, ſituated neere vnto the middeſt of *England*, lyeth ſeparated vpon the North from *Lincoln-ſhire* by the Riuer *Weland*; from *Huntington-ſhire* on the Eaſt is parted by the water *Nene*: her South is bounded with *Buckingham* and *Oxford-ſhires*, and the Weſt from *Warwicke* with *Watling-ſtreet-way*, *Auon*, and *Weland*, is diuided from *Leiceſter-ſhire*.

(2) The forme of this Countie is large and narrow, broadeſt in the South-weſt; and thence ſhooting ſtill leſſer like vnto a Horne, nor not much vnlike to the forme of *Cornwall*: and from the entrance of *Cherwell* into this Shire, vnto the fall of *Weland* and *Nene* neere vnto *Crowland*, are by meaſure fortie ſixe miles; and the broadeſt part is from *Ouſe* vnto *Auon*, which is not fully twentie miles: the whole in circumference one hundred and nineteene miles.

(3) The aire is good, temperate, and healthfull: the ſoile is champion, rich, and fruitfull, and ſo plenteouſly peopled, that from ſome Aſcents, thirtie Pariſh-Churches, and many more Windmilles at one view may be ſeene: notwithſtanding the ſimple and gentle ſheepe, of all creatures the moſt harmeleſſe, are now become ſo rauenous, that they begin to deuoure men, waſte fields, and depopulate houſes, if not whole Towne-ſhips, as one merily hath written.

(4) The ancient people knowne to the *Romans*, and recorded by *Ptolemie*, were the *Coritani*, who poſſeſſed this County, and were branched further thorow *Leiceſter*, *Lincolne*, *Nottingham*, *Rutland*, and *Darbie ſhires*: theſe ioyning with the *Icenians*, with them were fettered with the chaines of ſubiection, when for *Claudius*, *Publius Oſtorius Scapula* entred his Lieutenantſhip in *Britaine*, and in battle

battle ſubdued all betwixt the Riuers *Nene* and *Sabrina*. But when the *Romans* were content to let goe that which ſo long was deſired, and had coſt ſo much in the getting, the *Saxons*, a moſt warlike Nation, put into theſe parts, and made it a portion of their *Mercian Kingdome*: but their gouernment alſo growne out of date, the *Normans* ſeated themſelues in theſe faire poſſeſſions, the branches of whoſe Stemmes are ſpread abroad in theſe parts, moſt fruitfull and faire.

(5) Commodities ariſing in this Shire, are chiefly gotten by tillage and plough, whereby corne ſo plentifully aboundeth, that in no other Countie is found more, or ſo much: the paſtures and woods are filled with Cattle, and euery where ſheepe loaden with their fleeces of wooll.

(6) The chiefe Towne in this Shire is *Northampton*, whereof the Countie taketh name, which for circuit, beautie, and building, may be ranked with the moſt of the Cities of our Land. It is ſeated at the meeting and confluence of two Riuers, the greater whereof beareth to name *Nen*. This Towne hath beene built all of ſtone, as by many foundations remaining to this day is ſeene, and is walled about both ſtrong and high, excepting the Weſt, which is defended by a Riuer parted into many ſtreames. In the depredations of the *Danes*, *Suen* their King ſet this Towne on fire, and afterwards it was ſorely aſſaulted by the diſobedient *Barons* of King *Iohn*, who named themſelues, *The Armie of God*: But the loyaltie of this Towne ſtood nothing ſo ſure vnto King *Henry* his ſonne, whence the *Barons* with diſplayed Banners ſounded the Battle againſt their Soueraigne. And yet after this a woefull Field of *Englands* ciuill diuiſion was fought, whence *Richard Neuil* the ſtout Earle of *Warwicke*, lead away priſoner that vnfortunate man King *Henry* the ſixth. Vpon the Weſt part of this Towne ſtandeth a large Caſtle, mounted vpon an hill, whoſe aged countenance well ſheweth the beautie that ſhe hath borne, and whoſe gaping chinkes doe daily threaten the downefall of her walles. To this vpon the South the Townes wall adioyneth, and in a round circuit meeteth the Riuer in the North, extending in compaſſe two thouſand one hundred and twentie paſes: whoſe

ſite

ſire ſo pleaſed the Students of *Cambridge*, that thither they remoued themſelues vpon the Kings Warrant, in minde to haue made it an Vniuerſitie: from whence the North-pole is eleuated 52 degrees 36. ſcruples for Latitude, and in Longitude is remoued from the Weſt 19 degrees and 40. ſcruples; being yearely gouerned by a Maior, two Bailiffes, twelue Magiſtrates, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, a Common Counſell of fortie eight Burgeſſes, with fiue Sergeants to execute buſineſſe.

(7) But the deuotions of the *Saxon-Kings* made *Peterborow* more famous, formerly called *Medeſwell*, where *Wolphere* King of *Mercia* began a moſt ſtately Monaſtery to the honour of S. *Peter*, for ſatisfaction of the bloud of his two ſonnes, whom he had murdered in caſe of Chriſtianitie: but himſelfe being for the like made away by his mother, his brother *Penda* continued the worke, with the aſſiſtance of his brother *Ethelred*, and two ſiſters, *Kineburga* and *Kineſwith*. This among the *Daniſh Deſolations* was caſt downe, yet was it againe reſtored to greater beautie by *Ethelwold* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, with the helpe of King *Edgar*, and of *Adulph* his Chancellour, who vpon pricke of Conſcience, that in bed with his wife had ouerlaid and ſmoothered an Infant their onely ſonne, laid all his wealth vpon the reedifying of the place, and then became *Abbot* thereof himſelfe. The Cathedrall is moſt beautifull and magnificall, where, in the Quire lie interred two vnfortunate Queenes: on the North ſide *Katharine Dowager* of *Spaine*, the repudiate wife of King *Henry* the eight, vnder an Hearſe couered with blacke Saye, hauing a white Croſſe in the midſt: and on the South-ſide, *Mary* Queene of *Scotland*, whoſe Hearſe is ſpread ouer with blacke Veluet The Cloyſter is large, and in the glaſſe-windowes very curiouſly portraied the Hiſtory of *Wolphere* the Founder, whoſe Royall Seat was at *Wedon* in the ſtreet, conuerted into a Monaſtery by S *Werburg* his holy daughter, and had beene the *Roman* Station, by *Antonine* the Emperour called *Bannauenna*. So likewiſe *Norman-cheſter* was the ancient Citie *Durobriuae*, where their Souldiers kept, as by the monies there daily found is moſt apparent.

(8) The

(8) Houſes of Religion deuoted to Gods Seruice by the pious intents of their well-meaning Founders, were at *Peterborow, Peakirk, Pipewell, Higham, Dauintree, Sulby, Sauſetombe, Sewardeſleg, Gare,* S. *Dewy,* S. *Michell, Luffeild, Catesby, Bruch, Barkley, Finſhead, Fotheringhay, Wedon,* and *Withrop,* beſides them in *Northampton,* all which felt the ſtormes of their owne deſtruction, that raged againſt them in the Raigne of King *Henry* the eight, who diſperſed their Reuenewes to his owne Coffers and Courtiers, and pulled the ſtones aſunder of their ſeeming euer-ſure Foundations; and in the time of young *Edward,* his ſonne, whoſe minde was free from wronging the dead, the Tombes of his owne Predeceſſours were not ſpared, when as *Edward* ſlaine at *Agincourt,* and *Richard* at *Wakefield,* both of them Dukes of *Yorke,* were after death aſſaulted with the weapons of deſtruction, that caſt downe their moſt faire Monuments in the Collegiate Church of *Fotheringhay Caſtle.*

(9) Eight Princely Families haue enioyed the Title of the Earledome of *Northampton,* whereof the laſt, *Henry Hauard,* late *Lord Priuie Seale,* a moſt honourable Patron to all learned proceedings (that I may acknowledge my dutifull and humble Seruice) hath moſt honourably aſſiſted and ſet forward theſe my endeuours.

(10) This Shires diuiſion, for ſeruice to the Crowne, and imployment of buſineſſes, is into twentie Hundreds, hath beene ſtrengthned with ten Caſtles, and is ſtill traded with ten Market-Townes, and God honoured in three hundred twentie-ſixe Pariſh-Churches.

PARTE OF NORTHAMPTON SHIRE
PARTE OF THE ISLE OF ELY OF CAMBRIDGE SHIRE
Watlingford
Peterborow
New leame
Mersh
Eldernall
Madenloode
Alerton
Stibinton
Water newton
Haddon
Whitlesey
Whitlesey Kinges delfe
Dunnyngton
Elton
Ogerston
Oundle
Luddington
Charters
Mepole
Thorning
Coppingford
Bury
Winwik
Wistow
Uppton
Hamerton
Alk mundbury
Kings Ripton
Brenton
Leighton
Woolly
Woodhurst
HUNTINGTON
Erith
Bithorne
Keston
Hinchingbrok
S Ives
Couington
Ellington
Brampton
Godmanchester
Owre
Hargrauet
Tilbrok
Kimbalton
Boddington
Fenny Draton
Swines head
Sowthhoo
S Neot
Eynsbury
Abbotesley
Berforde
Temsford
Great Gransdē
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
The Scale of Miles
HUNTINGTON SHIRE
28

HVNTINGTON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HVNTINGTON-SHIRE, (part of the *Iceni* vnder the *Romane* Monarch of *Mercia* in the *Saxon* Heptarchy) is seuered with *Nene*, the North-bounder from *Northamptonshire*, to which it in part adioyneth West; from *Bedford* and *Cambridge*, by mearing Townes on the South; and from *Ely*, by a fence of water East, the worke of Nature, *Benwicke* Streame, or of Art, *Canutus Delph*: seuered when *Alfred*, or before him, *Offa* shared the open circuit of their Empery into Principalities: that by residency of subordinate rule, Peace at home might be maintained; Forraine offence (by apt assembly of the Inhabitants) resisted; Taxe and Reuenew of the Crowne laid more euenly, and easierly leuyed; Iustice at mens dores with lesse charge and iourney administred: all causes *Ciuill* hauing a right and speedy dispatch, in the County or Earles monethly Court, as *Criminall* in his Lieutenant the Sheriffes Turne, twice a yeare. In forme of a Lozeng this Shire lyeth, of posture temperate, and is 52. degrees, 4. scruples remoued from the Æquator: the Hilly Soyle to the Plough-man gratefull: the Vale, contiguous to the Fennes, best for Pasture, in which to no part of *England* it giueth place: Woods are not much wanted, the Riuers seruing Coale, as the Moores Turffe, for fuell.

(2) This Content was (as the whole Continent) Forrest, vntill *Canutus* gaue this Law of grace, *Vt quisque tam in agris, quam in siluis exciret agitetq; feras.* Long were the hands of Kings to pull (of old) the Subiects right into Regall pleasure, when Perambulation & Proclamation onely might make any mans land Forrest. It is in the first *Williams* time a Phrase in Record not rare, *Silua hujus Manerij* FORIS EST *missa in Siluam Regis*, from which word of power, *Forrest* may seeme not vnaptly

aptly to be deriued. *Cum videbat Henricus primus tres Biſſas*, fitting his Forreſt of *Lyfield*, he cauſed *Huſculphus* his Raunger to keepe them for his Game, as the Record doth teſtifie. Thus did the ſecond of his name, and the firſt *Richard*, in many parts: well therefore may the Exchequer-Booke call the Forreſt Iuſtice for Vert and Veniſon, not *Iuſtum abſolutè*, but *Iuſtum ſecundum Legem Foreſtæ*. That *Foreſta* is defined, *Tuta ferarum ſtatio*, may ſeeme to confine the Forreſters office onely to his Games care, which of ancient was as well ouer Minerall and Maritimall reuenew. The office of *Baldwine* the great Forreſter of *Flanders*, *Non agrum tantum ſpectabat, ſed et Maris cuſtodiam*, ſaith *Tullius*, out of the old Charters of the *French* Kings. And ſee how iuſt this ſquares to our Legall practiſe, for of *Aſſarts*, *Purpreſtures*, *Emprouement*, *Greenehugh*, *Herbage*, *Paunage*, *Fowles*, *Mils*, *Hony*, *Mines*, *Quarries*, and *Wreacks* at Sea, did the Itinerall Iuſtice of the Forreſt here enquire. His Subiects of this Shire, *Henry* the 2. from ſeruitude of his beaſts, (whoſe Grand-father *pro ferís homines incarcerauit, exhæreditauit, mutilauit, trucidauit*) did pretend by Charter to enfranchiſe, except *Wabridge*, *Saple*, *Herthy*, his owne Demaines. But ſuch was the ſucceſſe by encrochments, vnder his two ſucceeding Sonnes, that it drew on the oppreſſed people to importune a new the Soueraignes redreſſe, which was by the great Charter of the third *Henry* fruitleſly effected His ſonne in the 7. of his Raigne, by a Perambulation, reſuming backe the fruit of his fathers goodneſſe, and ſo retaining, vntill in his 29. yeare by Petition, and purchaſe of his people (for they gaue him a full Fiftœne) he confirmed the former Charter, and by Iury, View and Perambulation ſetled that Boundary of Forreſt, which contented the people, became the ſquare of vniuerſall Iuſtice in this kinde, and left in this Shire no more then the three former (his owne grounds) Forreſt.

(3) This Shire hath foure *Centuriatæ* or *Hundreds*, and had of old time fiue, theſe ſo called, *Quia primâ inſtitutione ex Hiderum aliquot centenarijs compoſitæ*. Theſe are ſubdiuided into 79. Pariſhes, whereof fiue beſides the Shire-Towne haue Markets. Theſe Pariſhes are meaſured by Hides, and

Carucks,

Carucks, or Plough-lands, more or leſſe, as either richnes of Soile, or ſtrength of the Lord ſtrengthned or extended their limits, the Maſſe in whole containing of the firſt ſort, 818. and of the other, 1136. Theſe Hides the ancient and generall meaſure of land (except in *Kent*) where the account was by *Solins*; or *Lincolnſhire*, *Vbi non ſunt Hida, ſed pro Hidis ſunt Carucatæ*) were eſteemed one hundred Acres, *Non Normanico ſed Anglico numero, vna Hida pro ſexies viginti Acris, duo pro duodecies viginti*, as in the Booke of *Domeſday Caruca* the Teame-land (not *Carucata* for they be different) was in quantitie of Acres, proportioned to the qualitie of Soile, but vſually in this Shire reputed 60. The *Virgata*, or Yard-land, was a more or leſſe part of the *Hide*, as the Acres in number varied, which I finde in this Countie from 18. to 42 but for the moſt part 30 which was the halfe Plough-land And the *Bonata* or *Oxgang* (preſumed in Law for Land in *Granary*) was ſuited in number of Acres to that Yard-land, of which it was a Moitie. Thus (except in the Fennes, laid out *per Leucas & quarentenas*, miles and furlongs) ſtands all ameaſurement of Land in this Shire, which containeth in Knights Fees, 53 one halfe, 2. fifts, and a twentieth part. And in full eſtimation of rent and worth, roſe in the time of the Conquerour, to 912. l. 4. s. and now payeth in *Fifteene* to the King, 371. l. 9. s. 7. d. ob and in tenth from the Clergie, 142. l. 6. s. q.

(4) This Countie in diſcition of Titles, and adminiſtration of Iuſtice, *did at the firſt, as the Germans our Anceſtors, Iura per Pagos & vicos reddere; Euery Townſhip by their Friburgi, or Tenmentall*, as Triers, *and the Baron, Thain, or Head-lord there*, or the *Decanus* (a good Freholder) his Deputie, as Iudge, determining all ciuill cauſes; a repreſentation of this remaineth ſtill in our Court-Leete. Aboue this, and held 12. times a yeare, was our Hundred or Wapentake. *Qua ſuper decem Decanos & centum Friburgos iudicabat*. Here the Iudges were the Aldermen, and Barons or Free-holders of that Hundred; *Aegelwinus Aldermannus tenuit placitum cum toto Hundredo*, ſaith the Booke of *Ely*. This Court had Cognoſcence of Cauſes Eccleſiaſticall, as Temporall, therefore the Iudge or Alderman

derman ought to be ſuch as *Dei leges & hominum iura ſtudebat promouere*: thus it went although the Conquerour commanded, *Ne Aliquis de legibus Epiſcopalibus amplius in Hundredo placita teneret.* The next and higheſt in this Shire, was *Generale placitū Comitatus* (the County or Sheriffes Count) to which were proper *Placita Ciuilia vbi curia Dominorum probantur defeciſſe. Et ſit placitum exurgat inter Vauaſores duorum Dominorum tractetur in Comitatu.* The Iudge was the Earle or Sheriffe. The Tryers *Barones Comitatus* (Freholders) *Qui liberas in eo terras habent*, not Ciuill onely, but Probats of Wils, Queſtions of Tithes, *Et debita vera Chriſtianitatis Iura*, were heard, and firſt heard in this Court. Therefore *Epiſcopus, Presbyter Eccleſiæ, & Quatuor de melioribus villæ*, were adiuncts to the Sheriffe, *Qui dei leges & ſeculi negotia iuſta conſideratione definirent.* The Lay part of this liueth in a ſort in the Countie, and Sheriffe Turne; the Spirituall, about the raigne of King *Stephen*, by Soueraigne conniuence, ſuffered for the moſt into the quarterly Synode of the Clergie, from whence in imitation of the *Hundred Court*, part was remitted to the *Rurall Deaneries*, of which this Shire had foure: And theſe againe haue beene ſince ſwallowed vp by a more frequent and ſuperiour Iuriſdiction, as ſome of our Ciuill Courts haue beene. There being now left in vſe for the moſt in this Shire for Cauſes Criminall, *View of Frankpleg*, by grant or preſcription, *A Seſſion of the Peace* quarterly, and two *Goale deliueries* by the Soueraignes commiſſion: and for *Ciuill Cauſes, Courts of Manours*, or of the *County moneibly*, and *twice by the Iudges of Aſſiſe yearely.*

The Office of Execution and cuſtody of this County is the *Sheralſey*, of old inheritable, vntill *Euſtachius*, who by force and fauour of the Conquerour diſſeiſed *Aluric* and his heyres, forfeited it to the Crowne; but ſince it hath paſſed by annuall election, and hath vnited to it the County of *Cambridge.*

(5) Hauing thus farre ſpoken of the Shire in generall, next in obſeruation falleth the Shire-Towne *Huntingdon*, Hundandun, or the *Hunters Downe*, North, ſeated vpon a riſing banke, ouer the

rich

rich meadowing riuer *Owſe*, interpreted by ſome Authors, the *Downe of Hunters*, to which their now common Seale (a Hunter) ſeemeth to allude. Great and populous was this in the fore-going age, the following hauing here buried of fifteene all but three, beſides the Mother-Church S. *Maries*, in their owne graues. At the raigne of the Conquerour, it was ranged into foure Ferlings or Wards, and in them 256. *Burgenſes* or Houſholds: It anſwered at all aſſeiſments for 50. *Hides*, the fourth part of *Hurſtingſton* Hundred in which it ſtandeth. The annuall rent was then 30. l. of which, as of three Minters there kept, the King had two parts, the Earle the third; the power of *Coynage* then and before, not being ſo priuatiuely in the King, but Borowes, Biſhops, and Earles enioyed it; on the one ſide ſtamping the face and ſtile of their Soueraigne, in acknowledgement of ſubordinacie in that part of abſolute power, and on the reuerſe their owne name, to warrant their integritie in that infinite truſt.

(6) The Caſtle ſuppoſed by ſome the worke of the Elder *Edward*, but ſeeming by the Booke of *Domeſday*, to be built by the Conquerour, is now knowne but by the ruines: It was the ſeate of *Waltheof* the great *Saxon* Earle, as of his ſucceeding heyres, vntill to end the queſtion of right betweene *Semlice* and the King of *Scots*, *Henry* the ſecond, laid it as you ſee; yet doth it remaine the head of that honour, on which in other Shires many Knights Fees, and ſixteene in this attended Here *Dauid* Earle of this and *Arguiſe*, father of *Iſabel de Brus*, founded the Hoſpitall of S. *Iohn Baptiſt*: And *Lonetote* here vpon the Fee of *Euſtace* the Vicount, built to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin, the Priory of Blacke Channons, valued at the Suppreſſion, 232 l. 7 s. ob. Here at the North end was a houſe of Fryers, and without the Towne at *Hinchingbrooke*, a Cloiſter of Nunnes, valued at 19. l. 9. s. 2. d. founded by the firſt *William*, in place of S. *Pandonia*, at *Eltesley* (by him ſuppreſſed) where neere the end of the laſt *Henry* the Family of the *Cromwels* began their Seat. To this Shire-Towne, and benefit of the neighbour Countries, this Riuer was nauigable, vntill the power of *Grey*, a mynion of the time,

time, ſtopt that paſſage, and with it all redreſſe eyther by Law or Parliament. By Charter of King *Iohn* this Towne hath a peculiar Coroner, profit by Toll and Cuſtome, Recorder, Towne-Clerks, and two Bayliffes, (elected annually for gouernment) as at Parliament two Burgeſſes, for aduiſe and aſſent: and is Lord of it ſelfe in Fee-Farme.

(7) The reſt of the Hundred (wherein this Shire-Towne lyeth) is the Eaſt part of the County, and of *Hurſt* a Pariſh in the center of it, named HVRSTINGSTON, it was the Fee-farme of *Ramſey Abbey*, which on a point of fertile land, thruſt out into the Fennes, is therein ſituate, founded in the yeare 969. to God, our Lady, and S *Benedicte*, by Earle *Aylwin* of the Royall bloud, repleniſhed with Monkes from *Weſtbury*, by *Oſwold* of *Yorke*, and dedicated by *Dunſtan* of *Canterburie*, Archbiſhops. By Abbat *Reginald* 1114 this Church was redified, by *Magnauill* Earle of *Eſſex*, not long after ſpoyled, and by *Henry* the Third, firſt of all the *Norman* Princes, viſited; when waſted with the *Sicilian* warres, *Regalis menſa Hoſpitalitas ita abbreuiata fuit, vt cum Abbatibus, clericis & viris ſatis humilibus, hoſpitia quæſiuit & prandia* This Monaſtery (the ſhrine of two martyred Kings, *Ethelbright* and *Ethelred*, and of Saint *Iue* the *Perſian* Biſhop) by humble pietie at firſt, and pious charitie, aſcended ſuch a pitch of worldly fortune, that it transformed their Founder (religious pouertie) into their ruine, the attribute of *Ramſey the rich*: for hauing made themſelues Lords of 387. Hides of land (whereof 200. in this Shire, ſo much as at an eaſie and vnder rent, was at the Suppreſſion valued at 1983 l 15 s 3. d q. but by account of this time annually amounts to 7000 l) they then began to affect popular command, and firſt incloſing that large circuit of land and water (for in it lyeth the Mile-ſquare Meere of *Ramſey*) as a peculiar Seignory to them, called the *Balent* or *Bandy* (bounded as the Shire, from *Ely*, and from *Norman-Croſſe* with the Hundred Meere) by Soueraigne Grant they enioyed regall libertie. And then aſpiring a ſtep further, (to place in Parliament) made *Broughton* the head of their Barone, annexing to it in this Shire foure Knights Fees. Thus in

great

great glory it ſtood aboue 400. yeares, vntill *Henry* the Eight (amongſt many other once bright Lamps of Learning and Religion in this State, though then obſcured with thoſe blemiſhes to wealth and eaſe concomitant) diſſolued the houſe, although *Iohn Warboys* then Abbot, and his 60 blacke Monkes there maintained, were of the firſt that vnder their hands and conuentuall Seale proteſted, *Quod Romanus Pontifex non habet maiorem aliquam Iuriſdictionem collatam ſibi à Deo in Regno Angliæ quam qui vis alius externus Epiſcopus.* A Cell to this rich Monaſtery was S. *Iuoes* Priory, built in that place of *Slep*, by Earle *Adelmus*, in the raigne of the laſt *Edmund*, where the incorrupted body of S. *Iuo* there once an Hermit, in a viſion reuealed, was by *Ednothus* taken vp in his Robes Epiſcopall, and dedicated in the preſence of *Siward* Earle of this Countie, and that Lady of renowned piety *Ethelfleda*, to the ſacred memory of this Perſian Biſhop. Not farre from this is *Somerſham*, the gift of the *Saxon* Earle *Brithnothus* to the Church of *Ely*, before his owne fatall expedition againſt the *Danes*: It is the head of thoſe fiue Townes, of which the Soke is compoſed, and was an houſe to the See of *Ely*, well beautified by *Iohn Stanley* their Biſhop: but now by exchange is annexed to the Crowne. As theſe, ſo all the reſt of this Hundred, was the Churches land, except *Rippon Regis* ancient Demaine. To which *Saple* (reſerued Forreſt) adioyned, and the greater *Stiuecly*, giuen by the laſt *Dauid* Earle of *Huntingdon*, in Fee to his three Seruants, *Sentlice*, *Lakeruile*, and *Camoys*.

(8) NORMANS CROS the next Hundred, taketh name of a Croſſe aboue *Stilton*, the place where in former ages this Diuiſion muſtered their people, whence Wapentake is deriued: it had in it two religious houſes, the eldeſt in the confines of *Newton* and *Cheſterton*, neere the Riuer of *Auon*, now *Nene*, founded (by the firſt Abbeſſe *Kineburga* the Daughter of *Penda*, and Wife of *Ælfred*, King of *Northumberland*) Weſt ſide a Trench, where *Ermin-ſtreet-way* croſſed ouer the Riuer by a Stone-bridge, whoſe ruines are now drowned, whence the *Roman* Towne there ſeated on both ſides tooke the name *Durobriuæ*, as *Traiectus Fluminis*. But this Nunnery as raiſed, was alſo ruined by

by the *Danes* before the Conqueſt The other a Monaſtery of *Ciſtertian* blacke Monks, erected in honour of the Virgin *Mary*, by the ſecond *Simon* Earle of *Huntington*, at *Saltry Iudeth*, the Land of a Lady of that name, wife of Earle *Waltheof*, daughter to *Lambert* Earle of *Leius*, Neece to the Conquerour by his Siſter, (her Mother) and Grand-mother to this Founder *Malcome*, & *William*, Kings of *Scots*, Earles of *Huntingdon*, and Heires of this Lady, ſtrengthened by ſeuerall Charters this pious worke. Many chiefe of that Line, as the laſt Earle *Dauid*, brother to King *William*, as *Iſabel*, the wife of *Robert de Brus* his Daughter heyre; and moſt of the ſecond branch, her Progenie making here their Burials. This houſe now leuell with the ground, maintained beſides the Abbot, ſixe Monkes, and 22. Hindes, and was at the Suppreſſion valued at 199. l. 11. s. 8. d The Founders and Patrons of this Monaſtery were the Lords of the next place *Connington*, firſt the ſeate of *Turkillus* Earle of the *Eaſt-Angles*, that inuited *Swayn* from *Denmarke* to inuade this Land: and who firſt ſquared out the vnbounded mariſhes of this part, to the bordering Townes; his rule of proportion allowing to euery Pariſh *tantum de Mariſco, quantum de ſicca terra* in bredth, in which none, *ſine licentia Domini* might *vel fodere, vel falcare*, but leauing moſt to inter-common by *vicinage*. This *Dane* exiled (when the reſt of his Countreymen were by *Edward Confeſſor*) his land here was giuen to Earle *Waltheof*, by whoſe eldeſt heire *Matilda* marryed to *Dauid* King of *Scots*, it went along in that Male line, vntill by death iſſueleſſe of *Iohn* Earle of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*, it fell in partage, to his ſiſter *Iſabel de Brus*, one of his heires, from whoſe ſecond Sonne *Bernard*, the Familie of *Cotton* by lineall ſucceſſion holdeth this Land, whereto *Glaston* the adioyning Pariſh is now by bountie of a ſecond branch annexed. It was in this Shire the head of the honour of *Bolleine*, on which *Cousington*, *Walmsford*, *Sibſon*, *Stibington*, and *Veſcyes* Mannor in *Cheſterton* attended: part of it is the freſh Sea *Witleſmere*, foure mile in bredth; ouer which when *Emma*, and her Children, the iſſue of *Canutus*, ſayled with ſome perill, her Husband in preuention of the like, from *Bottſey* in a ſtrait courſe to the oppoſite firme land,

land, lined with his Attendant Swords that paſſage, which ſince hath borne the name of *Swords Delph, Kings* or *Canutus dyke*. This Seignory was granted by the Conquerour to *Euſtace* Earle of *Bollein*, Brother to *Lambert* Earle of *Leins*, and Father to *Godfrey* King of *Ieruſalem*; reuerting it was giuen to *Richard* Earle of *Cornwall*, who granted out of it the two Meeres, *Vbbe Meere* and *Brich Meere*, in Fee-Farme to the Church of *Ramſey* Then after ſundry changes it came to *Iohn* of *Gaunt*, in exchange of the Earledome of *Richmond*, and ſo by deſcent fell againe into the Crowne. *Waſhingley*, (not farre off) from the ancient Lord of that name, by *Drwe*, and *Otter* came to the *Prices* that now poſſeth it. In *Cheſterton* from *Wadſheaſe* by *Dennyes* there is to the *Beuils* (an ancient name in this Shire) a Mannor deſcended. The reſt from *Ægidius de Merke* (who gaue there much to *Royſton* Priory) paſſed by *Amundeuill* to *Glouceſter*, and ſo to *Veſcy* by exchange. In *Elton*, the houſe rich in a beautious Chappell, from *Denham* to *Sapcotes*, and *Saulsre Beaumes*, from that ſurname (neere the time of the Conqueſt) by *Louth* to *Cornwallis* deſcended; as *Bottlebridge* by *Gimels*, *Drayton*, *Louet*, vnto *Sherley* the now Lord.

(9) LETTVNESTAN HVNDRED hath that name from *Leighton*, a Towne in the middeſt of it, giuen by Earle *Waltheof* to the Church of *Lincolne*, which after ſhared it into two Prebendaries. One, the Parſonage impropriate, which ſtill remaineth: the other (the Lordſhips) was reſumed by *Henry* the eight, and now by the Heire of *Darcy* matched to the Lord *Clifton*, is become the ſeate of his Barony. This Hundred had in it no houſe of Religion, but *Stonley* a Priorie of ſeauen blacke Channons, of the order of S. *Auguſtine*, founded by the *Bigrames*, and at the Suppreſſion valued at 62.l.12.s 3.d ob. It ſtood within the reach of the great Mannor *Kimbolton* (once an Hundred) which was the land of Earle *Harold* the Vſurper: after by Graunt it came with the Chaſe of *Swineſheued* to *Fitz-Peter*, from whom by *Magnauil* to *Bohum* (who in time of the tumultuous Barons built there a Forcelet) and ſo to *Stafford*, by whoſe attainturre forfaited, it was giuen by

Henry

Henry the eight to the Familie of *Wingfield* that now poſſeſſeth it. At *Bugden* the See of *Lincolne* hath a ſeate, and was Lord of *Spaldwick*, and the *Soke* (giuen in compenſation from the Church of *Ely*, when rent from them, it was by the firſt *Henry* made a Biſhopricke) vntill of late that Church gaue vp their intereſt in *Spaldwicke* to the Crowne. *Brampton* was giuen by King *Iohn* at *Mirabel*, to Earle *Dauid*, and by *Ada* his youngeſt Daughter fell to *Haſtings* Earle of *Pembroke*, and now is reuerted to the King. To the ſame Earle *Dauid* by gift of the former King came *Alcumesbury*, and by the bounty of *Iohn Scot* his ſonne to *Segraue*, and ſo to the Lord *Barkley* the late poſſeſſor. To *Serlo de Quincy* Earle of *Wincheſter*, was *Keſton* by *Henry* the ſecond giuen, by whoſe Heyre generall *Ferrars*, it came to the late Earle of *Eſſex*, and by exchange to the Crowne.

(10) TOVLESLAND HVNDRED, taketh name likewiſe of a Towne therein ſituate. In the out Angle of this, to the memory of S. *Neotus* a Monke of *Glaſtenbury*, but the ſuppoſed ſonne to *Ethelwolfe* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* (whoſe body from *Neoſtock* in *Cornwall* was tranſferred to *Arnulphesbury*, then of *Arnulphus* a holy man, now *Eynesbury* named) Earle *Alrick* and *Ethelfleda* turned the Palace of Earle *Elfred* into a Monaſtery of blacke Monkes, which was razed by the *Danes*; but out of the aſhes of this, *Roiſia* (wife to *Richard* the ſonne of Earle *Gilbert*) to God, our Lady *de Becco*, and S. *Neot* (as a Cell to the Abbey of *Becco* in *Normandy*) erected vp of blacke Monkes in the yeare 1113. the late Priorie of S. *Nedes*, ſuppreſſed by *Henry* the eight, and valued at 256. l. 15. d. q. At *Southo* (the Land of *Euſtachius* the Sheriffe) *Louetote* made the ſeate of that Seignory: on which in this Shire 13. Knights Fees and a halfe depended: But from his line by gift of *Verdon* and *Veſey* drowned were theſe in the honour of *Glouceſter*. Neare to this at *Cretingsbury* dwelt Sir *Adam de Cretings*, famous in *Edward* the thirds warres of *France*, whoſe Heyre Generall *Wauton* doth now poſſeſſe it. *Staunton* giuen by the firſt *William* to *Gilbert de Gaunt*, after the death iſſueleſſe of *De Rupes*, eſcheated to the King, who gaue it to *Ioan* his ſiſter Queene of *Scots*. She on

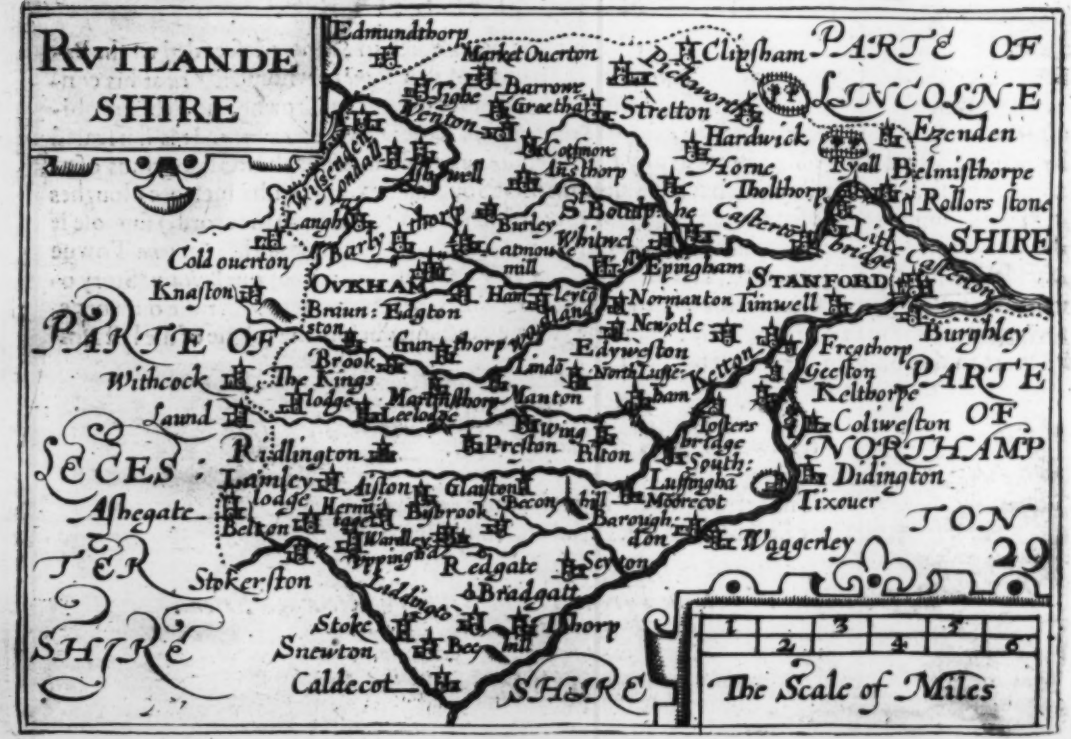
the

the Abbey of *Tarent* beſtowed part, the reſt reuerting being giuen to *Segraue* deſcended to the Barons of *Berkly*, *Godmancheſter*, or *Gormoncheſter*, (ſo named of that *Dane* to whom *Ælfred* at his conuerſion granted ſome regiment in theſe parts) was the olde land of the Crowne, now the Inhabitants in fee-farme, by grant of King *John*, *pro Sexies viginti libris pondere & numero*. It is flat ſeated by as fruitfull and flowry Meadowes as any this Kingdome yeeldeth, and is the moſt ſpacious of any one Pariſh in fertile tillage, oft hauing waited on their Soueraigne Lords with nineſcore Ploughes in a rurall pompe: Some from the name *Guniceſter* (which this often beareth in record,) ſuppoſe it the Citie where *Machutus* placed his Biſhops Chayre. But for certaine it was that *Romane* Towne *Durofipont*, of the Bridges named, ſo many hundred yeares (vntill the light of our *Britaine* Story ouerthone it) forgotten. Thus as this Citie ſo the olde Families haue beene here with time outworne, few onely (of the many former) now remaining, whoſe Surnames before the raigne of the laſt *Henry* were in this Shire of any eminency. But,

Non indignemur mortalia Nomina ſolui,
Cernimus exemplis Oppida poſſe mori.

Let's not repine that Men and names doe dye,
Since ſtone-built Cities dead and ruin'd lye.

This Deſcription I receiued from a right worthy and learned Friend.


RVTLANDE SHIRE
PARTE OF LINCOLNE SHIRE
PARTE OF NORTHAMPTON SHIRE
PARTE OF LECESTER SHIRE
Edmundthorp
Market Ouerton
Clipsham
Pickworth
Barrowe
Tighe
Greetha
Stretton
Wenton
Hardwick
Ezenden
Cotsmore
Ansthorp
Horne
Ryall
Belmisthorpe
Wigenden
Londall
Ashwell
Tholthorp
Rollors stone
Langh
Burley
Whitwel
Casterton
Little Casterton
Barly thorp
Catmouse mill
Epingham
Cold ouerton
OVKHAM
STANFORD
Knaston
Ham
Normanton
Timwell
Braun: ston
Edgton
Newotle
Burghley
Gun thorp
Edyweston
Fregthorp
Brook
Lindō
North Lusse ham
Geeston
Withcock
The Kings lodge
Manton
Ketton
Kelthorpe
Martinsthorp
Leelodge
Laund
Wing
Coliweston
Ridlington
Preston
Pilton
Tosters bridge
South: Luffingha
Didington
Lamley lodge
Aiston
Glaistonb
Becon hill
Moorecot
Tixouer
Ashegate
Hermitage
Bybrook
Barough: don
Belton
Wardley
Waggerley
Redgate
Seyton
Stokerston
Bradgatt
Liddingtō
Stoke
Thorp
Snewton
Bee hill
Caldecot
1
2
3
4
5
6
The Scale of Miles

RVTLAND-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RVTLAND-SHIRE, the leaſt of any County in this Realme, is circulated vpon the North with *Lincolne-ſhire*; vpon the Eaſt and South, by the Riuer *Weland* is parted from *Northampton-ſhire*; and the Weſt is altogether held in with *Leiceſter-ſhire*.

(2) The forme thereof is round, and no larger in compaſſe then a light horſe-man can eaſily ride about in a day: vpon which occaſion ſome will haue the Shire named of one *Rut*, that ſo rode. But others from the redneſſe of the Soile, will haue it called *Rutland*; and ſo the old *Engliſh-Saxons* called it, for that *Roet* and *Rut* is in their tongue *Red* with vs, and may very well giue the name to this Prouince, ſeeing the earth doth ſtaine the wooll of her ſheepe into a reddiſh colour. Neither is it ſtrange, that the ſtaine of the ſoyle giues names vnto places, and that very many: for haue we not in *Cheſſe-ſhire* the *Red Rocke*, in *Lancaſhire* the *Red Banke*, and in *Wales*, *Rutland Caſtle*? To ſpeake nothing of that famous *Red Sea* which ſhooteth into the Land betwixt *Egypt* and *Arabia*, which gaue backe her waters for the *Iſraelites* to paſſe on foote: all of them named from the colour of the Soile.

(3) The longeſt part of this Shire is from *Caldecot* in the South vpon the Riuer *Ey*, vnto *Thiſſleton* a ſmall Village ſeated in the North, not fully twelue miles: and from *Timwell* Eaſt-ward, to *Wiſſenden* in the Weſt, her broadeſt extant, is hardly nine: the whole circumference about fortie miles.

(4) The ayre is good both for health and delight, ſubiect to neither extremity of heat nor cold, nor is greatly troubled with foggy miſts.

The

The Soile is rich, and for Corne and tillage giues place vnto none. Woods there are plentie, and many of them imparked, hills feeding heards of Neate, and flockes of sheepe; Vallies besprinkled with many sweet Springs; Graine in abundance, and Pastures not wanting: in a word, all things ministred to the content of life, with a liberall heart and open hand. Onely this is obiected, that the Circuit is not great.

(5) The draught whereof, that I may acknowledge my dutie and his right, I receiued at the hands of the right Honourable *Iohn* Lord *Harrington*, *Baron* of *Exton*, done by himselfe in his yonger yeares.

Neere vnto his house *Burley*, standeth *Okham* a faire Market-Towne, which Lordship the said *Baron* enioyeth, with a Royaltie somewhat extraordinary, which is this: If any Noble by birth come within the precinct of the same Lordship, he shall forfeit as an homage a shooe from the horse whereon he rideth, vnlesse he redeeme it at a price with money. In witnesse whereof, there are many Horse-shooes nayled vpon the Shire-Hall doore, some of large size and ancient fashion, others new, and of our present Nobilitie; whose names are thereupon stamped as followeth:

Henry Hastings.
Roger Rutland.
Edward L. Russell, Earle of Bedford.
Raphe L. Euwer of Parram.
Henry L. Bertley.
Henry L. Mordant.
William L. Compton.

Edward

Edward L. Dudley.
Henry L. Winſor.
George, Earle of Cumberland.
Philip, Earle of Montgomery.
L. Willoughby.
P. L. Wharton.
The Lord Shandois.
Beſides many others without names.

That ſuch homage was his due, the ſaid Lord himſelfe told me; and at that inſtant a ſuit depended in Law againſt the *Earle of Lincolne*, who refuſed to forfeit the penaltie, or to pay his fine.

(6) Her ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romanes*, and mentioned in *Ptolemie*, were the *Coritani*, and by him branched thorow *Leiceſter*, *Lincolne*, *Nottingham*, *Darby-ſhire* and this; who with the *Icenians* were ſubdued by *P. Oſtorius* vnder the yoke of *Claudius* the *Roman Emperour*: and at their departure, by conqueſt the *Saxons* made it a Prouince vnto their *Mercian Kingdome*, whoſe fortunes likewiſe comming to a full period, the *Normans* annexed it vnder their Crowne.

(7) This Countie King *Edward Confeſſor* bequeathed by his Teſtament vnto Queene *Eadgith* his wife, and after her deceaſe vnto his Monaſtery at *Weſtminſter*, which *William the Conquerour* cancelled and made voyd, beſtowing the Lands vpon others, the Tithes and the Church vnto thoſe Monkes.

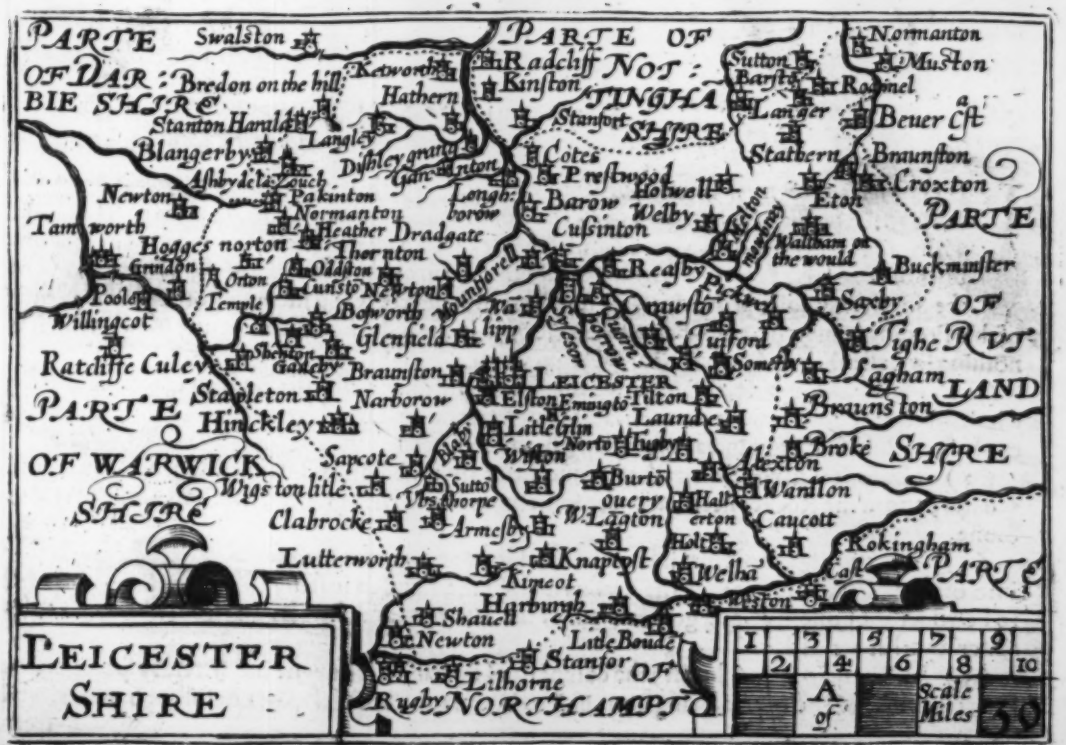
That the *Ferrers* here firſt ſeated, beſides the credit of Writers, the Horſe-ſhooe whoſe badge then it was, doth witneſſe; where in the Caſtle, and now the Shire-hall, right ouer the Seat of the Iudge,

Iudge, a Horſe-ſhooe of iron curiouſly wrought, containing fiue foot and a halfe in length, and the bredth thereto proportionably is fixed. The Caſtle hath beene ſtrong, but now is decayed, the Church faire, and the Towne ſpacious; whoſe degree of Longitude is 19. 46. ſcruples, and the North-poles eleuation in Latitude 53. degrees and 7. minutes.

(8) Let it not ſeeme offenſiue, that I (to fill vp this little Shire,) haue inſerted the ſeate of a Towne not ſited in this County: for beſides the conueniency of place, the circuit and beautie, but eſpecially it being for a time an Vniuerſitie, did moue much; yea, and the firſt in this Iland, if *Iohn Hardings* Author faile him not, that will haue *Bladud* to bring from *Athens* certaine *Philoſophers*, whom here he ſeated, and made publike profeſſion of the Liberall Sciences, where (as he ſaith) a great number of Scholars ſtudied the Arts, and ſo continued an Vniuerſitie vnto the comming of *Auguſtine*, at which time the Biſhop of *Rome* interdicted it; for certaine Hereſies ſprung vp among the *Britaines* and *Saxons*. But moſt true it is, that in the Raigne of King *Edward* the third, vpon debate falling betwixt the Southerne and Northerne Students at *Oxford*, many Schoole-men withdrew themſelues hither, and a while profeſſed, and named a Colledge, according to one in *Oxford*, *Braſen-noſe*, which retaineth that name vnto this day. This was ſo great a skarre vnto the other, that when they were recalled by Proclamation to *Oxford*, it was prouided by Oath, *that no Student in Oxford ſhould publikely profeſſe or reade the Arts at Stanford, to the preiudice of Oxford.*

(9) As this Shire is the leaſt in circuit, ſo is it with the feweſt Market-Townes repleniſhed, hauing onely two. And from Societies that feed vpon the labours of others, was this Land the freeſt: for beſides *Rihall*, where *Tibba* the *Falconers* Goddeſſe was worſhipped for a Saint, when Superſtition had well-neere put Gods true honour out of place, I finde very few; neither with more Caſtles ſtrengthened then that at *Okham*, whoſe ruines ſhew that a Caſtle hath beene there.

Diuided it is into fiue Hundreds, and therein are planted fortie eight Pariſh-Churches.


LEICESTER SHIRE
PARTE OF DARBIE SHIRE
PARTE OF NOTTINGHAM SHIRE
PARTE OF RVTLAND SHIRE
PARTE OF WARWICK SHIRE
PARTE OF NORTHAMPTO
Swalston
Bredon on the hill
Ketworth
Hathern
Radcliff
Kinston
Stanton Harold
Langley
Blangerby
Ashby de la Zouch
Dishley grange
Ganarton
Cotes
Prestwood
Newton
Pakinton
Normanton
Longhborow
Barow
Holwell
Welby
Tamworth
Heather
Dradgate
Cussinton
Hoggesnorton
Thornton
Oddston
Grindon
Orton
Cunstō
Newton
Reasby
Pickwell
Buckminster
Poole
Temple
Bosworth
Mountsorrell
Crawstō
Saxby
Willingcot
Glenfield
Tuiford
Tighe
Ratcliffe Culey
Shenton
Gadeby
Braunston
LEICESTER
Somerby
Lagham
Stapleton
Narborow
Elston
Emingtō
Tilton
Braunston
Hinckley
Little Glin
Launde
Sapcote
Wiston
Norto
Hugby
Broke
Wigston litle
Sutto
Vbs thorpe
Burtō ouery
Alexton
Wanlton
Clabrocke
Armesby
W. Lagton
Hallerton
Caucott
Lutterworth
Knaptoft
Holt
Rokingham
Kimcot
Welha
Harburgh
Wiston
Shauell
Newton
Litle Boude
Stanfor
Lilborne
Rugby
Normanton
Muston
Sutton
Barsto
Rodmel
Langer
Beuer Cast
Statbern
Braunston
Croxton
Eton
Waltham on the would
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
A of
Scale Miles
30

LEICESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXX.

LEICESTER-SHIRE, lying bordered vpon the North with *Nottingham-ſhire*; vpon the Eaſt, with *Lincolne* and *Rutland*; vpon the South with *Northampton ſhire*; and vpon the Weſt with *Watling-ſtreet-way* is parted from *Warwick ſhire*; the reſt being bounded with the confines of *Darby*, is a Country Champion, abounding in corne, but ſpary of woods, eſpecially in the South and Eaſt parts, which are ſupplyed with pit-coales plenteouſly gotten in the North of this Prouince, and with abundance of Cattle bred in the hilles beyond the Riuer *Wreak*, which is nothing ſo well inhabited as the reſt.

(2) The Ayre is gentle, milde, and temperate, and giueth appetite both to labour and reſt: wholeſome it is, and draweth mans life to a long age, and that much without ſickneſſe; at *Carleton* onely ſome defect of pronunciation appeareth in their ſpeech.

(3) The ſoile thus conſiſting, the commodities are raiſed accordingly of Corne, Cattle, and Coales; and in the Rockes neere *Beuer* are ſometimes found the *Aſtroites*, the Starre-like precious Stone.

(4) The ancient people that inhabited this Countie, were the *Coritani*, who were ſpread further into other Shires, but after that the *Romans* had left the Land to it ſelfe, this with many more fell to be vnder the poſſeſſion and gouernment of the *Mercians*, and their Kings, from whom the *Engliſh* enioyeth it at this day.

(5) In Circular-wiſe (almoſt) the compaſſe of this Shire is drawne indifferently ſpacious, but not very thicke of Incloſures, being from Eaſt to Weſt in the broadeſt part not fully 30. miles, and from

from North to South but 24. the whole circumference about 196. miles; whose principall Citie is set, as the Center, almost in the midst; from whom the Pole is eleuated 53. degrees and 4. minutes in Latitude, and for Longitude, 19. degrees, 22. minutes.

(6) From this Towne the Shire hath the name, though the name of her selfe is diuersly written, as *Legeceſtria*, *Legora*, *Legeo-ceſter*: by *Ninius*, *Caer-Lerion*; by *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter* (if we doe not mistake him) *Wirall*; and now lastly, *Leiceſter*: ancient enough if King *Leir* was her builder, eight hundred fortie and foure yeares before the birth of our Sauiour, wherein he placed a Flamine to serue in the Temple of *Ianus*, by himselfe there erected, and where he was buried, if *Ieffery ap Arthur* say true: but now certaine it is, that *Ethelred* the *Mercian* Monarch made it an Episcopall See, in the yeare of Christ Iesus 680. wherein *Sexwulph* of his election became the first Bishop: which shortly after was thence translated, and therewith the beautie of the Towne began to decay; vpon whose desolations that erectifying Lady *Edelsted* cast her eyes of compassion, and both reedified the buildings, and compassed it about with a strong wall, where, in short time the Cities trade so increased, that *Matthew Paris* in his lesser Story reporteth as followeth; *Lege-ceſter* (saith he) *is a right wealthy Citie, and notably defended; and had the wall a sure foundation, were inferiour to no Citie whatsoeuer.* But this pride of prosperitie long lasted not vnder the *Normans*, for it was sore oppressed with a world of calamities, when *Robert Boſſu* the Crouch-backe Earle of that *Prouince*, rebelled against his Soueraigne Lord King *Henry* the second: whereof heare the same Author *Paris* speake: *Through the obstinate stubbornesse of Earle* Robert (saith he) *the noble Citie* Leicester *was besieged and throwne downe by King* Henry, *and the wall that seemed indissoluble, was vtterly raced, euen to the ground.* The peeces of whose fragments so fallen downe, remained in his dayes like to hard rockes, through the strength of the Morter cementing whole lumpes together: and at the Kings command the Citie was set on fire and burnt, the Castle raced, and a heauie imposition laid vpon the Citizens, who with

great ſummes of money bought their owne Baniſhments: but were ſo vſed in their departure, that for extreame feare many of them tooke Sanctuary, both at S. *Edmunds* and S. *Albanes*. In repentance of theſe miſchiefes, the Author thereof, *Earle Robert*, built the Monaſtery of S. *Mary de Pratis*, wherein himſelfe became a Canon regular, and for fifteene yeares continuance in ſad laments ſerued God in continuall prayers. With the like deuotion, *Henry* the firſt Duke of *Lancaſter* built an Hoſpitall for an hundred and ten poore people, with a Collegiate Church, a Deane, twelue Canons Prebendaries, as many Vicars, ſufficiently prouided for with reuenewes; wherein himſelfe lyeth buryed: and it was the greateſt ornament of that Citie, vntill the hand of King *Henry* the 8. lay ouer-heauie vpon all the like foundations, and laid their aſpired tops at his owne feete.

The fortunes of another *Crouch-backe* (King *Richard* the Vſurper) were no leſſe remarkable in this Citie then the former *Robert* was, both of them in like degree of diſhonourable courſe of *life*, though of different *iſſue* at their deaths, the one dying penitent and of deuout eſteeme; the other leauing the ſtench of Tyranny to all following ages; who from this Citie ſetting forth in one day with great pompe, and in Battle aray, to keepe the Crowne ſure vpon his owne Helmet, in a ſore fought field, yeelded both it and his life, vnto the head and hands of *Henry* of *Richmond* his Conquerour: and the next day was brought backe, like a Hogge, naked and torne, and with contempt, without teares obſcurely buried in the *Gray-Fryers* of this Citie; whoſe ſuppreſſion hath ſuppreſſed the plot-place of his graue, and onely the ſtone-cheſt wherein he was laid (a drinking trough now for horſes in a common Inne) retaineth the memory of that great Monarchs Funerall: and ſo did a ſtone in the Church and Chappell of S. *Maries*, incloſe the corpſe of the proud and pontificall Cardinall *Wolſey*, who had prepared for himſelfe, as was ſaid, a farre more richer Monument.

(7) Other places worthy of remembrance in this Shire were theſe: In the Weſt, where a high Croſſe was erected, in former times ſtood the faire Citie *Cleyceſter*, the *Romans* BANONNES, where

where their Legions lay, and where their two principall wayes croſſed each other, as the Inhabitants report; *Loughborrow* in the North-verge, was (as *Marianus* affirmeth) taken from the *Britaines* by *Cuthwolfe* their King, about the yeare of *Chriſt* 572.

At *Redmore*, neere *Boſworth*, Weſtward in this Countie, the Kingdome of *England* lay in hazard of one Battle, when King *Richards* Field was fought, where the Land at once was freed from a Tyrant and a wicked Vſurper. Neither may we paſſe *Lutterworth*, as the leaſt in account, where the famous *Iohn Wickliffe*, *Englands* Morning-ſtarre, diſperſed the clouds of all Papiſticall darkneſſe, by preaching the Goſpell in that his charge; and ſtile of his pen, ſo piercing in power, that the man of Sinne euer ſince hath beene better knowne to the world.

(8) Religious houſes by Princes erected, and by them deuoted to God and his ſeruice, the chiefeſt in this Shire were at *Leiceſter*, *Grace-Dieu*, *Kerby-Bellers*, and at *Burton* a Spittle for *Lazers*, a diſeaſe then newly approched in this Land; for the erection whereof a common contribution was gathered thorow the Realme: the Patients in this place were not ſo much deformed in skin, as the other were in the defects for the ſoule; whoſe skirts being turned vp to the ſight of the world, their ſhames were diſcouered, and thoſe houſes diſſolued, that had long maintained ſuch Idolatrous ſinnes.

(9) This Shires diuiſion is into ſix Hundreds, and in them are ſeated twelne Market-Townes for commerce, and containeth in her circuit two hundred Pariſh-Churches.

PARTE OF YORKE SHIRE
LINCOLNE SHIRE.
The Sprune head
THE GERMANE
Clee
Haulton
Habrough
Barton
Blacktost
Ouse flu
Brodholme
Branton
Stokerith
Littlburgh
Lanha
Clifton
Newfeld
Grimsby
Thong Caster
Claxbye
Walesby
Louthe
East Saltfleetby
Mabblethorpe
Trusthorp
Alforde
Mumby Chap.
Stegnes
Dalbye
Spilsby
Friskney
Freston
Boston
Tattershall
Armetn
Kirkby
Bullingbrook
Tupha
Walcot
Brothertost
Helpringh
Barkeston
Fokingha
Grantha
Gosberton
Pinchbek
Beuer Cast
Kraptoft
Faston
Coulstenworth
Stayntbye
Holywell
Borne
Belleston
Quaplod
Spalding
Clowthouse
Crowland
Crowkeys
Walpole
Walton
Wisbish
The Washe
PARTE OF NORFOLCKE
SEA
Lincolne
Newton
Bantham
Waiding
Auburn
Coulby
Belingham
Cathorp
Newarke
Hough
Sleaforde
Kirton in Lyndsey
Stokarith
Alentha
Ganesburgh
Bampton
Salixby
Stanton
Tost
Kandey
Bardney
Marine
Horne Cast
Cancky well
Thedleth
Housby
Snowford
Louthe
Grauethorp
Newfeld
Kelcby
Elsham
Botesworth
Glasford
Brigges
Messingham
Barton
Whitton
Belinbye
Hoerboth
Braesbridge
Harmiston
South Skyme
Dunnington
Quodering
Crowland
Wimblet
Bullingbrook
Tattershall
Armetn
Kirkby
Tupha
Bardney
Marine
Horne Cast
Cancky well
Thedleth
Alforde
Mumby Chap.
Stegnes
Dalbye
Spilsby
Friskney
Boston
Freston
Belleston
Quaplod
Spalding
Crowland
Crowkeys
Walpole
Walton
Wisbish
Holywell
Coulstenworth
Faston
Kraptoft
Beuer Cast
Stayntbye
Pinchbek
Gosberton
Grantha
Fokingha
Barkeston
Helpringh
Sleaforde
Newarke
Coulby
Auburn
Waiding
Bantham
Newton
Lincolne
Lanha
Clifton
Brodholme
Branton
Stokerith
Littlburgh
Messingham
Kirton in Lyndsey
Stokarith
Alentha
Ganesburgh
Bampton
Salixby
Stanton
Tost
Kandey
Bardney
Marine
Horne Cast
Cancky well
Thedleth
Housby
Snowford
Louthe
Grauethorp
Newfeld
Kelcby
Elsham
Botesworth
Glasford
Brigges
Barton
Whitton
Belinbye
Hoerboth
Braesbridge
Harmiston
Walcot
Tattershall
Armetn
Kirkby
Bullingbrook
Tupha
Brothertost
Dunnington
Quodering
Crowland
Wimblet
Blacktost
Ouse flu
Brodholme
Branton
Stokerith
Littlburgh
Lincolne
The Scale of Miles
123
456
789
10 11
31

LINCOLN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THe County of *Lincolne*, by the *Normans* called *Nicolſhire*, is confined on the North with *Humber*, on the Eaſt with the *German Ocean*, vpon the South is parted from *Cambridge* and *Northampton-ſhire* by the Riuer *Nyne*; and on the Weſt from *Nottingham* and *York-ſhire* by *Dun* and *Trent*.

(2) The length of this Prouince extended from *Barton* vpon *Humber* in the North, vnto *Stanford* vpon the Riuer *Nyne* in the South, are miles by our *Engliſh* meaſure fiftie fiue, and the breadth thereof from *Newton* in the Weſt, ſtretched vnto *Winthorp* vpon her Eaſt Sea containeth thirtie fiue. The whole in circumference about one hundred and eightie miles.

(3) The Ayre vpon the Eaſt and South part is both thicke and foggy, by reaſon of the Fennes and vnſolute grounds, but therewithall very moderate and pleaſing Her graduation being remoued from the Æquator to the degree of 53. and the windes that are ſent of her ſtill working Seas, doe diſperſe thoſe vapours from all power of hurt.

(4) The forme of this County doth ſomewhat reſemble the body of a Lute, whoſe Eaſt coaſts lye bowe-like into the *German Ocean*, all along peſtered with inlets of ſalt waters and ſands, which are neither firme nor ſafe for trauellers, as thoſe in the South proued vnto King *Iohn*, who marching North-ward from *Northfolke*, againſt his diſloyall Barons, vpon thoſe waſhes loſt all his furniture and carriage by the ſodaine returne of the Sea, and ſoftneſſe of the ſands.

(5) Her Soile vpon the Weſt and North is abundantly fertile, pleaſant, and rich, ſtored with paſturage, areable and meadowing grounds: the Eaſt and South fenny and brackiſh, and for Corne barren;

barren; but for fowle and fiſh exceeding any other in the Realme; wherein, at ſome times and ſeaſon of the yeare, hath beene taken in nets, in *Auguſt*, at one draught, aboue three thouſand Mallards, and other Fowles of the like kinde.

(6) The Shires commodities conſiſt chiefly in Corne, Cattle, Fiſh, Fowle, Flax and Alablaſter; as alſo in a Plaiſter much eſteemed of by the *Romans* for their workes of Imagery; and whereof *Plinie* in his *Naturall Hiſtory* maketh mention. And the *Aſtrotes*, a precious ſtone, Star-like, pointed with fiue beames or rayes, anciently eſteemed for their vertue in victories, vpon the South-weſt of this County neere *Beuer* are found: not farre thence in our Fathers memory, at *Harlaxton* was ploughed vp a braſen veſſell, wherein was incloſed a golden Helmet of an ancient faſhion, ſet with precious ſtones, which was preſented to *Kathren* of *Spaine*, Wife and Dowager to King *Henry* the eight.

(7) This Shire triumpheth in the births of *Beauclerke*, King *Henry* the firſt, whom *Selby* brought forth; and of King *Henry* the fourth, at *Bullingbrooke* borne: but may as iuſtly lament for the death of King *Iohn*, herein poyſoned by *Simon* a Monke of *Swynſted Abby*; and of Queene *Eleanor*, wife to King *Edward* the firſt, the mirrour of wedlocke, and loue to the Commons, who at *Hardby*, neere *Bullingbrooke*, his birth-place, ended her life.

(8) Trade and commerce for prouiſion of life is vented thorow thirtie one Market-Townes in this Shire, whereof *Lincolne* the Counties namer is chiefe, by *Ptolemie* and *Antonine* called *Lindum*, by *Beda Linde-collina*, and by the *Normans*, *Nichol*. Very ancient it is, and hath beene more magnificall, as by her many ouerturned ruines doth appeare, and farre more populous, as by *Domeſdayes* Booke is ſeene, where it is recorded that this Citie contained a thouſand and ſeauen Manſions, and nine hundred Burgeſſes, with twelue Lage-men, hauing Sac and Soc. And in the *Normans* time, ſaith *Malmesbury*, it was one of the beſt peopled Cities of *England*, being a place for trafficke of Merchandize

dize for all commerce by Land or Sea. Herein King *Edward* the third ordained his Staple for the Mart of Wools, Leather, and Lead; and no leſſe then fiftie Pariſh-Churches did beautifie the ſame: but now containeth onely fifteene beſides the Cathedrall. Some ruines yet remaines both of *Frieries* and *Nunneries*, who lye now buried in their owne aſhes, and the Citie conquered not by warre, but by time and very age: and yet hath ſhe not eſcaped the calamitie of ſword, as in the time of the *Saxons*; whence *Arthur* enforced their Hoſt: the like alſo did *Edmund* to the deſtroying *Danes*; and by the *Normans* it ſuffered ſome dammage, where King *Stephen* was vanquiſhed and taken priſoner; and againe, by the third *Henry*, that aſſaulted and wan it from his rebellious *Barons*. By fire likewiſe it was ſore defaced, wherein not onely the buildings were conſumed, but withall many men and women in the violence thereof periſhed: as alſo by an Earth-quake her foundation was much weakened and ſhaken, wherein the faire Cathedrall Church, dedicated to the Virgin of Virgins, was rent in peeces. The gouernment of this Citie is committed yearely to a Maior, two Sheriffes, twelue Aldermen in Scarlet, a Sword, a Hat of Eſtate, a Recorder, Sword-bearer, and foure Sergeants with Maces: whoſe ſituation on a ſteepe hill ſtandeth, for Longitude in the degree 20. 10. ſcruples, the Pole eleuated for Latitude from the degree 53. and 50. ſcruples.

(9) Much hath beene the deuotion of Princes in building religious houſes in this Countie, as at *Crowland*, *Lincolne*, *Markeby*, *Leyborne*, *Grenfeld*, *Aluingham*, *Newnersby*, *Grymmysby*, *Newſted*, *Elſham*, *Staynfeld*, *Syxhyll*, *Torkeſey*, *Bryggerd*, *Thorneholme*, *Nuncotton*, *Feſſe*, *Hevings*, *Axholme Ile*, *Goykewell*, S. *Michaels* neere *Stamford*, *Swyneſhead*, *Spalding*, *Kirkeſted*, &c.

(10) Commotions in this Shire were rayſed the eight and twentieth of King *Henry* the Eight, where twentie thouſand making inſurrection, violently ſware certaine Lords and Gentlemen to their Articles. But no ſooner they heard of the Kings power comming, but that they diſperſed themſelues,

ſelues, and ſued for pardon. And againe in the third yeare of King *Edward* the Sixt, in caſe of Incloſures, *Lincolne*, roſe in ſeditious manner, as did they of *Cornwall*, *Deuon-ſhire*, *York-ſhire*, and *Norfolke*: but after ſome ſlaughters of their chiefeſt men, were reduced to former obedience.

The Shires diuiſion is into three principall parts, viz. *Lindſey*, *Keſteuen*, and *Holland*. *Lindſey* is ſubdiuided into ſeauenteene Hundreds, *Keſteuen* into eleuen, and *Holland* into three, containing in all thirtie one, wherein are ſituated thirtie Market-Townes, and ſixe hundred thirty Pariſh-Churches.

NOTTINGHĀ SHIRE
1 3 5
2 4 6
The Scale of Miles
PARTE OF YORKE SHIRE
PARTE OF DARBY SHIRE
PARTE OF LIN: COLNE SHIRE
Tickhill
Cast
Myssō
Euerto
Stokwith
Morton
Claworth
Gainesburg
Turbeck
Letwell
Carltone
Woldingwels
Worksop
Blyth
South
Wheatley
Tilney
Littleburg
Redford
Elsley
Rampton
Kettlethorpe
Lanehā
Newton
Holbeck
Normantō
Dunhā
Eledborg
Bradham
Woodhouse
Walley
Weston
Harmbye
Sowca
Markam
Plesley
Gittō
Maunsfeld house
Edwinstow
Morehouse
Carltoñ
Bestthorpe
Teuersall
Bisthorpe
Crumwell
Langforth
Maunsfeld
Blodworth
Beckingham
Newsted
Kelham
Newarke
Selston
Suthwell
Wansley
Morton
Clapole
Codnor Cast
Eastwood
Gunthorpe
Sibthorp
Greisle
Cast
Stamnton
Ilkston
NOTTINGHAM
Coyle
Elton
Aten
Bingham
Muston
Lento
Wilforde
Barsto
Beston
Bradmer
Langer
Bonye
Sawley
Barto
Clauston
Netherbroughton
Normanton
Keg
worth
Ouerbroughton
Trent flu
Hathern
Stanford
32

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXII.

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE (from *Nottingham* her chiefeſt Towne hath the name; and that, ſomewhat ſoftned from the *Saxons* Snoddenzaham, for the many Dennes or Caues wrought in her Rocks and vnderground) lyeth bordered vpon the North & North-weſt with *York-ſhire*; vpon the Eaſt a good diſtance by *Trent* is parted from, and with *Lincoln-ſhire* altogether confined: the South with *Leiceſter-ſhire*; and the Weſt by the Riuer *Erwaſh* is ſeperated from *Darby-ſhire*.

(2) For forme long and Ouall-wiſe, doubling in length twice her bredth, whoſe extreames are thus extended and diſtance obſerued: From *Finningley* North to *Steanford* in the South, are thirtie eight *Engliſh* miles; her Weſt part from *Teuerſall* to *Beſthorp* in the Eaſt, are little more then nineteene; whoſe circumference draweth much vpon one hundred and ten miles.

(3) The Ayre is good, wholeſome and delectable: the Soile is rich, ſandy and clayie, as by the names of that Counties diuiſions may appeare: and ſurely for Corne and Graſſe ſo fruitfull, that it ſecondeth any other in the Realme: and for Water, Woods, and Canell Coales abundantly ſtored.

(4) Therein groweth a Stone ſofter then *Alablaſter*, but being burnt maketh a plaiſter harder then that of *Paris*: wherewith they flower their vpper roomes; for betwixt the Ioyſts they lay onely long Bulruſhes, and thereon ſpread this Plaiſter, which being throughly dry becomes moſt ſolide and hard, ſo that it ſeemeth rather to be firme ſtone then mortar, and is trod vpon without all danger.

In

In the Weſt neere *Workſop* groweth plentie of *Liquorice*, very delicious and good.

(5) More South in this Shire, at *Stoke*, in the Raigne of King *Henry* the ſeauenth, a great battle was fought by *Iohn De-la-Pole* Earle of *Lincolne*, which *Richard* the Vſurper had declared his heire apparant; but *Richard* loſing his life, and *De-la-Pole* his hopes, in ſeeking here to ſet vp a *Lambert*, fell downe himſelfe: and at *Newarke* after many troubles King *Iohn* got his peace with the end of his life.

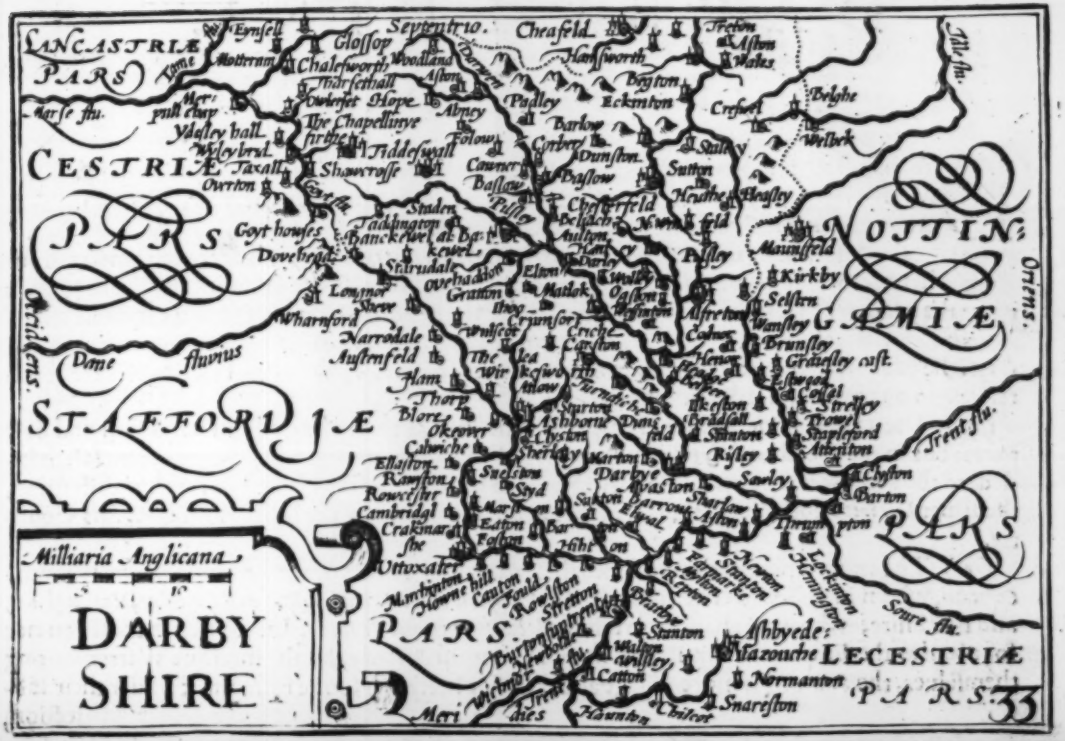
(6) Trade and commerce for the Counties prouiſion is frequented in eight Market-Townes in this Shire, whereof *Nottingham* is both the greateſt and beſt: a Towne ſeated moſt pleaſant and delicate vpon a high hill, for buildings ſtately, and number of faire ſtreets, ſurpaſſing and ſurmounting many other Cities, and for a ſpacious and moſt faire Market-place, doth compare with the beſt. Many ſtrange Vaults hewed out of the Rockes, in this Towne are ſeene; and thoſe vnder the Caſtle of an eſpeciall note, one for the ſtory of *Chriſts* Paſſion engrauen in the Walls, and cut by the hand of *Dauid* the ſecond King of *Scots*, whilſt he was therein detained priſoner. Another wherein Lord *Mortimer* was ſurpriſed in the non-age of King *Edward* the Third, euer ſince bearing the name of *Mortimers Hole*; theſe haue their ſtaires and ſeuerall roomes made artificially euen out of the Rockes: as alſo in that hill are dwelling houſes, with winding ſtaires, windowes, chimneys, and roome aboue roome, wrought all out of the ſolide Rocke. The Caſtle is ſtrong, and was kept by the *Danes* againſt *Burthred*, *Ethelred*, and *Elfred*, the *Mercian*, and *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, who together laid their ſiege againſt it: and for the further ſtrength of the Towne, King *Edward*, ſurnamed the Elder, walled it about, whereof ſome part as yet remaines, from the Caſtle to the Weſt-gate, and thence the foundation may be perceiued to the North; where in the midſt of the way ranging with this banke, ſtands a gate of Stone, and the ſame tract paſſing along the North part may well be perceiued:

perceiued: the reſt to the Riuer, and thence to the Caſtle are built vpon, and thereby buried from ſight: whoſe circuit, as I tooke it, extendeth two thouſand one hundred and twentie paſes.

(7) In the Warres betwixt *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empreſſe, by *Robert* Earle of *Gloceſter* theſe Walls were caſt downe, when alſo the Towne it ſelfe ſuffered the calamitie of fire: but recouered to her former eſtate, hath ſince increaſed in beautie and wealth, and at this day is gouerned by a Maior and ſixe Aldermen, clad in Scarlet, two Sheriffes, two Chamberlaines, a Towne-clerke, and ſixe Sergeants with Maces, their Attenders: whoſe poſition hath the Pole eleuated fiftie three degrees, 25. minutes in Latitude, and hath the Meridian nine degrees and 25. minutes. This Towne hath beene honoured by theſe Princes titles, and theſe Princes dignified with the Earledome of *Nottingham*, whoſe ſeuerall Armes and Names are in the great *Map* expreſſed.

Religious houſes that haue beene erected and now ſuppreſſed in the compaſſe of this Countie, chiefly were *Newſted*, *Lenton*, *Shelford*, *Southwell*, *Thurgarton*, *Blith*, *Welbeck* and *Radford*; in *Nottingham* the *White* and *Gray Fryers*, beſides a little Chappell dedicated to Saint *Iohn*. All which ſhew the deuotions of thoſe former times: which their remembrance may moue, if not condemne vs, that haue more knowledge, but farre leſſe pietie.

The Shires diuiſion is principally into two: which the Inhabitants terme the Sand and the Clay; but for Taxe to the Crowne, or ſeruice for State, is parted into eight Wapentakes or Hundreds, wherein are ſeated 168. Pariſh-Churches.



Milliaria Anglicana
DARBY SHIRE
LANCASTRIÆ PARS
CESTRIÆ PARS
STAFFORDIÆ PARS
NOTTINGAMIÆ PARS
LECESTRIÆ PARS
Septentrio.
Oriens.
Occidens.
Dane fluvius
Trent flu.
Soure flu.
Marse flu.
Tame
Eynsell
Glossop
Chalesworth
Woodland
Cheafeld
Hansworth
Tretton
Aston
Wales
Begton
Eckinton
Crefwel
Belghe
Welbek
Tharsethall
Owlerset
Hope
Abney
Padley
Barlow
Corber
Dunston
Baslow
Cawner
Tiddeswall
Shawcrosse
Taxall
Overton
Goyt flu.
Goyt howses
Dovehead
Staden
Taddington
Banckewel
Bakewel
Pilsley
Chesterfeld
Aulton
Sutton
Heathe
Heasley
Maunsfeld
Kirkby
Selsten
Wansley
Brunsley
Gratesley cast.
Estwood
Cossal
Strelley
Trowel
Stapleford
Attenton
Clyston
Barton
Pilsley
Alfreton
Codnor
Henon
Ikeston
Bradsall
Stanton
Risley
Sawley
Darbye
Avaston
Sharlow
Aston
Thrumpton
Lockinton
Hemington
Newton
Stanton
Farmarke
Repton
Stanton
Ashbyede
Mazouche
Normanton
Snareston
Chilcot
Haunton
Catton
Wilsley
Walton
Newbolde
Burton
Stretton
Rowlston
Fould
Cauton
Hownehill
Marchinton
Uttoxater
Crakinarshe
Cambridgl
Rowcester
Ellaston
Cawiche
Blore
Okeover
Thorp
Flam
Austenfeld
Narrodale
Wharnford
Longnor
Sheve
Ovehadon
Gratton
Matlok
Crumsor
Wulscot
Cricke
Carston
Turndiche
Ashborne
Clyston
Sherlay
Marton
Sudston
Syd
Marston
Eaton
Foston
Hiltton
Barton
Sutton
Elwal
Barrow
Hanley
Darley
Wolley
Oaston
Wyfinton
Eton
Dunsfeld
Stanton
Wirkesworth
Ilkeston
Turnfiche
Ashborne
Clyston
Sherlay
Marton
Darbye
Sutton
Hiltton
Eton
Marston
Sudston
Syd
Rowlston
Stretton
Newbolde
Burton
Cauton
Hownehill
Marchinton
Uttoxater
Crakinarshe
Cambridgl
Rowcester
Ellaston
Cawiche
Blore
Okeover
Thorp
Flam
Austenfeld
Narrodale
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Longnor
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Ilkeston
Bradsall
Stanton
Risley
Sawley
Darbye
Avaston
Sharlow
Aston
Thrumpton
Lockinton
Hemington
Newton
Stanton
Farmarke
Repton
Stanton
Ashbyede
Mazouche
Normanton
Snareston
Chilcot
Haunton
Trent dies
Meri
Wichnor
Trent flu.
Ilk flu.

DARBY-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

DARBY-SHIRE, lyeth incloſed vpon her *North* parts with *Yorke-ſhire*; vpon the *Eaſt* with *Nottingham-ſhire*; vpon the *South* with *Leiceſter-ſhire*; and vpon the *Weſt* is parted with the Riuers *Doue* and *Goyt* from *Stafford* and *Cheſſe-ſhires*.

(2) It is in forme ſomewhat triangle, though not of any equall diſtance, growing from her narrow South-point ſtill wider, and in the North is at the broadeſt: for from *Stretton* neere the head of *Meſe*, to *New-Chapell* ſeated neere the head of *Derwent*, the two extreames from North to South are thirtie eight miles: but from the *Shire-Oakes* vnto the meeting of *Merſey* and *Goyt*, the broadeſt part of all this Shire, is not fully twentie nine; the whole in circumference extendeth to an hundred and thirtie miles.

(3) The ayre is good and very healthfull: the ſoile is rich, eſpecially in her South and Eaſt parts: but in the North and Weſt is hilly, with a blacke and moſſie ground, both of them faſt handed, to the *Ploughers* paines, though very liberall in her other gifts: whoſe natures thus diſſenting, the Riuer *Derwent* doth diuide aſunder, that taketh courſe thorow the heart or midſt of this Countie.

(4) The ancient people that poſſeſſed theſe parts in the times of the *Romans* aſſaults, were the *Coritani*, whom *Ptolemie* diſperſeth thorow *Northampton-ſhire*, *Leiceſter*, *Rutland*, *Lincolne*, *Nottingham*, and this Shire, who were all of them ſubdued by *P. Oſtorius Scapula*, Lieutenant in this Prouince for *Claudius* the Emperour. But *Romes* Empire failing in *Britaine*, by the inteſtine Warres among themſelues, the *Saxons* (a more ſauage and fearefull Nation) ſoone brought it vnder their ſubiection,

iection, and made this a Prouince vnto their *Mercians* Kingdome, whom the *West-Saxons* first wanne and againe lost to the *Normans*.

(5) It is stored with many Commodities, and them of much worth; for besides Woods and Cattle, Sheepe and Corne, euery where ouer-spreading the face of this Countie, the *Mill-stone*, *Crystall*, and *Allablaster*, the Mines of *Pit-coale*, *Iron*, and *Lead*, are of great price: whereof the last is mentioned in *Plinie*, who writeth, that *in Britaine, in the very crust of the ground, without any deepe digging, is gotten so great store of Lead, that there is a Law expresly made of purpose, forbidding men to make more then to a certaine stint.* Whose stones are plenteously gotten in those Mountaines, and melted into *Sowes*, to no small profit of the Countrey. There is found also in certaine veines of the earth, *Stibium* which the *Apothecaries* call *Antimonium*, and the *Alchymists* hold in great esteeme.

(6) Places for commerce, or memorable note, the first is *Darby*, the *Shire-Towne*, called by the *Danes Deorasby*, seated vpon the West banke of *Derwent*, where also a small Brooke rising Westward, runneth thorow the Towne vnder nine Bridges, before it meets with her farre greater Riuer *Derwent*, which presently it doth, after she hath passed *Tenant Bridge* in the South-East of the Towne. But a Bridge of more beautie, built all of *Free-stone*, is passed ouer *Derwent* in the North-East of the Towne, whereon standeth a faire stone Chapell, and both of them bearing the names of S. *Maries*: fiue other Churches are in this Towne, the chiefest whereof is called *Allhallowes*, whose Steeple or Bell-Tower being both beautifull and high, was built onely at the charges of young men and maids, as is witnessed by the inscription cut in the same vpon euery square of the Steeple. Among the miserable desolations of the *Danes*, this Towne bare a part, but by Lady *Ethelfleda* was againe repaired, and is at this day incorporated with the yearely gouernment of two *Bailiffes*, elect out of twentie-foure brethren, besides as many *Burgesses* of Common Counsell, a *Recorder*, *Towne-clerke*, and two *Sergeants* with *Mace*: whose Graduation is obserued from the *Equator* to be 53. degrees 25. scruples, and from the first point in the West, 19. degrees 2. scruples.

(7) Little-

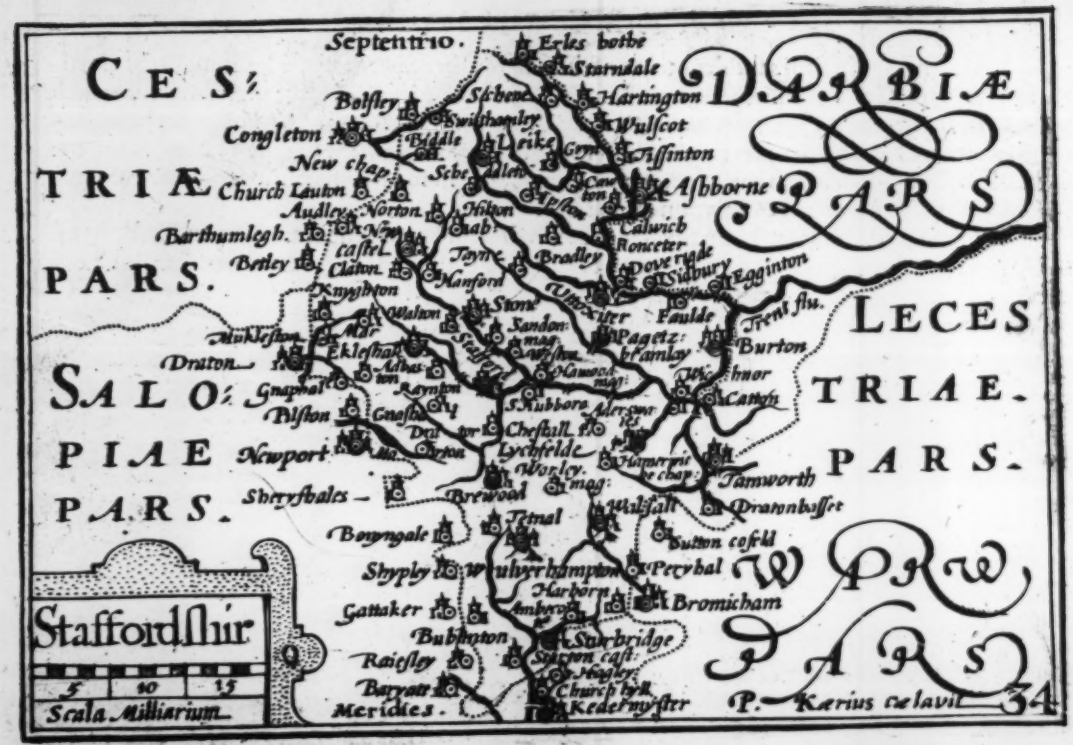
(7) *Little-Chester* (by the *Romish Mony* there daily found) seemeth to haue beene ancient, and that a *Colonie* of the *Roman Souldiers* there lay. Yet of farre greater fame was *Repandunum*, now *Repton*, where *Ethelbald* the ninth King of the *Mercians*, and fifteenth Monarch of the *Englishmen*, slaine at *Seggeswald* by the treason of his Subiects, was interred: and whence *Burthred*, the last King of that people, was expulsed with his Queene *Ethelswith*, by the rage of the *Danes*, after twentie two yeares raigne. But with a more pleasing eye we may behold *Melborne*, the memoriall of *Englishmens* great valour, where in that Castle was kept Prisoner *Iohn* Duke of *Burbon*, taken captiue in the Battle of *Agincourt*, and therein detained the space of nineteene yeares.

(8) Things of stranger note are the hot Water-springs, bursting forth of the ground at *Buxton*, where out of the Rocke within the compasse of eight yards, nine springs arise, eight of them warme, but the ninth very cold. These run from vnder a faire square building of free-stone, and about three-score paces off, receiue another hot spring from a Well, inclosed with foure flat stones, called Saint *Annes*; neere vnto which, another very cold spring bubled vp. The report goeth among the by-dwellers, that great cures by these waters haue beene done: but daily experience sheweth, that they are good for the stomacke and sinewes, and very pleasant to bathe the body in. Not farre thence is *Elden-hole*, whereof strange things haue beene told, and this is confidently affirmed, the waters that trickle from the top of that Caue (which indeed is very spacious, but of a low and narrow entrance) doe congeale into stone, and hang as ickles in the roofe. Some of them were shewed at my being there, which like vnto such as the frost congealeth, were hollow within, and grew Taper-wise towards their points, very white, and somewhat Crystall-like. And seauen miles thence, vpon a mounted hill, standeth a Castle, vnder which there is a hole or Caue in the ground of a marueilous capacitie, which is commonly called *The Deuils Arse in the Peake*, whereof *Gernase* of *Tilbury* hath told many pretie tales, and others doe make it one of the wonders of our Land.

(9) As

(9) As in other Counties the deuotions of the religious haue beene made apparent in the erection of places for Gods peculiar ſeruice; ſo in this haue beene founded eight of that nature, which were *Dale*, *Derelege*, *Darby*, *Repton*, *Bechif*, *Graieſley*, *Tauerwell*, and *Pollewerke*: whoſe peace and plentie ſtood ſecure from all danger, till the bluſtering windes ariſing in the Raigne of King *Henry* the eight, blew off the pinacles of their beauteous buildings, and ſhooke aſunder the reuenewes of thoſe Foundations which neuer are like againe to be laid.

(10) This Shire is diuided into ſixe Hundreds, wherein haue beene ſeated ſeauen Caſtles, and is ſtill traded with eight Market-Townes, and repleniſhed with one Hundred and ſixe Pariſh-Churches.



CES:
TRIÆ
PARS.
SALO:
PIAE
PARS.
DARBIÆ
PARS
LECES
TRIAE.
PARS.
WARW
PARS
Septentrio.
Meridies.
Staffordshir
5
10
15
Scala Milliarium
Erles bothe
Starndale
Hartington
Wulscot
Tissinton
Ashborne
Calwich
Ronceter
Dove rigde
Sidbury
Egginton
Trent flu.
Burton
Faulde
Pagetz:
bramlay
Wichnor
Catton
Tamworth
Dratonbasset
Sutton cofeld
Peryhal
Bromicham
Sturbridge
Kedermyster
Church hill
Hagley
Starton cast:
Bubbinton
Gattaker
Shypley
Bouyngale
Sheryfhales
Newport
Pilston
Gnaphal
Draton
Mukleston
Knyghton
Betley
Barthumlegh.
Audley
Church Lauton
New chap.
Congleton
Bolsley
Switthamley
Biddle
Leike
Schedleto
Apston
Hilton
Tayne
Hanford
Stone
Walton
Eklesha
Rayston
Chesthill
Lychfelde
Worley
Brewood
Tetnal
Wulverhampton
Harborn
Ambrose
Stafford
Sandon
Wyston
Hamwood
Aderswa
Hamerwi
Walsall
Staffordshir
Kaerius cælavit
34

STAFFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXIIII.

STAFFORD-SHIRE, whoſe ſituation is much about the middle of *England*, meeteth vpon the North with *Cheſſe-ſhire* and *Darby*, and that in a Triangle point, where three ſtones are pitched for the bounds of theſe Shires; it is parted from *Darby-ſhire* on the Eaſt with *Dowe* and with *Trent*; the South is confined with *Warwicke* and *Worceſter-ſhires*, and the Weſt butteth againſt the Countie of *Shrop-ſhire*.

(2) The forme thereof is ſomewhat Lozeng-like, that is, ſharpe at both ends, and broadeſt in the midſt. The length extending from North to South, is by meaſure fortie foure miles; and the bredth from Eaſt to Weſt, twenty ſeauen miles; the whole in circumference one hundred and fortie miles.

(3) The ayre is good and very healthfull, though ouer-ſharpe in her North and *Moreland*, where the ſnow lyeth long, and the winde bloweth cold.

(4) The Soile in that part is barren of Corne, becauſe her hilles and Mores are no friends vnto Tillage: the middle is more leuell, but therewithall wooddie, as well witneſſeth that great one, called the *Cank*. But the South is moſt plenteous in Corne and Paſturage.

(5) Her ancient Inhabitants were the CORNAVII, whom *Ptolemie* placeth in the Tract that containeth *Shrop-ſhire*, *Worceſter-ſhire*, *Cheſſe-ſhire*, and this: all which were poſſeſſed by the *Mercian-Saxons* when their *Heptarchy* flouriſhed. And *Tameworth* in this Shire was then held their Kings Court. The *Danes* after them often aſſayed herein to haue ſeated, as witneſſeth *Tetnall*, then *Theotenhall*, by interpretation, *The habitation of Pagans*, imbrued with their bloud by King *Edward* the el-

der,

der. But the Inhabitants of this Prouince *Beda* tearmes *The midland Engliſhmen*, becauſe to his ſeeming it lay in the heart of the Land, which when the *Normans* had made Conqueſt of all, many of them ſet downe their reſt here, whoſe poſteritie at this day are fairely and further branched into other parts.

(6) The Commodities of this Countie conſiſt chiefly in Corne, Cattle, Alablaſter, Woods, and Iron, (if the one proue not the deſtruction of the other) Pit-coale, Fleſh and Fiſh, whereof the Riuer *Trent* is ſaid to ſwarme: and others ariſing and running thorow this Shire, doe ſo batten the ground, that the Meadowes euen in the midſt of Winter grow greene; ſuch are *Dowe*, *Manifold*, *Churnot*, *Hunſye*, *Yenden*, *Tean*, *Blith*, *Trent*, *Tyne*, nnd *Sowe*; whereof *Trent* is not onely the principall, but in eſteeme accounted the third of this Land.

(7) *Stafford* the Shire-Towne, anciently *Betheney*, from *Berteline*, a reputed holy man that therein lead an *Hermits* life, was built by King *Edward* the elder, incorporated by King *Iohn*, and vpon the Eaſt and South parts was walled and trenched by the *Barons* of the place; the reſt from Eaſt to North was ſecured by a large Poole of water, which now is become faire Meadow grounds. The tract and circuit of theſe walles extended to twelue hundred and fortie paſes, thorow which foure Gates into the foure winds haue paſſage, the Riuer *Sowe* running on the South and Weſt of the Towne. King *Edward* the ſixt did incorporate the *Burgeſſes*, and gaue them a perpetuall ſucceſſion, whoſe gouernment is vnder two *Bailiffes* yearely elected out of one and twentie Aſſiſtants, called the *Common Counſell*, a *Recorder*, whereof the Dukes of *Buckingham* haue borne the Office, and as yet is kept a Court of Record, wherein they hold Plea without limitation of ſumme; a *Towne-Clerke* alſo, (from whoſe Pen I receiued theſe Inſtructions) and to attend them two *Sergeants* at Mace. This Towne is ſited in the degree of Latitude 53. 20. ſcruples, and of Longitude 18. and 40. ſcruples.

(8) But

(8) But *Leichfield*, more large, and of farre greater fame, is much her ancient, knowne vnto *Beda* by the name of *Licidfeld*, which *Rosse* doth interpret to be *The field of dead bodies*, for the number of Saints vnder the rage of *Diocleſian* there ſlaine: vpon which cauſe the Citie beareth for her Armes an Eſchocheon of *Landskip*, with diuers Martyrs in diuers manner maſſacred. Here *Oſwin* King of *Northumberland* ouer-comming the *Pagan-Mercians*, built a Church and made it the See of *Duma* the Biſhop; whoſe ſucceſſors growne rich, with golden reaſons ſo ouercame King *Offa*, and he *Adrian* the *Pope*, that an Archiepiſcopall Pale was granted Biſhop *Eadulph*, to the great diſgrace of *Lambert* Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*. In this Church were interred the bodies of *Wulfhere* and *Celred*, both of them Kings of the *Mercians*. But when the mindes of men were ſet altogether vpon gorgeous building, this old foundation was new reared by *Roger Clinton*, Biſhop of this See, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary* and *Saint Chad*, and the Cloſe inwalled by *Biſhop Langton*. The gouernment of this Citie is by two *Bailiffes* and one *Sheriffe*, yearely choſen out of twentie-foure *Burgeſſes*, a *Recorder*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and two *Sergeants* their Attendants.

(9) Houſes of Religion erected in this Shire, were at *Leichfield*, *Stafford*, *De la Croſſe*, *Cruxden*, *Trentham*, *Burton*, *Tamworth*, and *Wolner-hampton*. Theſe Votaries abuſing their Founders true pieties, and heaping vp riches with diſdaine of the Laitie, laid themſelues open as markes to be ſhot at; whom the hand of the skilfull ſoone hit and quite pierced, vnder the ayme of King *Henry* the eight, who with ſuch Reuenewes in moſt places relieued the poore and the Orphane, with Schooles and maintenance for the training vp of youth: a worke no doubt more acceptable to God, and of more charitable vſe to the Land.

(10) With 13. Caſtles this Countie hath beene ſtrengthned, and in thirteene Market-Townes her Commodities traded, being diuided into fiue Hundreds, and in them ſeated one hundred and thirtie Pariſh-Churches.

Shropshire
The Scale of English Miles
5
10
Petrus Kærius cælavit
DENBIGH
PARS.
MONTGO-
MERYE
PARS.
STAFFOR-
DIAE
PARS
WOR
CES-
TRIAE
PARS
Septentrio.
Oriens
Occidens
Chad
Ruabon
Chirk
Otley
Lee
Bagley
Mortomcorbet
Boreatton cast.
SHROWES
BURYE
Chenton
Moreton
Tilstok
Prees
Wem
Red cast.
Lee
Walton
Adbaston
Pilston
Forton
Betton
Draton
Terne fl.
Newport
Wellynton
Aston
Sutton
Royton
Tong cast.
Milton
Bridge northe
Wenlok
Willey
Hawne
Higley
Baryte
Bewdeley
Hankebath
Celebe
Sutton
Stitterstones hill
Tenburye
Ludlow
Richardes cast.
Knighton
The new cast.
Hopton cast.
Corsham cast.
Corndon hill
Stiperstones hill
Castle pouderbache
Attonburnel cast.
Bickton
Shrawerden cast.
Knookin cast.
Welspole
Montgomerye
Bisshops castle
Sabrina fluvius
Tanot flu.
Kerick flu.
Dee flu.
Nausanfr.
Whittenton
Osmestr.
Halton
Royton
Mytton
Wattesburghe
Sabrina flu.
Tenid flu.
Sabrina flu.
Bristol
Dee flu.
Bangor
Pentley chap.
Whitchurche
Roddom flu.
Alleston
Meare
Bolas
Charleton
Wrekin hill
Sutton
Hawne
Wenlok
Willey
Morvil
Hodgate cast.
Brainscrost cast.
Chetton
Browne clee hill
Celebe
Stitterstones hill
Omsfu.
Omsburye
Hatton
Cordok hill
Tenbury
Richardes cast.
Knighton
Sabrina fluvius
77
35

SHROP-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SHROP-SHIRE, is both large in circuit, well peopled, and very fruitfull for life. It lieth circulated vpon the North with the County Palatine of *Cheſter*; vpon the Eaſt altogether with *Staffordſhire*; vpon the South with *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, and *Radnor-ſhires*; and vpon the Weſt with *Mountgomery* and *Denbigh*.

(2) The forme thereof is almoſt circular or round, whoſe length from *Wooſerton* below *Ludlape South*, to *Ouer* neere vnto the Riuer *Trent* in the North, is thirtie foure miles: the broadeſt part is from *Tong* in the Eaſt, to *Oſweſtre* ſited at the head of *Morda* in the Weſt, twentie and fiue miles; the whole in circuit about, extending to one hundred thirtie and foure miles.

(3) Wholeſome is the Aire, delectable and good, yeelding the Spring and the Autumne, Seede time and Harueſt, in a temperate condition, and affoordeth health to the Inhabitants in all ſeaſons of the yeare.

(4) The ſoile is rich, and ſtandeth moſt vpon a reddiſh Clay, abounding in Wheat and Barley, Pit-coales, Iron, and Woods; which two laſt continue not long in league together. It hath Riuers that make fruitfull the Land, and in their waters containe great ſtore of freſh-fiſh, whereof *Seuerne* is the chiefe, and ſecond in the Realme, whoſe ſtreame cutteth this Countie in the middeſt, and with many windings ſporteth her ſelfe forward, leauing both paſtures and meadowes bedecked with flowers and greene colours, which euery where ſhe beſtoweth vpon ſuch her attendants.

(5) This Riuer was once the bounds of the *North-Britaines*, and diuided their poſſeſſion from the Land of the *Saxons*, vntill of latter times theirs began to decay, and the *Welſh* to increaſe, who enlarged

enlarged their liſts to the Riuer *Dee*. So formerly had it ſeparated the *Ordouices* from the *Cornauij*, thoſe ancient Inhabitants mentioned by *Ptolemie*. The *Ordouices* vnder *Caractacus* purchaſed great honour, whileſt he a Prince of the *Silures* remoued his warres thence among them, where a while he maintained the *Britaines* libertie with valour and courage, in deſpight of the *Romans*. His Fort is yet witneſſe of his vnfortunate fight, ſeated neere *Clune Caſtle*, at the confluence of that Riuer with *Temd*, where (in remembrance of him) the place is yet called *Caer-Caradoc*, a Fort of his, wonne by *P. Oſtorius* Lieutenant of the *Romans*, about the yeare of grace 53. The *Cornauij* were ſeated vpon the North of *Seuerne*, and branched into other Counties, of whom we haue ſaid.

(6) But when the ſtrength of the *Romans* was too weake to ſupport their owne Empire, and *Britaine* emptied of her Souldiers to reſiſt, the *Saxons* ſet foot in this moſt faire ſoile, and made it a part of their *Mercian Kingdome*: their line likewiſe iſſued to the laſt period, and the *Normans* beginning where theſe *Saxons* left, the *Welſhmen* tooke aduantage of all preſent occaſions, and brake ouer *Seuerne* vnto the Riuer *Dee*; to recouer which, the *Normans* firſt Kings often aſſayed, and *Henry* the ſecond with ſuch danger of life, that at the ſiege of *Bridge-north* he had beene ſlaine, had not Sir *Hubert Syncler* receiued the arrow aimed at him, in ſtepping betwixt that Shaft and his Soueraigne, and therewith was ſhot thorow vnto death. In the like danger ſtood *Henry* Prince of *Scotland*, who in the ſtrait ſiege of *Ludlow*, begirt by King *Stephen*, had beene plucked from his ſaddle with an iron hooke from the wall, had not *Stephen* preſently reſcued him, *Anno* 1139.

(7) This then being the *Marches* of *England* and *Wales*, was ſore afflicted by bloudy broiles, which cauſed many of their Townes to be ſtrongly walled, and thirtie two Caſtles to be ſtrongly built: laſtly, into this Countie the moſt wiſe King *Henry* the ſeauenth ſent his eldeſt ſonne Prince *Arthur*, to be reſident at *Ludlow*, where that faire Caſtle became a moſt famous Princes Court. And here King *Henry* the eight ordained the Counſell of the *Marches*, conſiſting of a Lord Preſi-

dent,

dent, as many Counſellers as the Prince ſhall pleaſe, a Secretary, an Atturney, a Soliciter, and foure Iuſtices of the Counties in *Wales*, in whoſe Court were pleaded the cauſes depending and tearmely tried for the moſt part in preſence of that honourable Preſident.

(8) But the Shire-Towne *Shrewesburie*, for circuit, trade, and wealth, doth farre exceed this, and is inferiour to few of our Cities; her buildings faire, her ſtreets many and large, her Citizens rich, her trade for the moſt part in the ſtaple commodities of Cloth and Freeſes; her wals ſtrong, and of a large compaſſe, extending to ſeauenteene hundred paſes about, beſides another Bulwarke ranging from the Caſtle, downe vnto, and in part along the ſide of *Seuerne*: thorow which there are three entrances into the Towne, Eaſt & Weſt ouer by two faire ſtone-bridges with Towers, Gates, and Barres, and the third into the North, no leſſe ſtrong then them, ouer which is mounted a large Caſtle, whoſe gaping chinkes doe doubtleſſe threaten her fall. This Towne is gouerned by two Bailiffes, yearely elected out of twentie-foure Burgeſſes, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and Chamberlaine, with three Sergeants at Mace: the Pole being raiſed hence from the degrees of Latitude 53. 16. minutes, and from Weſt in Longitude 17. degrees 27. minutes.

(9) Yea, and ancienter Cities haue beene ſet in this Shire: ſuch was *Roxalter*, or *Wroxceſter*, lower vpon *Seuerne*, that had beene *Vriconium* the chiefeſt Citie of the *Cornauij*; *Vſoconia*, now *Okenyate*, neere vnto the *Wrekin*: and vnder *Red-Caſtle* the ruines of a Citie, whom the vulgar report to haue beene famous in *Arthurs* dayes: but the peeces of *Romiſh Coines* in theſe three doe well aſſure vs that therein their Legions lodged; as many other Trenches are ſignes of warre and of bloud. But as ſwords haue beene ſtirring in moſt parts of this Prouince, ſo Beads haue beene bid for the preſeruation of the whole, and places erected for the maintenance of Votaries, in whom at that time was imputed great holineſſe: in *Shrewesbury* many, at *Coulmere*, *Stowe*, *Dudley*, *Bromefeld*, *Wigmore*, *Hawond*,

mond, *Lyleſhill*, *Bildas*, *Biſhops-caſtle*, and *Wenloke*, (where in the Raigne of *Richard* the ſecond, was likewiſe a rich Mine of Copper.) But the ſame blaſts that blew downe the buds of ſuch plants, ſcattered alſo the fruits from theſe faire trees, which neuer ſince bare the like, nor is likely any more to doe.

That onely which is rare in this Prouince, is a Well at *Pichford* in a priuate mans yard, whereupon floteth a thicke skum of liquid *Bitumen*, which being cleare off to day, will gather the like againe on the morrow: not much vnlike to the Lake in the Land of *Iewry*.

This Shire is diuided into fifteene Hundreds, wherein are ſeated foureteene Market-Townes; and hath in it one hundred and ſeauentie Churches for Gods ſacred and diuine Seruice.

CHESTER
Scala Miliarum
OCEANUS
LANCASTRIAE PARS.
Darbiae pars
STAFFORDIAE PARS
FLINT PARS
Denbigh pars.
Meridies.
Hilbre Insulae
Dee fluvius
Balswark ab.
Flint
Yeoley cast.
Petrus Kærius cælavit
Crosbye
Bankehal
Severpoole
Hale
Cuerdley
Warington
Rixton
Flixton
Northen
Redishe
Denton chap
Stalay hall
Storfore als Stopford
Altrincham
Peynton
Hanford
Taxall
Bollinton
Ranco
Knottesford
Macclesfelde
Siddington
North Rode
Bolsley
Eaton
Croxton
Congleton al Congerton
Hartford
Marton
Barro
Ashton
Wever
Darley
Staple ford
Teerton
Myneshull
Beston
Acton
Nantwiche
Aldford
Churton
Farne
Dunkin
Holt cast.
Eaton
Pooton
Alen
Ecclesfon
Cotton
Hatton
Stoke
Burton
Shot wick
Nesse
Stanney
Pole
Gayton
Eastin
Oxton
Grange
Poton
Mortoner
Bellington
Oldfield
Chester
Hawl
Newton
Norley
Hartford
Crofton
Hatton
Arrley
Wilton
Sutton
Barnton
Budworth
Mere
Ashley
Tost
Ollerton
Peyer
Holford
Allostok
Marton chap
Schebrok
Wharnford
Swithanley grange
Asthurye
Rodehall
Okanger mere
Belley
Owro
Mersey flu.
Lymme
Mere
Hatton
Arrley
Wilton
Sutton
Dunkin
Nottingham
Alpas
Dunkin
Buckley
Tot nall
Hatton
Crosbye
Hawl
Stoke
Newton
Hartford
Crofton
Hatton
Wever
Darley
Hatton
Ashley
Mere
Knottesford
Tost
Ollerton
Peyer
Holford
Allostok
Marton chap
Schebrok
Wharnford
Swithanley grange
Asthurye
Rodehall
Churchlawton
Wheelock
Belley
Owro
Hatton
Cuerdley
Hale
Warington
Rixton
Flixton
Northen
Chelde
Altrincham
Peynton
Hanford
Taxall
Bollinton
Ranco
Macclesfelde
Siddington
Bolsley
Eaton
Hartford
Marton
Barro
Ashton
Staple ford
Teerton
Myneshull
Beston
Acton
Nantwiche
Buckley
Aldford
Churton
Hatton
Cotton
Eaton
Pooton
Alen
Ecclesfon
Yeoley cast.
Flint
Chester
Burton
Shot wick
Stoke
Nesse
Stanney
Pole
Gayton
Eastin
Oxton
Grange
Poton
Mortoner
Bellington
Oldfield
Hilbre Insulae
Crosbye
Bankehal
Severpoole
Hale
Cuerdley
Warington
Rixton
Flixton
Redishe
Myclehurst
Denton chap
Stalay hall
Darbiae pars
36

The Countie Palatine of CHESTER.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CHESSE-SHIRE; the Countie *Palatine* of *Cheſter*, is parted vpon the North from *Lancaſhire* with the Riuer *Mercey*; vpon the East by *Mercey*, *Goit*, and the *Dane*, is ſeparated from *Darby* and *Staffordſhires*; vpon the South toucheth the Counties of *Shropſhire* and *Flint*; and vpon the Weſt with *Dee* is parted from *Denbighſhire*.

(2) The forme of this Countie doth much reſemble the right wing of an *Eagle*, ſpreading it ſelfe from *Wirall*, and as it were with her pinion, or firſt feather, toucheth *Yorkeſhire*, betwixt which extreames, in following the windings of the Shires diuider from East to Weſt, are 47. miles: and from North to South twentie-ſixe miles. The whole circumference about one hundred fortie two miles.

(3) If the affection to my naturall producer blind not the judgement of this my ſuruey, for aire and ſoile it equals the beſt, and farre exceeds her neighbours the next Counties: for although the Climate be cold, and toucheth the degree of Latitude 54. yet the warmth from the *Iriſh Seas* melteth the Snow, and diſſolueth the Ice ſooner there then in thoſe parts that are further off; and ſo wholeſome for life, that the Inhabitants generally attaine to many yeares.

(4) The Soile is fat, fruitfull, and rich, yeelding abundantly both profit and pleaſures for man. The Champion grounds make glad the hearts of their Tillers: the Meadowes imbrodered with diuers ſweet ſmelling flowers; and the Paſture makes the Kines vdders to ſtrout to the paile, from whom and wherein the beſt *Cheeſe* of all *Europe* is made.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants were the CORNAVII, who with *Warwicke-ſhire*, *Worceſter-ſhire*, *Stafford*-

Stafford-ſhire, and *Shrop-ſhire*, ſpread themſelues further into this Countie, as in *Ptolemie* is placed; and the *Cangi* likewiſe if they be the *Ceangi*, whoſe remembrance was found vpon the ſhore of this Shire, on the ſurface of certaine pieces of Lead, in this manner inſcribed; IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GER. DE CEANG. Theſe *Cangi* were ſubdued by *P. Oſtorius Scapula*, immediately before his great victory againſt *Caratlacus*, where, in the mouth of *Deua* he built a *Fortreſſe* at the backe of the *Ordouices*, to reſtraine their power, which was great in thoſe parts, in the raigne of *Veſpaſian* the Emperour. But after the departure of the *Romanes*, this Prouince became a portion of the *Saxon-Mercians* Kingdome: notwithſtanding (ſaith *Ran Higden*) the Citie it ſelfe was held by the *Britaines* vntill all fell into the Monarchy of *Egbert*.

Of the diſpoſitions of the ſince Inhabitants heare *Lucian* the *Monke* (who liued preſently after the Conqueſt) ſpake; *They are found* (ſaith he) *to differ from the reſt of the Engliſh, partly better, and partly equall. In feaſting they are friendly, at meat chearefull, in entertainement liberall, ſoone angry, and ſoone pacified, lauiſh in words, impatient of ſeruitude, mercifull to the afflicted, compaſſionate to the poore, kinde to their kindred, ſpary of labour, void of diſſimulation, not greedie in eating, and far from dangerous practiſes.*

And let me adde thus much, which *Lucian* could not; namely, that this Shire hath neuer beene ſtained with the blot of rebellion, but euer ſtood true to their King and his Crowne: whoſe loyaltie *Richard* the ſecond ſo farre found and eſteemed, that he held his perſon moſt ſafe among them, and by authoritie of Parliament made the Countie to be a *Principalitie*, and ſtiled himſelfe *Prince of Cheſter*.

King *Henry* the third gaue it to his eldeſt ſonne Prince *Edward*, againſt whom *Lewlyn* Prince of *Wales* gathered a mightie Band, and with them did the Conntie much harme, euen vnto the Cities gates. With the like ſcarre-fires it had oft-times beene affrighted, which they laſtly defenced with

a Wall made of the *Welsh-mens* heads, on the South ſide of *Dee* in *Hanbridge*.

The Shire may well be ſaid to be a *Seed-plot of Gentiliſe*, and the producer of many moſt ancient and worthy Families: neither hath any brought more men of valour into the *Field*, then *Cheſſe-ſhire* hath done, who by a generall ſpeech, are to this day called *The chiefe of men*: and for *Natures* endowments (beſides their nobleneſſe of mindes) may compare with any other Nation in the world: their limmes ſtraight and well-compoſed, their complexions faire, with a chearefull countenance; and the Women for grace, feature, and beautie, inferiour vnto none.

(6) The Commodities of this Prouince (by the report of *Ranulphus* the Monke of *Cheſter*) are chiefly *Corne*, *Cattle*, *Fiſh*, *Fowle*, *Salt*, *Mines*, *Metals*, *Meares*, and *Riuers*, whereof the bankes of *Dee* in her Weſt, and the *Vale-Royall* in her midſt, for fruitfulneſſe of paſturage equals any other in the Land, either in graine or gaine from the Couv.

(7) Theſe, with all other prouiſion for life, are traded thorow thirteene Market-Townes in this Shire, whereof *Cheſter* is the faireſt, from whom the Shire hath the name. A Citie raiſed from the Fort of *Oſtorius*, Lieutenant of *Britaine* for *Claudius* the Emperour, whither the twentieth Legion (named *Victrix*) were ſent by *Galba* to reſtraine the *Britaines*: but growne themſelues out of order, *Iulius Agricola* was appointed their Generall by *Veſpaſian*, as appeareth by Monies then minted, and there found; and from them (no doubt) by the *Britaines* the place was called *Caer Legion*, by *Ptolemie*, *Deunana*; by *Antonine*, *Dena*; and now by vs *Weſt-Cheſter*: but *Henry Bradſhawe* will haue it built before *Brute*, by the Giant *Leon Gauer*, a man beyond the Moone, and called by *Marius* the vanquiſher of the *Pictes*.

Ouer *Deua* or *Dee* a faire ſtone-bridge leadeth, built vpon eight Arches, at either end whereof is a Gate, from whence in a long Quadren-wiſe the wals do incompaſſe the Citie, high and ſtrongly built, with foure faire Gates, opening into the foure windes, beſides three Poſternes, and ſeauen

Watch-

Watch-Towers, extending in compaſſe one thouſand nine hundred and fortie paces.

On the South of this Citie is mounted a ſtrong and ſtately Caſtle, round in forme, and the baſe Court likewiſe incloſed with a circular wall. In the North is the Minſter, firſt built by Earle *Leofrike* to the honour of S. *Werburga* the Virgin, and after moſt ſumptuouſly repaired by *Hugh* the firſt Earle of *Cheſter* of the *Normans*, now the Cathedrall of the Biſhops See. Therein lyeth interred (as report doth relate) the body of *Henry* the fourth, Emperour of *Almane*, who leauing his Imperiall Eſtate, lead laſtly therein an *Hermites* life.

This Citie hath formerly beene ſore defaced; firſt by *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, where he ſlew twelue hundred Chriſtian Monkes, reſorted thither from *Bangor* to pray. Againe by the *Danes* it was ſore defaced, when their deſtroying feete had trampled downe the beautie of the Land. But was againe rebuilt by *Edelfleada* the *Mercian Lady*, who in this Countie, and Forreſt of *Delamer*, built two fine Cities, nothing of them now remaining, beſides the *Chamber* in the *Forreſt*.

Cheſter in the dayes of King *Edgar* was in moſt flouriſhing eſtate, wherein he had the homage of eight other Kings, who rowed his *Barge* from S. *Iohns* to his Pallace, himſelfe holding the Helme, as their ſupreme.

This Citie was made a County incorporate of it ſelfe by King *Henry* the ſeauenth, and is yearely gouerned by a *Maior*, with Sword and Mace borne before him in State, two *Sheriffes*, twentie-foure *Aldermen*, a *Recorder*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and a *Sergeant of Peace*, foure *Sergeants*, and ſixe *Yeomen*.

It hath beene accounted the Key into *Ireland*, and great pitie it is that the Port ſhould decay as it daily doth, the Sea being ſtopped to ſcoure the Riuer by a Cauſey that thwarteth *Dee* at her bridge. Within the wals of this Citie are eight Pariſh-Churches, S. *Iohns* the greater and leſſer: in the *Suburbs* are the *White-Fryers*, *Blacke-Fryers*, and *Nunnery* now ſuppreſſed. From which Citie the Pole

is

is eleuated vnto the degree 53. 58. minutes of Latitude, and from the first point of the West in Longitude vnto the 17. degree and 18. minutes.

(8) The Earledome whereof was possessed from the *Conquerour*, till it fell lastly to the *Crowne*, the last of whom (though not with the least hopes) is *Prince Henry*, who to the Titles of *Prince of Wales*, and *Duke of Cornwall*, hath by Succession and right of Inheritance, the *Earledome of Chester* annexed to his other most happy Stiles: Vpon whose person I pray that the Angels of *Iacobs* God may euer attend, to his great glory, and *Great Britaines* happinesse.

(9) If I should vrge credit vnto the report of certaine Trees, floating in *Bagmere*, onely against the deaths of the Heyres of the *Breretons* thereby seated, and after to sinke vntill the next like occasion: or inforce for truth the Prophecie which *Leyland* in a Poeticall fury forespake of *Beeston Castle*, highly mounted vpon a steepe hill: I should forget my selfe and wonted opinion, that can hardly beleeue any such vaine predictions, though they be told from the mouthes of credit, as *Bagmere Trees* are, or learned *Leyland* for *Beeston*, who thus writeth:

The day will come when it againe shall mount his head aloft,
If I a Prophet may be heard from Seers that say so oft.

With eight other *Castles* this Shire hath beene strengthned, which were *Ould-Castle*, *Shoclach*, *Shotwitch*, *Chester*, *Poulesourd*, *Dunham*, *Frodesham*, and *Haulten*: and by the Prayers (as then was taught) of eight religious houses therein seated, preserued; which by King *Henry* the eight were suppressed: namely, *Stanlowe*, *Ilbree*, *Maxfeld*, *Norton*, *Bunbery*, *Combermere*, *Rud-heath*, and *Vale-Royall*, besides the *White* and *Blacke Fryers*, and the *Nunnery* in *Chester*.

This Counties diuision is into seauen Hundreds, wherein are seated thirteene Market-Townes, eightie-sixe Parish-Churches, and thirtie eight Chappels of ease.

Lancaster
Scala Miliar.
5
10
15
EBORA
OCEA
NUS
CENSIS
PARS
PARS
DARBIÆ
Ravsenglas
Eskedale
Arnesside
Wenander: mere
Kendale
Blakhall
Seaton
Whidbeck
Grath: wate
Brou ghton
Bouthe
Mylathorp
Kirkbylunesdale
Millum cast
Flokesbar: re
Thur: lands
Ingleboro hill
Carn: forth
Hornby cast
Daulton
Barrohead
Tatcham chap.
Walney Insula
Ramside
Mydleton
Lancastre
Glason
Baterbye
Gisborn
Garstang
Esingtō Mitton
Colne
Hackin sal hall
Longridge cha.
Read
Roßohall
Bystian in y fyle
Holme
Finsleton
Plumton
Laton
Kirkham
Preston
Lan geo
Marton mere
Roßendale
Letum
Blackborn
Walton hall
New hall
Rochodale
Hosker
Laland
Bolton
Bury
Meules
Wiga
Blakerode
Henton
Barton
Watley
Ormiskirk
Bootes hall
Formbye
Kilcheth
Max chester
Mellen
Hughall
Cresby pa
S. Ylyus chap
Ashton
Meller chap.
Leverpole
Ponketh
Partinton
Stopford
Hale
Warrington
37

LANCA-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THe Countie Palatine of *Lancaſter* (famous for the foure *Henries*, the fourth, fift, ſixt, and ſeauenth, Kings of *England*, deriued from *Iohn of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*) is vpon the South confined and parted by the Riuer *Merſey*, from the Countie Palatine of *Cheſter*; the faire Countie of *Darby-ſhire* bordering vpon the Eaſt; the large Country of *Yorkeſhire*, together with *Weſtmerland* and *Cumberland*, being her kinde neighbours vpon the North, and the Sea called *Mare Hibernicum* embracing her vpon the Weſt.

(2) The forme thereof is long, for it is ſo incloſed betweene *Yorke-ſhire* on the Eaſt ſide, and the *Iriſh Sea* on the Weſt, that where it boundeth vpon *Cheſhire* on the South-ſide, it is broader, and by little and little more Northward it goeth (confining vpon *Weſtmerland*) the more narrow it groweth. It containeth in length from *Brathey* Northward, to *Halwood* South-ward, fiftie ſeauen miles; from *Denton* in the Eaſt, to *Formby* by *Altmouth* in the Weſt, thirtie one; and the whole circumference in compaſſe, one hundred three-ſcore and ten miles.

(3) The Aire is ſubtile and piercing, not troubled with groſſe vapours or foggy miſts, by reaſon whereof the people of that Country liue long and healthfully, and are not ſubiect to ſtrange and vnknowne diſeaſes.

(4) The Soile for the generalitie is not very fruitfull, yet it produceth ſuch numbers of Catele, of ſuch large proportion, and ſuch goodly heads, and hornes, as the whole Kingdome of *Spaine* doth ſcarce the like. It is a Country repleniſhed with all neceſſaries for the vſe of man, yeelding without any great labour, the commoditie of Corne, Flaxe, Graſſe, Coales, and ſuch like. The

Sea

Sea alſo adding her bleſſing to the Land, that the people of that Prouince want nothing that ſerues either for the ſuſtenance of nature, or the ſafetie of appetite They are plentifully furniſhed with all ſorts of Fiſh, Fleſh, and Fowles. Their principall fuell is Coale and Turffe, which they haue in great abundance, the Gentlemen reſeruing their woods very carefully, as a beautie and principall ornament to their Mannors and houſes. And though it be farre from *London* (the capitall Citie of this Kingdome) yet doth it euery yeare furniſh her and many other parts of the Land beſides, with many thouſands of Cattle (bred in this Country) giuing thereby and otherwayes a firme teſtimony to the world, of the bleſſed abundance that it hath pleaſed God to enrich this noble Dukedome withall.

(5) This Counties ancient Inhabitants were the *Brigantes*, of whom there is more mention in the deſcription of *Yorkeſhire*, who by *Claudius* the Emperour were brought vnder the *Roman* ſubiection, that ſo held and made it their Seat, ſecured by their Garriſons, as hath beene gathered as well by many inſcriptions found in walles and ancient monuments fixed in ſtones, as by certaine Altars erected in fauour of their Emperours. After the *Romans*, the *Saxons* brought it vnder their protection, and held it for a part of their *Northumbrian* Kingdome, till it was firſt made ſubiugate to the inuaſion of the *Danes*, and then conquered by the victorious *Normans*, whoſe poſterities from thence are branched further into *England*.

(6) Places of antiquitie or memorable note are theſe: the Towne of *Manchеſter* (ſo famous, as well for the Market-place, Church, and Colledge, as for the reſort vnto it for clothing) was called *Mancunium* by *Antonine* the Emperour, and was made a Fort and Station of the *Romans*.

Ribleheſter (which taketh the name from *Rhibell*, a little Riuer neere *Clitheroe*) though it be a ſmall Towne, yet by tradition hath beene called the richeſt Towne in Chriſtendome, and reported to haue beene the Seat of the *Romans*, which the many Monuments of their Antiquities, Statues, pee-

ces of Coine, and other ſeuerall inſcriptions, digd vp from time to time by the Inhabitants, may giue vs ſufficient perſwaſion to beleeue.

But the Shire-Towne is *Lancaſter*, more pleaſant in ſituation, then rich of Inhabitants, built on the South of the Riuer *Lon*, and is the ſame *Longouicum*, where (as we finde in the *Notice Prouinces*) a company of the *Longouicarians* vnder the Lieutenant Generall of *Britaine* lay. The beautie of this Towne is in the Church, Caſtle, and Bridge: her ſtreets many, and ſtretched farre in length. Vnto this Towne King *Edward* the third granted a Maior and two Bailiffes, which to this day are elected out of twelue Brethren, aſſiſted by twentie-foure Burgeſſes, by whom it is yearely gouerned, with the ſupply of two Chamberlaines, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants at Mace. The eleuation of whoſe Pole is in the degree of Latitude 54. and 58. ſcruples, and her Longitude remoued from the firſt Weſt point vnto the degree 17 and 40. ſcruples.

(7) This Country in diuers places ſuffereth the force of many flowing Tides of the Sea, by which (after a ſort) it doth violently rent aſunder one part of the Shire from the other: as in *Fourneſſe*, where the Ocean being diſpleaſed that the ſhore ſhould from thence ſhoot a maine way into the Weſt, hath not obſtinately ceaſed from time to time to flaſh and mangle it, and with his fell irruptions and boyſterous Tides to deuoure it.

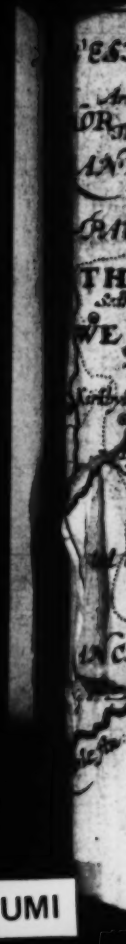
Another thing there is, not vnworthy to be recommended to memory, that in this Shire, not far from *Fourneſſe Felles*, the greateſt ſtanding water in all *England* (called *Winander-Mere*) lieth, ſtretched out for the ſpace of ten miles, of wonderfull depth, and all paued with ſtone in the bottome: and along the Sea-ſide in many places may be ſeene heapes of ſand, vpon which the people powre water, vntill it recouer a ſaltiſh humour, which they afterwards boile with Turffes, till it become white ſalt.

(8) This Country, as it is thus on the one ſide freed by the naturall reſiſtance of the Sea from the

the force of Inuasions, so is it strengthned on the other by many Castles and fortified places, that take away the opportunitie of making Roades and Incursions in the Country. And as it was with the first that felt the fury of the *Saxons* crueltie, so was it the last and longest that was subdued vnder the *West-Saxons* Monarchie.

(9) In this Prouince our noble *Arthur* (who died laden with many trophies of honour) is reported by *Ninius* to haue put the *Saxons* to flight in a memorable battle neere *Duglasse*, a little Brooke not farre from the Towne of *Wiggin*. But the attempts of warre, as they are seuerall, so they are vncertaine: for they made not Duke *Wade* happy in his successe, but returned him an vnfortunate vnterpriser in the Battle which he gaue to *Arduiph* King of *Northumberland*, at *Billangho*, in the yeare 798. So were the euents vncertaine in the *Ciuill Warres* of *Yorke* and *Lancaster*: for by them was bred and brought forth that bloudy diuision and fatall strife of the Noble Houses, that with variable successe to both parties (for many yeares together) molested the peace and quiet of the Land, and defiled the earth with bloud, in such violent manner, that it exceeded the horrour of those *Ciuill Warres* in *Rome*, that were betwixt *Marius* and *Scylla*, *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, *Octauius* and *Antony*; or that of the two renowned Houses *Valoys* and *Burbon*, that a long time troubled the State of *France*: for in the diuision of these two Princely Families there were thirteene Fields fought, and three Kings of *England*, one Prince of *Wales*, twelue Dukes, one Marques, eighteene Earles, one Vicount, and three and twentie Barons, besides Knights and Gentlemen, lost their liues in the same. Yet at last, by the happy marriage of *Henry* the seauenth, King of *England*, next heire to the House of *Lancaster*, with *Elizabeth* daughter and heire to *Edward* the Fourth, of the House of *Yorke*, the white and red Roses were conioyned, in the happy vniting of those two diuided Families, from whence our thrice renowned Soueraigne Lord King *Iames*, by faire sequence and succession, doth worthily enioy the Diademe: by the benefit of whose happy gouernment, this Countie Palatine of *Lancaster* is prosperous in her Name and Greatnesse.

(10) I finde the remembrance of foure religious houſes that haue beene founded within this Countie (and ſince ſuppreſſed) both faire for ſtructure and building, and rich for ſeat and ſituation: namely, *Burſtogh*, *Whalleia*, *Holland*, and *Penwortham*. It is diuided into ſixe Hundreds, beſides *Fourneſſe Felles* and *Lancaſters Liberties*, that lie in the North part. It is beautified with 15 Market-Townes, both faire for ſituation and building, and famous for the concourſe of people for buying and ſelling. It hath twentie-ſixe Pariſhes, beſides Chappels, (in which they duly frequent to diuine Seruice) and thoſe populous, as in no part of the Land more.



UMI

DVNELMENSIS
EPISCOPATVS
YORK
Shire
OCEANVS
Lin:
colniae
pars
Millliaria Anglica
5
10
15
38

YORKE-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

AS the courſes and confluents of great Riuers, are for the moſt part freſh in memory, though their heads and fountaines lie commonly vnknowne: ſo the latter knowledge of great Regions, are not traduced to oblition, though perhaps their firſt originals be obſcure, by reaſon of Antiquitie, and the many reuolutions of times and ages In the delineation therefore of this great Prouince of *Yorkeſhire*, I will not inſiſt vpon the narration of matters neere vnto vs; but ſuccinctly run ouer ſuch as are more remote; yet neither ſo ſparingly, as I may ſeeme to diminiſh from the dignitie of ſo worthy a Country; nor ſo prodigally, as to ſpend time in the ſuperfluous praiſing of that which neuer any (as yet) diſpraiſed. And although perhaps it may ſeeme a labour vnneceſſary, to make relation of ancient remembrances, either of the Name or Nature of this Nation, eſpecially looking into the difference of Time it ſelfe (which in euery age bringeth forth diuerſe effects) and the diſpoſitions of men, that for the moſt part take leſſe pleaſure in them, then in divulging the occurrents of their owne times: yet I hold it not vnfit to begin there, from whence the firſt certaine direction is giuen to proceede; for (euen of theſe ancient things) there may be good vſe made, either by imitation, or way of compariſon, as neither the reperition, nor the repetition thereof ſhall be accounted impertinent.

(2) You ſhall therefore vnderſtand: That the Countie of *Yorke* was in the *Saxon*-tongue called *Ebona-yeyne*, and now commonly *Yorkeſhire*, farre greater and more numerous in the Circuit of her miles, then any Shire of *England*. Shee is much bound to the ſingular loue and motherly care of Nature, in placing her vnder ſo temperate a clime, that in euery meaſure ſhe is indifferently fruitfull.

If

If one part of her be ſtony, and a ſandy barren ground: another is fertile and richly adorned with Corne-fields. If you here finde it naked, and deſtitute of Woods, you ſhall ſee it there ſhadowed with Forreſts full of trees, that haue very thicke bodies, ſending forth many fruitfull and profitable branches. If one place of it be Mooriſh, Mirie, and vnpleaſant; another makes a free tender of delight, and preſents it ſelfe to the eye, full of beautie and contentiue varietie.

(3) The Biſhopricke of *Durham* fronts her on the North-ſide, and is ſeperated by a continued courſe of the Riuer *Tees*. The *Germaine Sea* lieth ſore vpon her Eaſt ſide, beating the ſhores with her boiſterous waues and billowes. The Weſt part is bounded with *Lancaſhire*, and *Weſtmerland*. The South-ſide hath *Cheſhire* and *Darbiſhire* (friendly Neighbours vnto her) with the which ſhe is firſt incloſed: then with *Nottingham* and with *Lincolne-ſhires*: after diuided with that famous Arme of the Sea *Humber*: Into which all the Riuers that water this Country, emptie themſelues, and pay their ordinary Tributes, as into the common receptacle and ſtore-houſe of *Neptune*, for all the watery Penſions of this Prouince.

(4) This whole Shire (being of it ſelfe ſo ſpatious) for the more eaſie and better ordering of her ciuill gouernment, is diuided into three parts: which according to three quarters of the world, are called *The Weſt-Riding*, *The Eaſt-Riding*, and *The North-Riding*. *Weſt-Riding* is for a good ſpace compaſſed with the Riuer *Ouſe*, with the bounds of *Lancaſhire*, and with the South limits of the Shire, and beareth towards the Weſt and South. *Eaſt-Riding* bends it ſelfe to the Ocean, with the which, and with the Riuer *Derwent* ſhe is incloſed, and lookes into that part where the Sunne riſing, and ſhewing forth his beames, makes the world both glad and glorious in his brightneſſe. *North-Riding* extends it ſelfe *Northward*, hemde in as it were, with the Riuer *Tees* and *Derwent*, and a long race of the Riuer *Ouſe*. The length of this Shire, extended from *Hartſhill* in the South, to the mouth of *Tees* in the North, are neere vnto ſeauentie miles, the breadth from *Flambrough-head* to *Horn-caſtle* vpon the

Riuer

Riuer *Lun*, is foureſcore miles; the whole Circumference is three hundred and eight miles.

(5) The Soile of this County for the generalitie is reaſonable fertile, and yeelds ſufficiency of Corne and Cattle within it ſelfe. One part whereof is particularly made famous by a Quarry of Stone, out of which the ſtones newly hewen be very ſoft, but ſeaſoned with winde and weather of themſelues doe naturally become exceeding hard and ſolide. Another, by a kind of *Limeſtone* whereof it conſiſteth, which being burnt, and conueyed into the other parts of the Country, which are hilly and ſomewhat cold, ſerue to manure and enrich their Corne-fields.

(6) That the *Romans* flouriſhing in military proweſſe, made their ſeuerall ſtations in this Country, is made manifeſt by their Monuments, by many Inſcriptions faſtned in the walles of Churches, by many Columnes engrauen with *Roman* worke found lying in Church-yards, by many votiue Altars digd vp that were erected (as it ſhould ſeeme) to their Tutelar Gods (for they had locall and peculiar Topicke Gods, whom they honoured as Keepers and Guardians of ſome particular places of the Country) as alſo by a kinde of Brickes which they vſed: for the *Romans* in time of peace, to auoid and withſtand idleneſſe, (as an enemy to vertuous and valorous enterpriſes) ſtill exerciſed their Legions and Cohorts in caſting of ditches, making of High-wayes, building of Bridges, and making of Brickes, which hauing ſithence bin found, and from time to time digd out of the ground, proue the Antiquitie of the place by the *Romane* Inſcriptions vpon them.

(7) No leſſe argument of the pietie hereof, are the many Monaſteries, Abbyes and Religious houſes that haue beene placed in this Country; which whileſt they retained their owne ſtate and magnificence, were great ornaments vnto it: but ſince their diſſolution, and that the teeth of Time (which deuours all things) haue eaten into them, they are become like dead carkaſſes, leauing onely ſome poore ruines and remaines aliue, as reliques to poſteritie, to ſhew of what beautie and magnitude they haue beene. Such was the Abbey of *Whitby*, founded by Lady *Hilda*, daughter of the grand-

grand-childe vnto King *Edwine*. Such was the Abbey built by *Bolton*, which is now ſo razed and laid leuell with the earth, as that at this time it affords no appearance of the former dignitie. Such was *Kirkſtall* Abbey, of no ſmall account in time paſt, founded in the yeare of *Chriſt* 1147. Such was the renowned Abbey called S. *Maries* in *Yorke*, built and endowed with rich liuings by *Alan* the third Earle of little *Britaine* in *America*; but ſince conuerted into the Princes houſe, and is called *The Mannour*. Such the wealthy Abbey of *Fountaines*, built by *Thurſtin* Arch-biſhop of *Yorke*. Such was the famous Monaſtery founded in the Primitiue Church of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, by *Wilfrid* Arch-biſhop of *Yorke*, and enlarged (being fallen downe and decayed) by *Odo* Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*. Such was *Drax*, a religious houſe of *Chanons*. Such that faire Abbey built by King *William* the Conquerour at *Selby* (where his Sonne *Henry* the firſt was borne) in memory of Saint *German*, who happily confuted that contagious *Pelagian* Hereſie, which oftentimes grew to Serpentine head in *Britaine*.

Theſe places for Religion erected, with many more within this Prouinciall Circuit, and conſecrated vnto holy purpoſes, ſhew the antiquitie, and how they haue beene ſought vnto by confluences of Pilgrimes in their manner of deuotions: The midſt of which ſuperſtitious obſcuricies, are ſince cleared by the pure light of the Goſpell reuealed, and the skirts of Idolatry vnfolded to her owne ſhame and ignominie: And they made ſubiect to the diſſolution of Times, ſeruing onely as antique Monuments and remembrances to the memory of ſucceeding Ages.

(8) Many places of this Prouince are famouſed as well by Name, being naturally fortunate in their ſituation, as for ſome other accidentall happineſſe befallen vnto them. *Halliſax*, famous, as well for that *Iohannes de ſacro Boſco*, Author of the Sphere, was borne there, and for the Law it hath againſt ſtealing, and for the greatneſſe of the Pariſh, which reckoneth in it eleuen Chappels, whereof two be Pariſh-Chappels, and in them to the number of twelue thouſand people.

In former times it was called *Horton*, and touching the alteration of the name, this prety ſtory is related

related of it: namely, That a Clerke (for ſo they call him) being farre in loue with a maid, and by no meanes either of long prayſes or large promiſes, able to gaine like affection at her hands, when he ſaw his hopes fruſtrate, and that he was not like to haue his purpoſe of her, turned his loue into rage, and cut off the maides head, which being afterwards hung vpon an Ewe tree, common people counted it as an hallowed relique till it was rotten: And afterwards (ſuch was the credulitie of that time) it maintained the opinion of reuerence and Religion ſtill: for the people reſorted thither on pilgrimage, and perſwaded themſelues, that the little veynes that ſpread out betweene the Barke and Body of the Ewe tree like fine threds, were the very haires of the maids head. Hereupon it was called by this name *Haligfax*, or *Haly-fax*, that is, *Holy-Hayre*.

Pomfret is famous for the Site, as being ſeated in a place ſo pleaſant, that it brings forth *Liquorice* and great plentie of *Skirtworts*, but it is infamous for the murther and bloudſhed of Princes: The Caſtle whereof was built by *Hildebert Lacy*, a *Norman*, to whom *William* the Conquerour gaue this Towne, after *Alrick* the *Saxon* was thruſt out of it.

(9) But I will forbeare to be prolixe or tedious in the particular memoration of places in a Prouince ſo ſpatious, and onely make a compendious relation of *Yorke*, the ſecond Citie of *England*, in Latine called *Eboracum* and *Eburacum*, by *Ptolemy*, *Brigantium* (the chiefe Citie of the *Brigants*) by *Ninius*, *Caer Ebraue*, by the *Britaines*, *Caer Effroc*. The *Britiſh* Hiſtory reports that it tooke the name of *Ebraue* that founded it; but ſome others are of opinion, that *Eburacum* hath no other deriuation then from the Riuer *Ouſe* running thorow it: It ouer-maſters all the other places of this Country for faireneſſe, and is a ſingular ornament & ſafegard to all the North-parts. A pleaſant place, large, and full of magnificence, rich, populous, and not onely ſtrengthened with fortifications, but adorned with beautifull buildings, as well priuate as publike. For the greater dignitie thereof it was made an Epiſcopall See by *Conſtantius*, and a Metropolitane Citie by a *Pall* ſent vnto it from *Honorius*.

Egbert

Egbert Arch-biſhop of *Yorke*, who flouriſhed about the yeare ſeauen hundred fortie, erected in it a moſt famous Library. *Richard* the third repaired the Caſtle thereof being ruinous, and King *Henry* the eight appointed a Counſell in the ſame, to decide and determine all the cauſes and Controuerſies of the North parts, according to equitie and conſcience: which Counſell conſiſteth of a Lord Preſident, certaine Counſellers at the Princes pleaſure, a Secretarie, and other Vnder-Officers.

The originall of this Citie cannot be fetcht out but from the *Romanes*, ſeeing the *Britaines* before the *Romanes* came, had no other Townes then Woods fenced with Trenches and Rampiers, as *Cæſar* and *Strabo* doe teſtifie. And that it was a Colony of the *Romanes*, appeares both by the authoritie of *Ptolemy* and *Antonine*, and by many ancient Inſcriptions that haue beene found there. In this Citie the Emperour *Seuerus* had his Palace, and here gaue vp his laſt breath; which miniſters occaſion to ſhew the ancient cuſtome of the *Romanes*, in the military manner of their burials.

His body was caried forth here by the Souldiers to the Funerall fire, and committed to the flames, honoured with the Iuſts and Turnaments both of the Souldiers and of his owne ſonnes: His aſhes beſtowed in a little golden pot or veſſell of the Porphyrat ſtone, were carryed to *Rome*, and ſhrined there in the monument of the *Antonines*. In this Citie (as *Spartianus* maketh mention) was the Temple of the Goddeſſe *Bellona*; to which *Seuerus* (being come thither purpoſing to offer ſacrifice) was erroneouſly led by a ruſticall *Augur*.

Here *Fl Valerius Conſtantinus*, ſurnamed *Chlorus* (an Emperour of excellent vertue and Chriſtian pietie) ended his life, and was Deified as appeares by ancient Coines: and his ſonne *Conſtantine* being preſent at his Fathers death, forthwith proclaimed Emperour; from whence it may be gathered of what great eſtimation *Yorke* was in thoſe dayes, when the *Romane* Emperours Court was held in it. This Citie flouriſhed a long time vnder the *Engliſh-Saxons* Dominion, till the *Danes* like a mightie ſtorme, thundring from out the North-Eaſt, deſtroyed it, and diſtained it with the bloud of many

ſlaughtered

ſlaughtered perſons, and wan it from *Oſbright* and *Ella* Kings of *Northumberland*, who were both ſlaine in their purſuite of the *Danes*: which *Alcuine* in his Epiſtle to *Egelred* King of *Northumberland*, ſeemed to preſage before, when he ſaid; *What ſignifieth that raining downe of bloud in S. Peters Church of* Yorke, *euen in a faire day, and deſcending in ſo violent and threatning a manner from the top of the roofe? may it not be thought that bloud is comming vpon the Land from the North parts?*

Howbeit, *Athelſtane* recouered it from the *Daniſh* ſubiection, and quite ouerthrew the Caſtle, with the which they had fortified it; yet was it not (for all this) ſo freed from warres, but that it was ſubiect to the Times fatally next following. Neuertheleſſe, in the *Conquerours* time when (after many woefull ouerthrowes and troubleſome ſtormes) it had a pleaſant calme of enſuing peace, it roſe againe of it ſelfe, and flouriſhed afreſh, hauing ſtill the helping hand both of Nobility and Gentry, to recouer the former dignitie, and bring it to the perfection it hath: The Citizens fenced it round with new wals, and many towers and bulwarkes, and ordaining good and wholeſome lawes for the gouernment of the ſame. Which at this day are executed at the command of a Lord Maior, who hath the aſſiſtance of twelue Aldermen, many Chamberlaines, a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, ſixe Sergeants at Mace, and two Eſquires, which are, a Sword-bearer, and the Common Sergeant, who with a great Mace goeth on the left hand of the Sword. The Longitude of this Citie, according to *Mercators* account, is 19. degrees, and 35. ſcruples: the Latitude 54. degrees and fortie ſcruples.

(10) Many occurrents preſent themſelues with ſufficient matter of enlargement to this diſcourſe, yet none of more worthy conſequence then were thoſe ſeuerall Battles, fought within the compaſſe of this Countie; wherein Fortune had her pleaſure as well as in the prooſe of her loue, as in the purſuit of her tyranny; ſometime ſending the fruits of ſweet peace vnto her, and otherwhiles ſuffering her to taſte the ſowreneſſe of warre.

At

At *Conisborough* (in the *Britaine* tongue *Caer Conan*) was a great battle fought by *Hengist*, Captaine of the *English-Saxons*, after he had retyred himselfe thither for his safetie, his men being fled and scattered, and himselfe discomfited by *Aurelius Ambrosius*; yet within few dayes after he brought forth his men to battell against the *Britaines* that pursued him, where the field was bloudy both to him and his; for many of his men were cut in pieces, and he himselfe had his head chopt off, as the *British* History saith; which the Chronicles of the *English-Saxons* deny, reporting that he dyed in peace, being surcharged and ouer-worne with the troublesome toyles and trauels of warre.

Neere vnto *Kirkstall*, *Oswie* King of *Northumberland* put *Penda* the *Mercian* to flight: the place wherein the Battle was ioyned, the Writers call *Winwid Field*, giuing it the name by the victory. And the little Region about it (in times past called by an old name *Elmet*) was conquered by *Eadwin* King of *Northumberland*, the sonne of *Aela*, after he had expelled *Cereticus* a *British* King, in the yeare of Christ, 620.

At *Casterford* (called by *Antonine Legeolium* and *Legetium*) the Citizens of *Yorke* slew many of King *Ethelreds* Army, and had a great hand against him, in so much as he that before sate in his throne of Maiestie, was on a sodaine daunted, and ready to offer submission.

But the most worthy of memory, was that Field fought on *Palm-Sunday*, 1461. in the quarrell of *Lancaster* and *Yorke*, where *England* neuer saw more puissant Forces both of Gentry and Nobilitie: for there were in the field at one time (partakers on both sides) to the number of one hundred thousand fighting men. When the fight had continued doubtfull a great part of the day, the *Lancastrians* not able longer to abide the violence of their enemies, turned backe and fled amaine, and such as tooke part with *Yorke*, followed them so hotly in chase, and kild such a number of Noble and Gentlemen, that thirtie thousand *Englishmen* were that day left dead in the field.

(11) Let vs now loose the point of this compasse, and saile into some other parts of this Prouince,

to

to finde out matter of other memorable moment Vnder *Knaresbrough* there is a Well called *Dropping-Well*, in which the waters ſpring not out of the veynes of the earth, but diſtill and trickle downe from the rockes that hang ouer it: It is of this vertue and efficacie, that it turnes wood into ſtone: for what wood ſoeuer is put into it, will be ſhortly couered ouer with a ſtony barke, and be turned into ſtone, as hath beene often obſerued.

At *Giggleſwicke* alſo about a mile from *Settle* (a Market-Towne) there are certaine ſmall ſprings not diſtant a quaits caſt from one another: the middlemoſt of which doth at euery quarter of an houre ebbe and flow about the height of a quarter of a yard when it is higheſt, and at the ebbe falleth ſo low, that it is not an inch deepe with water. Of no leſſe worthineſſe to be remembred is S. *Wilfrids* Needle, a place very famous in times paſt for the narrow hole in the cloſe vaulted roome vnder the ground, by which womens honeſties were wont to be tryed: for ſuch as were chaſte paſſe through with much facilitie; but as many as had plaid falſe, were miraculouſly held faſt, and could not creepe through. *Beleeue if you liſt.*

The credible report of a Lampe found burning (euen in our Fathers remembrance, when Abbyes were pulled downe and ſuppreſſed) in the Sepulchre of *Conſtantius*, within a certaine vault or little Chappell vnder the ground, wherein he was ſuppoſed to haue beene buried, might beget much wonder and admiration, but that *Linus* confirmeth that in ancient times they had a cuſtome to preſerue light in Sepulchres, by an artificiall reſoluing of gold into a liquid and fatty ſubſtance, which ſhould continue burning a long time, and for many ages together.

(12) This *Yorkeſhire* picture I will draw to no more length, leaſt I be condemned with the *Sophiſter*, for inſiſting in the praiſe of *Hercules*, when no man oppoſed himſelfe in his diſcommendation. This Country of it ſelfe is ſo beautifull in her owne naturall colours, that (without much helpe) ſhe preſents delightfull varieties both to the ſight and other ſenſes.

The Bishopprick OF DURHAM
Scala Miliar
5
8
NORTH UMBRIÆ
PARS
Westmorlandiæ Pars
Eboracensis Pars
Newcast
Denton
Wawbottel
Biwil cast
Willynton
Raven-
suort
Newlande
Shotley
Aspersheales
Derwe
Tan feld
Iseton
Sta ndley
Benfeldside
Edmondbyers
Pedumsak
Hunsterwort
Kuichley
Coupeghhell
Withhill
Satley cha
Est Brandon
W Yate
Est yate
Frosler ley
C Brāde spet
S Johns Chap
Were fl
Bradley hall
Bellyop
Willing ton
Cronforte
Bisshoppes auklande
Durpit cha
Myddleton
Stirrwith
Eggleton
Holwick crag
Arngill howse
Langley
Cockfelde
Stayndrop
Snotterto
Barnard cast
Nabye Cragg
Reare crasse
The spittle on Stainmore
Rokeby
Ovinton
Stapleton
Darlyngton
Morton
Dentow
Beumont hill
Elstob
Barmeton
Elton
Preston
Midleton cro
Nysan
Yarum
Girsbye
Stokton
Billingham
Butterwick
Blakeston
Seton
Dawton
Elwich
Harworthe
Garmansway
Windgate
Munkh
Eden
Hawthorp
Hetton
Duresme
Cassop
Hartlepole
Sunderland
Riop
Whitkome
Sheales
Jimouth haven
Hedworthe
Fulwel
Overbenworth
Vsworth
W Bedik
Owston
Farnto hal
Lumley c
Newbottel
Scato
Wanderlawhil
Waldridge
Lanchester
Foulforthe
Bearpk
Brome
Hartlepole
Millesburghe
Arsham
Tornabye
Eboracensis Pars
39

THE BISHOPRICKE OF DVRHAM.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THe *Bishopricke of Durham*, containeth those parts and Towne-ships that lie betwixt the Riuer *Tees* and *Derwent*, and all along the *German Seas*. It is neighboured on the North with *Northumberland*, and their Iurisdictions parted by the Riuer *Derwent*: her West is touched by *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, and from *Staine-More* diuided by the Riuer *Tees*, and by the same water on her South, from *Yorke-shire* euen vnto the Sea; and the East is altogether coasted by the *German-Seas*.

(2) The forme thereof is triangle, and sides not much differing; for from her South-East, vnto the West-point, are about thirtie miles; from thence to her North-east and *Tyne-mouth*, are likewise as many, and her base along the Sea-shore are twentie-three miles; the whole in Circumference, about one hundred and three miles.

(3) The ayre is sharpe and very piercing, and would be more, were it not that the vapours from the *German-Seas* did helpe much to dissolue herice and snow: and the store of coales therein growing and gotten, doe warme the body, and keepe backe the cold; which fewell besides their owne vse, doth yeeld great commodities vnto this Prouince, by trade thereof into other parts.

(4) For Soile, it consisteth much alike of Pastures, arable, and barren grounds: the East is the richest and most champion, the South more moorish, but well inhabited; her West all rockie, without either grasse or graine, notwithstanding recompenceth her possessors with as great gaine, both in rearing vp Cattle, and bringing forth Coale, whereof all this Countie is plentifully stored, and groweth so neere to the vpper face of the earth, that in the trod wayes the Cart wheeles doe turne

vp the ſame. Some hold their ſubſtance to be a clammie kinde of clay hardned with heat abounding in the earth, and ſo becomming concocted, is nothing elſe but *Bitumen*: for proofe whereof, theſe Coales haue both the like ſmell and operation of *Bitumen*: for being ſprinkled with water, they burne more vehemently, but with oyle are quite extinguiſhed and put out.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants knowne vnto *Ptolomie*, were the *Brigantes*, of whom we haue ſpoken in the Generall of *Yorkeſhire*, they being ſubdued by the *Romans*; after whom the *Saxons* made it a part of their *Northumberlands Kingdome*; at firſt a Prouince belonging to the *Deirians*, and enioyed by *Ella* their firſt King; afterwards inuaded by the *Danes*, and laſtly poſſeſſed by the *Normans*: whoſe ſite being ſo neere vnto *Scotland*, hath many times felt their fury, and hath beene as a Buckler betwixt them and the *Engliſh*; for which cauſe, the Inhabitants haue certaine freedomes, and are not charged with ſeruice as other Counties are, ſo that this with *Weſtmorland*, *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*, are not diuided into hundreds in thoſe Parlament Rolles whence I had the reſt: which want I muſt leaue for others to ſupply.

(6) Ouer this Countie, the Biſhops thereof haue had the Royalties of Princes, and the Inhabitants haue pleaded priuiledge not to paſſe in ſeruice of warre ouer the Riuer of *Tees* or *Tyne*; whoſe charge (as they haue alledged) was to keepe and defend the corps of S. *Cuthbert* their great adored Saint, and therefore they termed themſelues, *The holy-werk-folkes*. And the repute of this *Cuthbert* and his ſuppoſed defence againſt the *Scots* was ſuch, that our *Engliſh* Kings in great deuotion haue gone in pilgrimage to viſit his Tombe, and haue giuen many large poſſeſſions to his Church: ſuch were King *Egfred*, *Ælfred*, and *Guthrun* the *Dane*, *Edward* and *Athelſtan* Monarch of *England*, and zealous *Canute*, the greateſt of all, who came thither bare-footed, and at *Cuthberts* Tombe both augmented and confirmed their Liberties. This Saint then, of nothing made *Durham* become great, and *William* the *Conquerour*, of a *Biſhopricke* made it a *County Palatine*: at that time *William Careleph*, Biſhop

Biſhop of the Dioceſſe, pulled downe the old Church which *Aldwin* had built, and with ſumptuous coſt laid the foundations of a new, wherein S. *Cuthberts* Shrine in the vacancy of the Biſhops, was the Keeper of the Caſtle-keyes

In the Weſt of this Church, and place called *Gallile*, the Marble Tombe of venerable *Beda* remaineth, who was borne at *Iarro* in this Countie, and became a *Monke* at *Weremouth*, whoſe painefull induſtries and light of learning in thoſe times of darkneſſe are wonderfull, as the volumes which he wrote doe well declare. And had the idle Monkes of *England* imployed their times after his example, their Founders expectations had not beene fruſtrate, nor thoſe foundations ſo eaſily ouerturned. But the reuenge of ſinne euer following the actions of ſinners, diſſolued firſt the largeneſſe of this Counties liberties, vnder the raigne of King *Edward* the Firſt, and ſince hath ſhaken to peices thoſe places herein erected, vnder the raigne of King *Henry* the eight: ſuch were *Durham*, *Sherborne*, *Stayndrop*, *Iarro*, *Weremouth*, and *Egleton*; all which felt the reward of their idleneſſe, and wrath of him that is jealous of his owne honour.

(7) Things of rare note obſerued in this Shire are three pits of a wonderfull depth, commonly called the *Hell-Kettles*, which are adioyning neere vnto *Darlington*, whoſe waters are ſomewhat warme. Theſe are thought to come of an Earth-quake, which happened in the yeare of Grace 1179. whereof the *Chronicle* of *Tin-mouth* maketh mention, whoſe record is this: *On Chriſtmas day, at Oxenhall in the Territorie of Darlington, within the Biſhopricke of Durham, the ground heaued vp aloft, like vnto an high Tower, and ſo continued all that day, as it were vnmoueable, vntill the euening; and then fell with ſo horrible a noiſe, that it made all the neighbour dwellers ſore afraid: and the earth ſwallowed it vp, and made in the ſame place a deepe pit, which is there to be ſeene for a teſtimonie vnto this day.*

(8) Of no leſſe admiration are certaine ſtones lying within the Riuer *Weere*, at *Butterbee* neere *Durham*; from whoſe ſides at the Ebbe and low water in the Summer, iſſueth a certaine ſalt reddiſh water,

water, which with the Sunne waxeth white, and growing into a thicke ſubſtance, becommeth a neceſſary ſalt to the vſe of the by-dwellers.

(9) And places of elder times had in acrount by the *Romans*, were *Benouium*, now *Binchester*, and *Condercum*, *Chester in the ſtreet*, where their monies haue beene digged vp, and at *Condercum* ſo much, that *Egelrik* Biſhop of *Durham* was therewith made exceeding rich.

This County hath beene ſtrengthned with ſeauen ſtrong Caſtles, is yet traded with ſixe Market-Townes, and Gods diuine honour in one hundred and eighteene Pariſh-Churches celebrated.

SCOTIÆ
PARS
Scala Miliarium
5
10
DUNELMEN
SIS. EPISCOP.
PARS
Eboracensis
Pars
Westmorland
and
Comberlad
OCEA
NUS
Occidens
Oriens
Septentrio
Harclaw
Cannobye
Kin
mont
The red kirk
Tordoff
Anandea
Newbye
Cardronok
Whitridge
Acton
Dawston
Owron
Wulsty cast
Old Mawboro
Brounrigg
Dubmill
Warnell
Allonbye
Cannonbye
Coker
mouth
Wirkuiton
Harinton
Morsbie
Whithanen
Egremond
Drig
Rauenglas
Seaton
Millu cast
Kitsop fe
Hat
hewate
Bew
cast
The Mo
Withhill
Waleton
Artruthe
Crosbye
Beamont
Bram
pton
Wall towne
Bellistre cast
Whitlawhm
Williamston
Alne
The howses
Garlgill
Middleton
Barnard cast
Lauth
kirk
Applebye
Kirkby
Stuen
Tendrago cast
Runthwate
Howgill
Garstall
Kendal
Kibkbi
launsdale
Bethem
Meridies
Brathey
Claße
Wy
mene
Wetlande
Brigs
Methap
Fawsetwood
Frisbade
Ambleside
Bredrdale
head
Paterdale
Banton
Crostermond
Askham
Pelton
Penreth
Lasebye
Glasenbye
Langan
bye
Anstable
Hesket
Thorn
hope
Carlesle
Cotehill
Brawate
Graston
Mosedale
Threl
cot
Pele
Dow
thuate
Lorton
Vllok
Kes
wick
Enerdale
Borrodale
Wasdale
chap
Nether Wa
sdale
Cauder
Scaseall hall
Blackhall
Cor
no
Whid
bek
Kirk
bye
Lange
dale
Lasebye
Arnaill howse
Kirkbythuet
Temple cowerbie
Hobyck
Ormesdemag
Gilse
Ashby pud
Kirkby
Stuen
Bellistre
Whitlawhm
Alne
Thorn
hope
Carlesle
Cotehill
Brawate
Brathey
Claße
Wy
mene
Wetlande
Brigs
Methap
Kendal
Dem
Bethem
Barwick hall
Meridies
40

VVESTMORLAND.

CHAPTER XL.

VVESTMORLAND, by ſome late Latine Writers is called *Weſtmaria*, and *Weſtmorlandia*, by ſome later *Weſtmoria*, and in our Engliſh Tongue *Weſtmorland* It came to be thus named in our language by the ſituation, which in euery part is ſo plenteouſly full of Moores and high hils, reaching one to another, that *Weſtmorland* (with vs) is nothing elſe but a Weſterne mooriſh Country. Hauing on the Weſt and North-ſide *Cumberland*, on the South-part *Lancaſhire*, on the Eaſt-ſide *Yorkeſhire*, and the Biſhopricke of *Durham*.

(2) The length thereof extended from *Burton* in her South, to *Kirkland* in her North-part is 30. miles: the broadeſt part from Eaſt to Weſt, is from the Riuer *Eden* to *Dunbal raſe-ſtones*, containing 24. miles, the whole circumference about 112. miles.

(3) The forme thereof is ſomewhat long and narrow: the Aire ſharpe and piercing, purging it ſelfe from the trouble of groſſe foggy miſts and vapours, by reaſon of which the people of this Prouince are not acquainted with ſtrange diſeaſes or imperfections of body, but liue long, and are healthfull, and attaine to the number of many yeares.

(4) The Soile for the moſt part of it, is but barren, and can hardly be brought to any fruitfulneſſe by the induſtry and painfull labour of the husbandman, being ſo full of infertile places, which the Northern *Engliſhmen* call Moores: yet the more Southerly part is not reported to be ſo ſterile, but more fruitfull in the vallies, though contained in a narrow roome, betweene the Riuer *Lone*, and *Winander mear*, and it is all termed by one name. The Barony of *Kendale* or *Candale*, that is, the dale by *Can*, taking the name of the Riuer *Can* that runs through it.

(5) The

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Brigantes*, mentioned in the seuerall Counties of *Yorke*, *Lancaſter*, and *Cumberland*.

(6) It is not commended either for plentie of Corne or Cattle, being neither ſtored with arable grounds to bring forth the one, nor paſturage to breed vp the other: the principall profit that the people of this Prouince raiſe vnto themſelues, is by cloathing.

(7) The chiefeſt place of which is *Kandale* or *Kendale*, called alſo *Kirkeby Kendale*, ſtanding on the banke of the Riuer *Can*. This Towne is of great trade and reſort, and for the diligent and induſtrious practiſe of making cloath ſo excels the reſt, that in regard thereof it carrieth a ſupereminent name aboue them, and hath great vent & traffique for her wollen cloaths through all the parts of *England*. It challengeth not much glory for Antiquitie; onely this it accounteth a great credit, that it hath dignified three Earles with the title thereof, as *Iohn* Duke of *Bedford*, whom *Henry* the Fift (being his brother) aduanced to that honour, *Iohn* Duke of *Sommerſet*, and *Iohn de Foix*, whom King *Henry* the ſixt preferred to that dignitie for his honourable and truſty ſeruices done in the *French* warres. It is a place of very ciuill and orderly gouernment, the which is mannaged by an *Alderman*, choſen euery yeare out of his twelue Brethren, who are all diſtinguiſhed and notified from the reſt by the wearing of purple garments The Alderman and his Senior Brother are alwayes Iuſtices of Peace and Quorum. There are in it a Towne-Clerke, a Recorder, two Sergeants at Mace, and two Chamberlaines. By Mathematicall obſeruation the ſite of this Towne is in the degree of Longitude 17. 30. ſcruples, from the firſt Weſt point, and the Pole eleuated in Latitude to the degree 55. and 15 minutes

(8) Places of memorable note for Antiquitie are *Vertera*, mentioned by *Antonine* the Emperour; and *Aballaba*, which we contractly call *Apelby*. In the one, the Northerne *Engliſh* conſpired againſt *William* the *Conquerour* in the beginning of the *Norman* gouernment. In the other, the *Aureli-*

Am Maurer kept a ſtation in the time of the *Romanes*, and their high ſtreete is yet apparently to be ſeene by the ridges thereof which lead by *Apelby* to a place called *Brouonacum*, mentioned in the Booke of Prouinciall notices. The antique pieces of *Romane* Coyne otherwhiles digd vp hereabouts, and ſome Inſcriptions not long ſince found, ſhew of what continuance they haue beene: although Time, which deuoureth all things, hath ſo fed vpon their carkaſſes many ages together, as it hath almoſt conſumed both houſes and Inhabitants. For *Apelby* now is bare both of people and buildings; and were it not for the antiquitie that makes it the more eſteemable, in whoſe Caſtle the Aſſiſes are commonly kept, it would be little better in account then a village *Verterа* is long ſince decayed, and the name of it changed into *Burgh*: for it is commonly named *Burgh* vnder *Stanemore*. In which, it is ſaid, a *Romane* Captaine made his abode with a band of *Directores*, in the declining age of the *Romane* Empire. Theſe two places *William* of *Newborough* calleth Princely Holds, and writeth that *William* King of *Scots* a little before he himſelfe was taken priſoner at *Alnewicke*, ſurprized them on a ſodaine, but King *Iohn* recouered them after, and liberally beſtowed them vpon *Robert Vipont*, for his many worthy ſeruices.

(9) There is mention made but of one religious houſe that hath beene in all this Country, and that was a little Monaſtery ſeated neere vnto the Riuer *Loder*, built by *Thomas* the ſonne of *Goſpatricke*, the ſonne of *Orms*: where there is a fountaine or ſpring that ebbes and flowes many times a day, and it is thought that ſome notable Act of Atchieuement hath beene performed there, for that there be huge ſtones in forme of Pyramides, ſome nine foot high, and fourteene foot thicke, ranged for a mile in length directly in a row, and equally diſtant, which might ſeeme to haue beene there purpoſely pitched in memory thereof: but what that Act was is not now knowne, but quite worne out of remembrance by times iniurie.

(10) Other matters worthy obſeruation are onely theſe: That at *Amboglana*, now called *Amble-*

ble-ſide, neere the vpper corner of *Winander mear*, there appeares at this day the ruines of an ancient Citie, which by the *Britiſh-Brickes*, by *Romane-money* oftentimes found there, by *High-wayes* paued leading vnto it, and other likelihoods, ſeemes to haue beene a worke of the *Romanes*: The Fortreſſe thereof ſo long fenced with a ditch and rampire, that it tooke vp in length one hundred thirtie two Ells, and in bredth eight. There are alſo neere *Kendale* in the Riuer *Can*, two *Caſadupa* or *Waterfals*, where the waters deſcend with ſuch a forcible downefall, that it compels a mightie noyſe to be heard, which the neighbour Inhabitants make ſuch vſe of, as they ſtand them in as good ſtead as Prognoſtications: for when that which ſtandeth North from them ſoundeth more cleare, and with a louder eccho in their eares, they certainly looke for faire weather to follow: But when that on the South doth the like, they expect foggy miſts and ſhowres of raine.

(11) This Prouince is traded with foure Market-Townes, fortified with the ſtrength of ſeuen Caſtles, and hath 26. Pariſhes in it for the celebration of Diuine Seruice.

CVMBERLAND.

CHAPTER XLI.

CVMBERLAND, the furtheſt North-weſt Prouince in this Realme of *England*, confronteth vpon the South *of Scotland*, and is diuided from that Kingdome partly by the Riuer *Kirſop*, then croſſing *Eske*, by a tract thorow *Solome-Moſſe*, vntill it come to the *Solwaye Frith*, by *Ptolemie* called the *Itune Baye*. The North-weſt part is neighboured by *Northumberland*, more Eaſt-ward with *Weſtmerland*, the South with *Lancaſhire*, and the Weſt is wholly waſhed with the *Iriſh Seas*.

(2) The forme whereof is long and narrow, pointing wedge-like into the South, which part is altogether peſtred with copped-hilles, and therefore hath the name of *Cop-land*. The middle is more Ieuell, and better inhabited, yeelding ſufficient for the ſuſtenance of man: but the North is wilde and ſolitary, combred with hilles, as *Copland* is.

(3) The ayre is piercing, and of a ſharpe temperature, and would be more biting, were it not that thoſe high hilles breake off the Northerne ſtormes, and cold falling ſnowes.

(4) Notwithſtanding, rich is this Prouince, and with great varieties thereof is repleniſhed: the hilles, though rough, yet ſmile vpon their beholders, ſpread with ſheepe and cattle, the vallies ſtored with graſſe and corne ſufficient: the Sea affordeth great ſtore of fiſh, the land ouer-ſpread with varietie of fowles, and the Riuers feed a kinde of Muskle that bringeth forth Pearle, where in the mouth of the *Irt*, as they lie gaping and ſucking in dew, the Country people gather and ſell to the *Lapidaries*, to their owne little, and the buyers great gaine. But the *Mines Royall* of *Copper*, whereof this Country yeeldeth much, is for vſe the richeſt of all: the place is at *Keſwick* and *Newland*, where like-

likewiſe the *Blacke Lead* is gotten, whoſe plentie maketh it of no great eſteeme; otherwiſe a commoditie that could hardly be miſſed.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romans*, were the *Brigantes*, whom *Ptolemie* diſperſeth into *Weſtmorland*, *Richmond*, *Durham*, *York-ſhire*, and *Lanca-ſhire*. But when the *Saxons* had ouer-borne the *Britaines*, and forced them out of the beſt, to ſeeke their reſting among the vaſt Mountaines, theſe by them were entred into, where they held play with thoſe enemies maugre their force, and from them, as *Marianus* doth witneſſe, the Land was called *Cumber*, of thoſe *Kumbri* the *Britaines*. But when the State of the *Saxons* was ſore ſhaken by the *Danes*, this *Cumberland* was accounted a Kingdome it ſelfe; for ſo the Flower-gatherer of *Weſtminſter* recordeth: *King* Edmund (ſaith he) *with the helpe of Leoline Prince of South-Wales, waſted all Cumberland, and hauing put out the eyes of the two ſonnes of Dunnail King of that Prouince, granted that Kingdome vnto Malcolm King of Scots*, whereof their eldeſt ſonnes became Prefects. This Prouince, King *Stephen*, to purchaſe fauour with the *Scots*, what time he ſtood in moſt need of ayd, confirmed by gift vnder their Crowne; which *Henry* the ſecond notwithſtanding made claime vnto and got, as *Newbrigenſis* writeth, and laid it againe in the Marches of *England*: ſince when, many bickerings betwixt theſe Nations herein haue hapned, but none ſo ſore againſt the *Scotiſh* ſide, as was that at *Sallome-Moſſe*, where their Nobilitie diſdaining their Generall *Oliuer Sinclere*, gaue ouer the Battle, and yeelded themſelues to the *Engliſh*; which diſhonour pierced ſo deeply into the heart of King *Iames* the fift, that for griefe thereof he ſhortly after died.

(6) Many memorable Antiquities remaine and haue beene found in this County: for it being the Confines of the *Romans Poſſeſſions*, was continually ſecured by their *Garriſons*, where remaine at this day parts of that admirable wall built by *Seuerus*: alſo another Fortification from *Werkinton* to *Elow Mouth*, vpon the Sea-ſhoare toward *Ireland*, by *Stilico* raiſed; when vnder *Theodoſius* he ſuppreſſed

fed the rage of the *Picts* and *Irish*, and freed the Seas of the *Saxons Pirats*. Vpon *Hard-knot* hill, *Moresby*, *Old Carleil*, *Pap-caſtle* along the Wall, and in many other places, their ruines remaine, with altars, and Inſcriptions of their Captaines and Colonies, whereof many haue beene found, and more as yet lie hid.

(7) The chiefeſt Citie in this Shire is *Carlile*, pleaſantly ſeated betwixt the Riuers *Eden*, *Petterell*, and *Caud*, by the *Romans* called *Luguvallum*; by *Beda*, *Luell*; by *Ptolemy*, *Leucopibia*; by *Ninius*, *Caer-Lualid*; and by vs *Carlile*. This Citie flouriſhing vnder the *Romans*, at their departure, by the furious outrages of the *Scots* and *Picts* was deiected, yet in the dayes of *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland* was walled about: but againe defaced by the ouer-running *Danes*, lay buried in her owne aſhes the ſpace of two hundred yeares; vpon whoſe ruines at length *Rufus* ſet his compaſſionate eye, and built there the Caſtle, planting a Colony of *Flemings* to ſecure the Coaſts from the *Scots*, but vpon better aduiſement remoued them into *Wales*. After him, *Henry* his brother and ſucceſſour ordained this Citie for an Epiſcopall See: whoſe ſite is placed in the degree of Longitude from the firſt Weſt part 17. and 2. ſcruples, and the Pole thence eleuated from the degree of Latitude 55. and 56. ſcruples.

(8) Weſt from hence, at *Burgh* vpon the ſand, was the fatall end of our famous Monarch King *Edward* the firſt, who there leauing his warres vnfiniſhed againſt *Scotland*, left his troubles, and ſoone miſſed life, to his vntimely and ſoone lamented death.

(9) And at *Salkelds* vpon the Riuer *Eden*, a Monument of ſeuentie ſeuen ſtones, each of them ten foot high aboue ground, and one of them at the entrance fifteene, as a Trophie of Victory was erected. Theſe are by the By-dwellers called *Long Megge and her daughters*.

(10) This County, as it ſtood in the fronts of aſſaults, ſo was it ſtrengthned with twentie-fiue Caſtles, and preſerued with the prayers (as then was thought) of the *Votaries* in the houſes erected at *Carlile*, *Lenecoſt*, *Wetherall*, *Holme*, *Daker*, and *Saint Bees*. Theſe with others were diſſolued by

King

King *Henry* the eight, and their reuenewes ſhadowed vnder his Crowne: but the Prouince being freed from charge of ſubſidie, is not therefore diuided into Hundreds in the Parlament Rowles, whence we haue taken the diuiſions of the reſt: onely this is obſerued, that therein are ſeated nine Market-Townes, fiftie eight Pariſh-Churches, beſides many other Chappels of eaſe.

NORTHUMBER LAND
Miliaria Anglicana
5 10 15 20
Barwick
Norham castel
Etal cast.
Wark castel
Ford cast.
Hortan castel
Bamburg
Holye Insula
Farne Insula
Dunstaburg castel
Edlingham cast.
Alnewick
Corington
Coket Insula
Coket fluvius
Warkworth
Wetherington cast.
Bottel cast.
Harbottell cast.
Petop fl.
Fort fl.
Redes dale
Tyne fl.
Dala cast.
Tyn dale
Simonborn cast.
Swinborn
Morpeth
Collerfort
Ogle castel
Seton
Scalby Cast.
Waltowne
Haltwesel
Hanghton
Hexham
Winchester
Newcastel
Tinne mouth
Carlisle
Brampton
Corby Ca.
Langley cast.
Bewel ca.
Oriens
Occidens
Scotiae Pars
Oceanus Germanicus
41

NORTHVMBERLAND.

CHAPTER XLII.

THe County of *Northumberland*, hath on the South the Bishopricke of *Durham*, being shut in with the Riuer *Derwent*, and with *Tyne*; the North is confined vpon *Scotland*, the West vpon part of *Scotland* and part of *Cumberland*: the East-side lyeth altogether vpon the Sea, called *Mare-Germanicum*.

(2) The forme thereof is Triangle, and differs not much in the sidings; for from her South-East vnto the South-West-point are neere vnto 40. miles; from thence to her North-point are sixty miles, and her base along the Sea-shoare 45. miles: The whole in circumference is about one hundred fortie fiue miles.

(3) The Ayre must needs be subtile and piercing, for that the Northernly parts are most exposed to extremitie of weathers, as great winds, hard frosts, and long lying of snowes, &c. Yet would it be farre more sharper then it is, were not the *Germane Seas* a ready meanes to further the dissolution of her Ice and Snow, and the plentie of Coales there gotten, a great helpe to comfort the body with warmth, and defend the bitter coldnesse.

(4) The Soile cannot be rich, hauing neither fertilitie of ground for Corne or Cattle, the most part of it being rough, and in euery place hard to be manured, saue onely towards the Sea and the Riuer *Tyne*, where, by the great diligence and industrious paines of good husbandry, that part is become very fruitfull.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country, mentioned by *Ptolemie*, were called OTTALINI, OTTADENI, and OTTADINI, which by an easie alteration (as M. *Cambden* saith) if it had

had beene called OTTATINI, ſignifying, about the Riuer *Tyne*, or on the further ſide of *Tyne* (for ſo this people were planted) there would haue beene much conſonance both with the name of the Inhabitants, and the Poſition and Site of the Prouince.

(6) The chiefeſt commoditie that enricheth this Countie, are thoſe Stones *Limbaneraces*, which we call Sea-coales, whereof there is ſuch plentie and abundance digged vp, as they doe not onely returne a great gaine to the Inhabitants, but procure alſo much pleaſure and profit to others.

(7) No place of this Prouince vents forth ſo many of theſe Sea-coales into other regions as *Newcaſtle* doth, being the very eye of all the Townes in this County: for it doth not onely miniſter reliefe (by ſuch prouiſion) to all other parts of *England*, but doth alſo furniſh the wants of forraine Countries with her plentie. By meanes of this and the intercourſe of traffique which it hath, the place is growne exceeding rich and populous. Before the *Conqueſt* it was called *Monk cheſter*: hauing beene (as it ſeemed) in the poſſeſſion of *Monkes*: and *Cheſter* being added, which ſignifies a bulwarke or place of defence, ſhewes that in ancient time it had beene a place of Fortification.

(8) After the *Conqueſt* it got the name of *Newcaſtle*. by the new Caſtle which *Robert* the Sonne of *William* the *Conquerour* built there, out of the ground. What it was called in old time is not knowne, yet ſome are of opinion, that it may be thought to haue beene *Gatroſentum* for that *Gateſhead*, the ſuburbe (as it were) of the ſame, expreſſeth in the owne proper ſignification that *Britiſh* name, *Gatroſentum* It is now moſt enobled both by the Hauen (which *Tyne* maketh) of that notable depth, that it beareth very tall Ships, and is able to defend them againſt ſtormes and tempeſts. As alſo by many fauours and honours wherewith it hath beene dignified by Princes: for *Richard* the ſecond, granted that a Sword ſhould be carried before the Maior, and *Henry* the ſixt made it a County conſiſting of a Corporation within it ſelfe. It is adorned with foure Churches, and fortified with ſtrong walls that haue eight gates. It is diſtant from the firſt Weſt line 21. degrees and 30. minutes,

and

and from the Equinoctiall line towards the North-pole thirtie-foure degrees and fiftie-ſeauen minutes.

(9) The vtmoſt Towne in *England*, and the ſtrongeſt hold in all *Britaine*, is *Barwicke*. From whence it had the name is not certainely made knowne. Some fetch it from *Berengarius*, a Duke (neuer read of:) Howſoeuer, this is better to be ſaid then truſted: and whenceſoeuer it hath the name, it is ſeated betweene two mightie Kingdomes, ſhooting farre into the Sea, with the which, and the Riuer *Tweed*, it is almoſt encompaſſed: and whenſoeuer any diſcord fell betweene the two Nations, this place was the firſt thing they tooke care of. It hath endured the brunts of diuers inroades and incurſions, and beene oftentimes both poſſeſſed and repoſſeſſed of the *Scots* and *Engliſh*: But ſince it was reduced vnder the command of *Edward* the fourth, our Kings haue from time to time ſo ſtrengthened it with new workes and fortifications, as they cut off all hopes of winning it. The Gouernour of this Towne is alſo Warden of the Eaſt Marches againſt *Scotland*. The Longitude of it according to Mathematicall obſeruation, is 21. degrees and 43. minutes: the Latitude 55. degrees and 48. minutes.

(10) The Inhabitants of this County are a warlike people, and excellent light horſemen, and are made fierce and hard by the ſeuerall encounters of the *Scots*, and not much vnlike them in neither, betwixt whom in this County, many Battles haue beene fought, and the ſucceſſes oftentimes waued through very doubtfully, the victory ſometimes falling to the *Scots*, ſometimes to the *Engliſh*. At *Otterburne* was one, in which three or foure times it ſtood doubtfully indifferent, till in the end the *Scots* got the vpper hand of the *Engliſh*: Howbeit, their glory was not made ſo illuſtrious by this Conqueſt, but that it was as much darkened by the foile they receiued at *Anwicke*, where *William* King of *Scots*, was taken and preſented priſoner to *Henry* the ſecond. As alſo by that Battell at *Brumridge*, where King *Athelſtan* fought a pitcht field againſt *Anlafe* the *Dane*, *Conſtantine* King of *Scots*,

and *Eugenius* King of *Cumberland*, and that with ſuch fortunate ſucceſſe, as it hath left matter ſufficient to fill the pennes of Hiſtorians. *Flodden* field alſo, memorable in the death of *Iames* the fourth, King of *Scots*, who was there ſlaine, and his Army ouerthrowne in a ſharpe fight, as he diſplayed his Banner (in great hope) againſt *England*, when King *Henry* the eight lay at the ſiege of *Turnay* in *France*.

(11) Other Battles in this Countie haue beene, as that at *Hexam* (called by *Bede*, *Hanguſtald*) wherein *Iohn Neuill*, *Marqueſſe Montacute*, encountred the Leaders of the *Lancaſtrian* faction with much courage, and with greater ſucceſſe put them to flight, for which he was made Earle of *Northumberland* by *Edward* the fourth. As alſo that at *Dilſton* (by *Bede* called *Diuelſhurne*,) where *Oſwald* hauing the faith of Chriſt for his defence and armour, ſlew *Cedwall* the *Britaine* in a ſet battell, himſelfe ſtraight-wayes becomming a profeſſed Chriſtian, and cauſing his people to be inſtructed in Chriſtian Religion.

(12) Many memorable antiquities are found in this Country along the wall, and in other places: As pieces of Coyne, Inſcriptions, broken and vnperfect Altars, &c. (the ruines of the wall yet to be ſeene:) but none that deſerues more to be remembred then *Wall-Towne* (by *Bede* called *Ad Murum*) for that *Segebert* King of the *Eaſt-Saxons* was in it baptized in the Chriſtian Faith by the hands of *Paulinus*: and *Halyſton*, where the ſame *Paulinus* is ſaid to haue baptized many thouſands into the Faith of Chriſt, in the Primitiue Church of the *Engliſh* Nation.

(13) *Buſy-gap* is a place infamous for robbing and theeuing, and is therefore rather remembred as a cautiatory note for ſuch as haue cauſe to trauell that way, then for any proper matter of worth it hath, that merits place with other parts of this Prouince.

Other matters of obſeruation are onely theſe, that North *Tyne* (running through the *Wall*) waters two Dales, which breed notable light horſe-men, and both of them haue their hils (hard by)

ſo boggy, and ſtanding with water on the top, that no horſemen are able to ride through them, and yet (which is wonderfull) there be many great heapes of Stones (called *Lawes*) which the neighbouring people are verily perſwaded were caſt vp and laid together in old time, in remembrance of ſome that were ſlaine there. There is alſo a martiall kinde of men which lie out, vp and downe in little Cottages (called by them *Sheals* and *Shealings*) from Aprill to Auguſt, in ſcattering faſhion, ſummering (as they terme it) their Cattle, and theſe are ſuch a ſort of people as were the ancient *Nomades*. The laſt, not leaſt, matter of note is this, that the Inhabitants of *Morpeth* ſet their owne Towne on fire in the yeare of Chriſt 1215. in the ſpight they bare to King *Iohn*, for that he and his *Rutars* ouer-ranne theſe Countries.

This County hath fiue Market-Townes in it for her trade of buying and ſelling, 26. Caſtles for her ſtrength and fortification, and 460. Pariſh-Churches for diuine ſeruice.

PART OF IRELAND
PART OF SCOTLAND
THE IRISH SEA
THE ISLE OF MAN
Dublin
Arglas
Coswell
Rughlines
Salsull
Galloway
Port Earn
Flesh
Dauby poynt
The Calse of Man
Peel Castell
Iorby poynt
Anglesey
K. Kerbrey
Rushin Castel
K. Bredon
K. Santon
The poynt Lange nouse
St. Mighila Is.
Douglas Towne
Douglas haven
Douglas poynt
Mighhill
K. Balalough
K. Maghhaul
K. Patrick
K. Bridge
The poynt of Ayre
Ramsy hauen
Shellack po
Hillbre Island
Miltum C.
Egremonde
Workinton
PART OF ENGLAND
The Scale of Miles
2 4 6 8
42

MAN ILAND.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THe *Ile of Man* is termed by *Ptolemy*, *Monæda*; by *Pliny*, *Monabia*; by *Oroſius*, *Menauia*; by *Beda*, *Menauia ſecunda*, and by *Gyldas*, *Eubonia*, and *Manaw*. The *Britaines* name it *Menow*; the Inhabitants, *Maninge*; and we *Engliſhmen*, *The Ile of Man*. It boundeth North-ward vpon *Scotland*, South-ward vpon the Ile of *Angleſey*, Eaſt-ward vpon part of *Lanca-ſhire*, and Weſt-ward vpon the Coaſt of *Ireland*.

(2) The forme is long and narrow: for from *Cranſton* to the *Mull-hils*, where it is longeſt, it onely ſtretcheth it ſelfe to twentie nine miles; but from the wideſt part, which is from *Peele-Caſtle* to *Douglas-point*, are ſcarce nine; the whole compaſſe about, is foureſcore and two miles.

(3) The ayre is ſo cold and ſharpe, being bordering vpon the *Septentrionall* parts, and for her ſhelter hauing but a wall of water. They haue few woods; onely they light ſometimes vpon ſubterranean trees buried vnder the ground, by digging vp the earth for a clammie kinde of Tuffe, which they vſe for fuell.

(4) The ſoile is reaſonable fruitfull both for Cattle, Fiſh, and Corne; yet it rather commendeth the paines of the people then the goodneſſe of the ground; for by the induſtry of the Inhabitants it yeeldeth ſufficiency of euery thing for it ſelfe, and ſendeth good ſtore into other Countries. It hath fields (by good manuring) plenteous of Barley and Wheat, but eſpecially of Oats; and from hence it comes that the people eate moſt of all Oaten-bread. It beares abundance of Hempe and Flaxe, and is full of mightie flockes of ſheepe and other Cattell: yet are they ſmaller in body then we haue in *England*, and are much like to the Cattle in *Ireland* that are neighbouring vpon it.

(5) This

(5) This commoditie makes this Iland more happie then we are here: for the people are there free from vnneceſſary commencements of Suites, from long and dilatory Pleas, and from friuolous feeing of Lawyers. No Iudge or Clerks of the Court take there any penny for drawing Inſtruments, or making of Proceſſes. All Controuerſies are there determined by certaine Iudges, without writings or other charges, and them they call *Deemſters*, and chuſe forth among themſelues. If any complaint be made to the Magiſtrate for wrongs eyther done or ſuffred, he preſently taketh vp a ſtone, and fixeth his marke vpon it, and ſo deliuereth it vnto the partie plaintiffe, by vertue of which he both cals his aduerſary to appearance, and to produce his witneſſes. If the caſe fall out to be more litigious, and of greater conſequence then can eaſily be ended, it is then referred to twelue men, whom they terme *The Keyes of the Iland*. Another happineſſe enricheth this Iland, namely the ſecuritie and gouernment thereof, as being defended from neighbour enemies by Souldiers that are preſt and ready; for on the South-ſide of the Ile ſtands *Bala-Curi* (the Biſhops chiefe place of reſidence) and the *Pyle*, and a *Block-houſe* ſtanding in a little Iland, where there is a cõtinuall Garriſon of Souldiers. And it is ſo well managed for matter of rule and ciuill diſcipline, that euery man there poſſeſſeth his owne in peace and ſafetie. No man liues in dread or danger of loſing what he hath. Men are not there inclined to robbing or theeuing, or licentious liuing.

(6) The Inhabitants of this Iland are for the moſt part religious, and louing to their Paſtors, to whom they doe much reuerence and reſpect, frequenting daily to diuine Seruice, without diuiſion in the Church or innouation in the Common-weale. The wealthier ſort, and ſuch as hold the faireſt poſſeſſions, doe imitate the people of *Lanca-ſhire*, both in their honeſt carriage and good houſe-keeping. Howbeit, the common ſort of people both in their language and manners, come nigheſt vnto the *Iriſh*, although they ſomewhat relliſh and ſauour of the qualities of the *Norwegians*.

(7) Things

(7) Things not worthy to be buryed in the graue of obliuion are, that this Iland in the midſt thereof riſeth vp with hils, ſtanding very thicke; amongſt which the higheſt is called *Sceafull*, from whence vpon a cleare and faire day, a man may eaſily ſee three Kingdomes at once; that is, *Scotland*, *England*, and *Ireland*. This Ile prohibits the cuſtomary manner of begging from doore to doore, deteſting the diſorders, as well Ciuill as Eccleſiaſticall of neighbour Nations. And laſt, not leaſt, that deſerues to be committed to memory, is, that the women of this Country, whereſoeuer they goe out of their doores, gird themſelues about with the winding-ſheete that they purpoſe to be buried in, to ſhew themſelues mindfull of their mortalitie: and ſuch of them as are at any time condemned to dye, are ſowed within a ſacke, and flung from a rocke into the Sea.

(8) The whole Iſle is diuided into two parts, South and North, whereof the one reſembleth the *Scotiſh* in ſpeech, the other the *Iriſh*. It is defended by two Caſtles, and hath ſeauenteene Pariſhes, fiue Market-Townes, and many Villages.

A Chronicle of the Kings of MAN.

CHAPTER XLIIII.

IT is here very pertinent to the purpose, to insert a small History of this Iland, that the atchieuements heretofore had, may not be vtterly buryed, although they are waxen very old, and almost torne from remembrance by the teeth of Time. It is confessed by all, that the Britaines *held this Iland, as they did all* Britaine. *But when the Nations from the North ouerflowed these South parts, like violent tempests, it became subiect to the* Scots. *Afterwards, the* Norwegians *who did most hurt from the Northerne Sea by their manifold robberies, made this Iland and the* Hebrides *to be their haunt, and erected Lords and petty Kings in the same, as is expressed in this Chronicle, written (as is reported) by the Monkes of the Abbey of* Ruffin.

A Chronicle of the Kings of MAN.

ANno Dom. 1065. *Edward*, of blessed memory, King of *England*, departed this life, and *Harald* the Sonne of *Godwyn* succeeded him in the Kingdome: against whom *Harold Harfager* (King of *Norway*) came into the field, and fought a Battle at *Stainford-bridge*: but the *English* obtaining the victory, put them all to flight. Out of which chase *Godred*, surnamed *Crovan*, the sonne of *Harald the blacke* of *Iseland*, came vnto *Godred* the sonne of *Syrric*, who Raigned then in *Man*, and honourably receiued him.

(2) The same yeare *William* the *Bastard* Conquered *England*, and *Godred* the son of *Syrric* died, his sonne *Fingal* succeeding him.

(3) An-

(3) An. 1066. *Godred Crouan* assembled a great Fleet, and came to *Man*, and fought with the people of the Land, but receiued the worst, and was ouercome.

The second time renewing his Forces and his Fleet, he sailed into *Man*, and ioyned Battle with the *Manksmen*, but was vanquished as before, and driuen out of the field. Howbeit, what he could not at first bring to passe with power in those two seuerall onsets, he afterward effected by policie. For the third time gathering a great multitude together, he arriued by night in the hauen called *Ramsey*, and hid three hundred men in a Wood, which stood vpon the hanging hollow brow of an hill called *Sceafull*. The Sunne being risen, the *Manksmen* put their people in order of Battle, and with a violent charge encountred with *Godred*. The fight was hot for a time, and stood in a doubtfull suspence, till those three hundred men starting out of the Ambush behinde their backes, began to foile the *Manksmen*, put them to the worst, and forced them to flie. Who seeing themselues thus discomfited, and finding no place of refuge left them to escape, with pitifull lamentation submitted themselues vnto *Godred*, and besought him not to put to the sword such poore remainder of them as was left aliue. *Godred* hauing compassion on their calamities, (for he had beene nursed for a time and brought vp among them) sounded a retreat, and prohibited his Host any longer pursuit. He being thus possessed of the *Ile of Man*, dyed in the Iland that is called *Ile*, when he had raigned sixteene yeares. He left behinde him three sonnes, *Lagman*, *Harald*, and *Olaue*.

(4) *Lagman* the eldest, taking vpon him the Kingdome, raigned seauen yeares. His brother *Harald* rebelled against him a great while; but at length was taken prisoner by *Lagman*, who caused his members of generation to be cut off, and his eyes to be put out of his head, which crueltie this *Lagman* afterwards repenting, gaue ouer the Kingdome of his owne accord, and wearing the badge of the Lords Crosse, tooke a iourney to *Ierusalem*, in which he dyed.

(5) An. 1075. all the Lords and Nobles of the Ilands hearing of the death of *Lagman*, dispatched Ambassa-

Ambaſſadours to *Murecard O-brien*, King of *Ireland*, and requeſted that he would ſend ſome worthy and induſtrious man of the Bloud Royall to be their King, till *Olaue* the ſonne of *Godred* came to full age. The King yeelding to their requeſt, ſent one *Dopnald* the ſonne of *Tade*, and charged him to gouerne the Kingdome (which by right belonged to another,) with lenitie and gentleneſſe. But after he was come to the Crowne, forgetting, or not weighing the charge that his Lord and Maſter had giuen him, ſwayed his place with great tyranny, committing many outrages and cruelties, and ſo raigned three yeares: till all the Princes of the Ilands agreeing together, roſe vp againſt him, and made him flie into *Ireland*.

(6) An. Dom. 1111. *Olaue* the ſonne of *Godred Crouan* aforeſaid, began his raigne, and raigned fortie yeares a peaceable Prince. He tooke to wife *Affrica*, the daughter of *Fergus* of *Gal-way*, of whom he begat *Godred*. By his Concubines he had *Raignald*, *Lagman*, and *Harald*, beſides many daughters, whereof one was married to *Summerled*, Prince of *Herergaidel*, who cauſed the ruine of the Kings of the Ilands. On her he begat foure ſonnes, *Dulgal*, *Raignald*, *Engus*, and *Olaue*.

(7) An. Dom. 1144 *Godred* the ſonne of *Olaue*, was created King of *Man*, and raigned thirtie yeares. In the third yeare of his raigne the people of *Dublin* ſent for him, and made him their King. Which *Mure-card* King of *Ireland* maligning, raiſed warre, and ſent *Oſibeley* his halfe brother by the mothers ſide with 3000. men at Armes to *Dublin*, who by *Godred* and the *Dublinians* was ſlaine, and the reſt all put to flight. Theſe atchieuements made, *Godred* returned to *Man*, and began to vſe tyranny, turning the Noblemen out of their inheritances. Whereupon one called *Therfin* (*Otters* ſonne) being mightier then the reſt, came to *Summerled*, and made *Dulgal* (*Summerleds* ſonne) King of the Ilands: whereof *Godred* hauing intelligence, prepared a Nauie of 80. Shippes to meet *Summerled*. And in the yeare 1156. there was a Battle fought at Sea on Twelfth day at night, and many ſlaine on both ſides. But the next day they grew to a pacification, and diuided the Kingdome

of

of the Ilands among themſelues. This was the cauſe of the ouerthrow of the Kingdome of the Iles.

(8) Ann 1158. *Summerled* came to *Man*, with a fleet of fiftie three ſaile, put *Godred* to flight, and waſted the Iland. *Godred* vpon this croſſed ouer to *Norway* for ayde againſt *Summerled*. But *Summerled* in the meane time arriuing at *Rhinſrin*, and hauing gathered together a fleet of 160. ſhips, coueting to ſubdue all *Scotland*, by the iuſt iudgement of God, was vanquiſhed by a few, and both himſelfe and his ſonne ſlaine, with an infinite number of people.

(9) The fourth day after, *Raignald* began to raigne, but *Godred* comming vpon him out of *Norway* with a great multitude of Armed men, tooke his brother *Raignald*, and bereft him both of his eyes and genitall members. On the fourth Ides of *November*, An. Dom. 1187. *Godred* King of the Ilands dyed, and his body was tranſlated to the *Ile of Ely*. He left behinde him three ſonnes, *Raignald*, *Olaue*, and *Yuar*. He ordained in his life time that *Olaue* ſhould ſucceed him, becauſe he onely was borne legitimate. But the people of *Man* ſeeing him to be ſcarce ten yeares old, ſent for *Raignald*, and made him their King. This cauſed great diuiſion, and many turbulent attempts betweene the two Brethren for the ſpace of thirtie eight yeares; which had no end, till at a place called *Tnigualla* there was a battle ſtrucke betweene them, wherein *Olaue* had the victory, and *Raignald* was ſlaine. The Monkes of *Ruſſin* tranſlated his body vnto the Abbey of S. *Mary de Fournes*, and there interred it in a place which himſelfe had choſen for that purpoſe.

(10) An. 1230. *Olaue* and *Godred Don* (who was *Raignalds* ſonne) with the *Norwegians* came to *Man*, and diuided the Kingdome among themſelues. *Olaue* held *Man*, and *Godred* being gone vnto the Ilands, was ſlaine in the Ile *Lodhus*. So *Olaue* obtained the Kingdome of the Iſles. He dyed the twelfth Calends of *Iune*, Anno 1237. in Saint *Patrickes* Iland, and was buryed in the Abbey of *Ruſſin*.

(11) *Har-*

(11) *Harrold* his ſonne ſucceeded him, being foureteene yeares of age, and raigned 12. yeares. In the yeare 1239. he went vnto the King of *Norway*, who after two yeares confirmed vnto him, his heyres and ſucceſſours, vnder his Seale, all the Ilands which his predeceſſours had poſſeſſed.

(12) An. 1242. *Harrold* returned out of *Norway*, and being by the Inhabitants honourably receiued, had peace with the Kings of *England* and of *Scotland*. The ſame yeare he was ſent for by the King of *Norway*, and married his daughter. In the yeare 1249. as he returned homeward with his wife, he was drowned in a tempeſt neere vnto the coaſts of *Radland*.

(13) An. Dom. 1249. *Raignald* the ſonne of *Olaue*, and brother to *Harrold*, began his raigne, and on the thirtieth day thereof was ſlaine by one *Tuar* a Knight, in a meadow neere vnto the holy *Trinitie Church*, and lyeth buryed in the Church of S. *Mary* of *Ruſhin*.

(14) In the yeare 1252. *Magnus*, the ſonne of *Olaue*, came to *Man* and was made King. The next yeare following he went to the King of *Norway*, and ſtayed there a yeare.

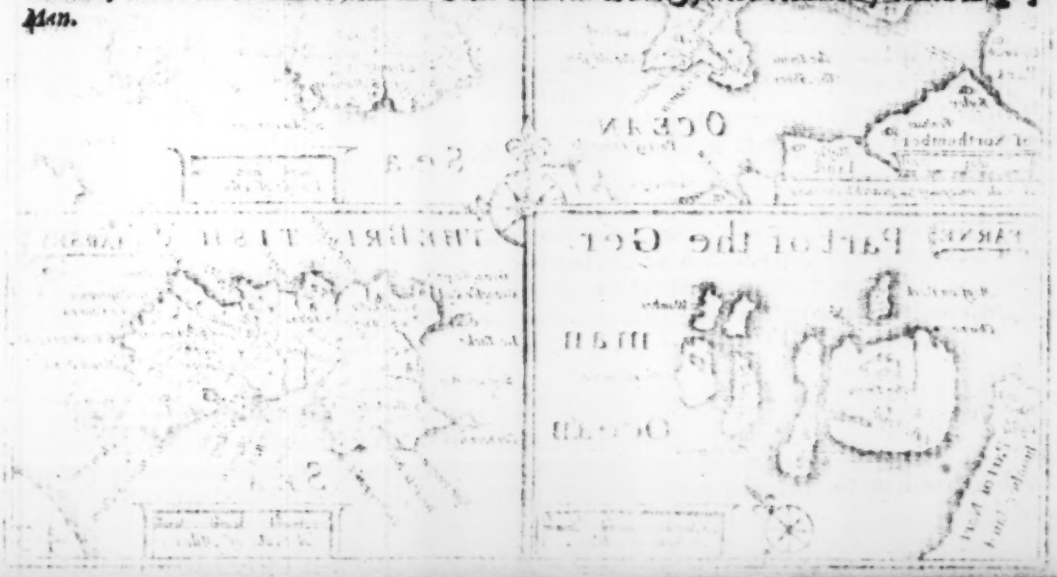
(15) In the yeare 1265. *Magnus* (*Olaues* ſonne) King of *Man*, and of the Ilands, departed this life, at the Caſtle of *Ruſhin*, and was buryed in the Church of S. *Mary* of *Ruſhin*.

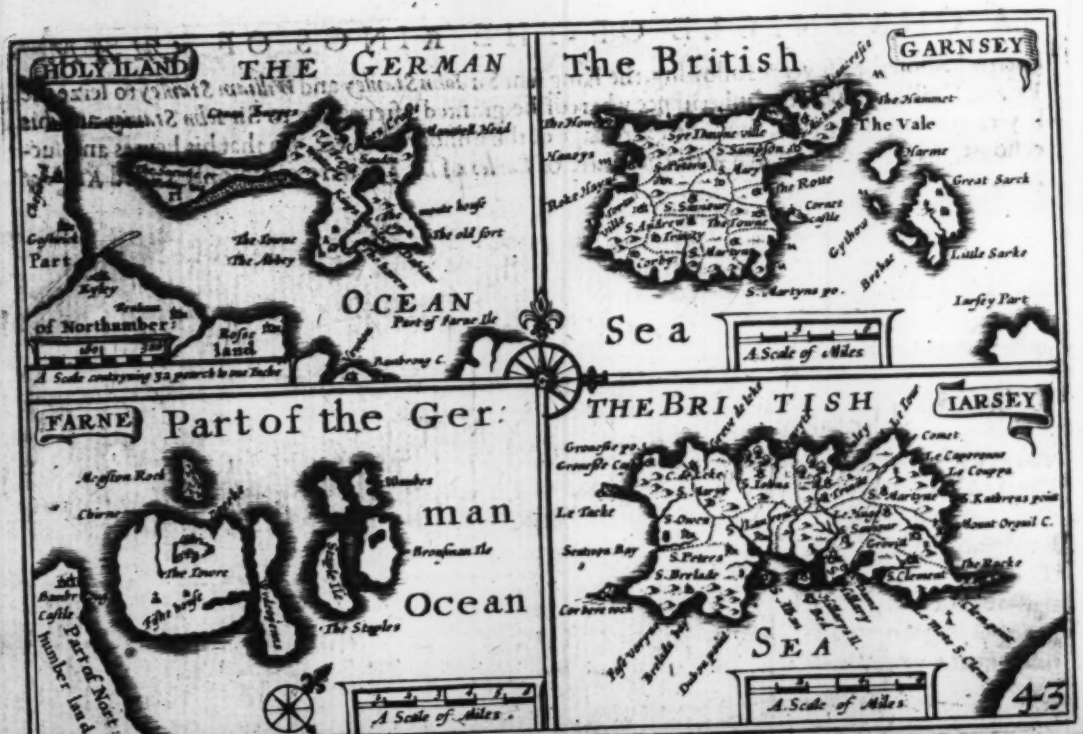
(16) In the yeare 1266. the Kingdome of the Ilands was tranſlated, by reaſon of *Alexander* King of *Scots*, who had gotten into his hands the Weſterne Ilands, and brought the *Ile of Man* vnder his dominion, as one of that number.

(17) An. 1340. *William Montacute* Earle of *Salisbury* wreſted it from the *Scotiſh* by ſtrong hand and force of Armes: and in the yeare 1393. (as *Thomas Walſinghum* ſaith) he ſold *Man* and the Crowne thereof vnto *William Scroope* for a great ſumme of money But he being beheaded for high Treaſon, and his goods confiſcate, it came into the hands of *Henry* the Fourth, King of *England*, who granted this Iland vnto *Henry Percy* Earle of *Northumberland*. But *Henry Percy* entring into

open

open rebellion the fift yeare following, the King ſent Sir *Iohn Stanley* and *William Stanley* to ſeize the Ile and Caſtle of *Man*, the inheritance whereof he granted afterwards to Sir *Iohn Stanley*, and his heyres by Letters Patents, with the Patronage of the Biſhopricke, &c. So that his heyres and ſucceſſours, who were honoured with the Title of *Earles of Darby*, were commonly called *Kings of Man.*




HOLY ILAND
THE GERMAN
OCEAN
Part of Northumber:
Part of Farne Ile
Rosse land
A Scale containing 32 pearch to one Inche
The Towne
The Abbey
The old fort
Mantell Head
Gaskirk
Part
Eyley
Bambrough C.
The British
Sea
GARNSEY
The Hummet
The Vale
Harme
Great Sarck
Little Sarke
Iarsey Part
The Rotte
Cornet castle
Gythow
Brehac
S. Martyns po.
A Scale of Miles
FARNE
Part of the Ger:
man
Ocean
Bronsman Ile
The Towre
The Staples
Part of Nort: humber land
A Scale of Miles.
THE BRI TISH
SEA
IARSEY
Comet
Le Caperonne
Le Couppa
S. Kathreas point
Mount Orgeil C.
The Rocke
Le Tacke
Seatown Bay
Corbere rock
S. Peters
S. Brelade
S. Owen
S. Clement
A Scale of Miles.
43

HOLY ILAND.

CHAPTER XLV.

THis Iland is called *Lindisfarne*, by the Riuer *Lied* that is opposite vnto it on the Coast of *Northumberland*. *Beda* termeth it a *Deuy Iland*. The *Britaines* name it *Inis medicante*, for that it twice euery day suffreth an extraordinary inundation and ouer-flowing of the Ocean in manner of an Iland, which twice likewise makes it continent to the Land, and returning vnto her watrie habitation, layes the Shoare bare againe, as before. It is called in English, *Holy-Iland*, for that in ancient times many *Monkes* haue beene accustomed to retire themselues thither, and to make it their receptacle for solitude: hauing on the West and South, *Northumberland*, and more South-Eastward the Iland *Farne*.

(2) The forme of it is long and narrow, the West side narrower then the East, and are both conioyned by a very small spang of land that is left vnto Conies. The South is much broader then the rest. It is from East to West, about two thousand two hundred and fiftie pases; and from North to South, twelue hundred and fiftie pases; so that the circumference cannot be great.

(3) The ayre is not very good either for health or delight, as being seated on those parts that are subiect to extremitie of cold, and greatly troubled with vapours and toggy mists that arise from the Seas.

(4) The soile cannot be rich, being rockie and full of stones, and vnfit for Corne and Tillage. It is neither commended for hils to feed sheepe, nor pastures to fat Cattle, neither hath it Vallies repleniſhed with sweet springs, or running riuellets, onely one excepted, descending from a standing pond. The onely thing this Iland yeeldeth, is a fit and accommodate aptitude for fishing and fowling.

(5) Not-

(5) Notwithſtanding, this is very worthy of note concerning the ſame, which *Alcun* wrote in an Epiſtle to *Egelred* King of *Northumberland*, namely, that it was a place more venerable then all the places of *Britaine*, and that after the departure of S. *Paulinus* from *Yorke*, there Chriſtian Religion began in their Nation, though afterwards it there felt the firſt beginning of miſery and calamitie, being left to the ſpoyle of Pagans and Miſcreants.

(6) It is alſo remembred of this Iland, that ſometimes there hath beene in it an Epiſcopall See, which *Aidan* the *Scot* inſtituted (being called thither to Preach the Chriſtian Faith to the people of *Northumberland*) being thus delighted with the ſolitary ſituation thereof, as a moſt fit place for retire. But afterwards when the *Danes* rifled and robbed all the Sea-Coaſts, the Epiſcopall See was tranſlated to *Durham*.

(7) This Iland ſo ſmall in account either for compaſſe or Commoditie, and ſo vnpeopled and vnprofitable, cannot be numerous in Townes and Villages. It hath in it onely one Towne, with a Church and a Caſtle, vnder which there is a commodious Hauen, defended with a Block-houſe, ſituate vpon an hill towards the South-Eaſt.

FARNE ILE.

THis Ile South-eaſtward ſeuen miles from *Holy Iland*, ſheweth it ſelfe diſtant almoſt two miles from *Bamborough* Caſtle. On the Weſt and South it beareth vpon *Northumberland*, and on the North-eaſt-ſide it hath other ſmaller Ilands adioyning to it, as *Widopens* & *Staple Iland*, which lie two miles off *Bronſinen*, and two leſſer then theſe, which are called the *Wambes*.

(2) The forme of this Ile is round, and no larger in compaſſe then may eaſily be ridden in

in one halfe of a day. The bredth of it is but fiue miles, and the length no more. The whole circumference extends it ſelfe no further then to fifteene miles.

(3) The ayre is very vnwholeſome, and ſubiect both to many *Dyſenteries* and other diſeaſes, by reaſon of the miſtie fogges and exhalations that are thereunto drawne vp from the Ocean. It is many times troubled with vnuſuall tempeſts of windes, with boiſterous fury of ſtormy raines, and with ſeuerall and vncouth rages of the Sea.

(4) The ſoile cannot be fertile, being encircled about with craggy clifts; neither hath it in it much matter either of pleaſure or profit. It can neither defend it ſelfe from cold, lacking fuell, as Wood, Coale, Turfes, &c. nor from famine, wanting food, as Corne, Paſtures, Cattle, &c. The beſt commoditie it yeelds, is Fiſh and Fowle.

(5) This thing neuertheleſſe is worthy to be remembred of it, which *Beda* (writing of the life of *Cuthbert* Biſhop of *Lindisfarne*, that *Tutelar Patron* of the *Northerne Engliſhmen*) reporteth, namely, that in this Ile he built a Citie fitting his gouernment, and erected certaine houſes in the ſame; the whole building ſtanding almoſt round in compaſſe, and reaching the ſpace of foure or fiue pearches. The wall about it he made higher then a mans height, to with-hold and keepe in the wanton laſciuiouſneſſe both of his thoughts and eyes, and to eleuate the whole intention of his minde vp to heauenly deſires, that he might wholly giue himſelfe to the ſeruice of God. But theſe are all made the ruines of time, as ſithence many other Monuments haue beene, of worthy antiquitie.

(6) I cannot report that there are now many houſes ſtanding in it, much leſſe Townes or Villages. Onely this, that it hath a Tower or place of Fortification belonging vnto it, placed well-neere in the middle part of the Ile.

GARNSEY.

THis *Iland* lieth about fiue leagues Northweſt from *Ierſey*, and is compaſſed (like to her neighbour) with the *Britiſh Sea*. It lieth in length from *Plymouth* bay South-weſt, to *Lancroſſe de Anckers* Northeaſt, thirteene miles: in bredth from S. *Martins point* Southeaſt, to the *Howe* Northweſt nine miles; and is in circuit thirtie ſixe miles. The Emperour *Antonine* hauing the rule and domination of *France* (at that time called *Gaule*, from whence the word *Gallia* is deriued) did name this Iland *Sarnia*, which afterward by the change of Times and corruption of Languages, was long ſince (and is at this day) called *Garnſey*.

(2) This Ile in forme and faſhion ſtandeth in the Sea, much like to a Parke that is incompaſſed round about with a Pale of Rockes, being very defenſible vnto the Iland from the attempting innouation of enemies.

(3) The Aire and Climate of this Ile hath little or no difference in temper or qualitie from that of *Ierſey*. And this deſerues to be remembred of it; that in this Ile is neither Toade, Snake, Adder, or any other venemous creature, and the other hath great plentie.

(4) It ſtandeth for the moſt part vpon a rocke, very high in many places from the Sea. Neuertheleſſe the Soile is very fruitfull, yeelding forth great plentie of graſſe for their Sheepe and other Cattell, which they haue to ſerue all vſes. Their fields in the Summer time are ſo naturally garniſhed with flowers of all ſorts, that a man (being there) might conceit himſelfe to be in a pleaſant artificiall garden.

(5) The Inhabitants are not ſo much giuen to tillage as they of *Ierſey*, though the ſoile be as fruitfull. They haue of late taken great delight in planting and ſetting of trees of all ſorts, and eſpecially of Apples, by reaſon whereof they make much Cider. Their commodities are alike, and their helpes from the Sea no leſſe, or rather more.

(6) In

(6) In this Ile are many great steepe Rocks, among which is found a hard stone called by the *Frenchmen Smyris*, which we terme *Emerill*. This stone is seruiceable for many purposes, and many Trades, as Glasiers, &c. but especially for the Goldsmiths and Lapidaries, to cut their precious stones.

(7) It hath a head of Land vpon the North part thereof, the passage into which is so narrow, that a man would thinke that at euery Tyde (the Sea beating strongly on both sides) it were in a continuall danger to be sundred from the other part of the Ile. This place is called S. *Michael in the Vale*, where (in former times) stood a Priory, or a Couent of religious persons, the ruines whereof are at this day to be seene.

(8) The gouernment of this Ile, in nature and forme resembles the other of *Iarsey*, of whom shall be said. The people in their Originall and Language alike also, but in their customes and conditions they come neerer the ciuill fashions of the *English*. Other matters of moment I finde not worthy to be recorded.

It hath ten Parishes, and one Market-Towne, being also a Hauen, and is called S. *Peters-Port*, built close by the *Peere*, and *Castle Cornet*.

IERSEY.

THe two Ilands *Iersey* and *Garnsey*, being the onely remaines of the Dukedome of *Normandie*, that in former times many yeares together was in the possession, and vnder the command of the Kings of *England*, annexing thereunto a large Territory and glorious title to the Crowne, are both seated in the Sea called *Mare Britannicum*, the Ocean parting them a good distant asunder, and are now both adiuncts, and within the circuit of *Hampshire*. For the first (being the Isle of *Iersey*) it lyeth vpon the *British Sea*, hauing on the North parts the coasts of *Hampshire*, and on the South the Country of *Normandy*.

(2) This Iland is long, not much vnlike the fashion of an Egge. It containes in length from *Sentwen Poole* vpon the West, to *Mount Orguil* Castle on the East, ten miles, and in bredth from *Dubon point* to *Plymount-bay*, six miles: the whole circuit of the Iland being thirtie eight miles. It is distant from a little Hand called *Alderney*, about foure leagues. It was in old time called *Cæsaria*; whether from *Iulius Octauius*, or any the other *Cæsars* that followed, is vnknowne. But the *French-men* haue by corruption of speech long time called it *Iersey*.

(3) It is a very delightsome and healthfull Iland, and giueth a pleasant aspect vnto the Seas. It lyeth Southward not farre from a craggie ridge of rocks, which is much feared of the Mariners, and makes the passage that way very dangerous, howbeit it serues for a forcible defence against Pirats, or any strangers that attempt inuasion, and they are termed *Casquets*.

(4) The Soile is very fertile, bringing forth store of Corne and Cattle, but especially of sheepe, that are of reasonable bigneſſe, the most of them bearing foure hornes a peece: Their wooll very fine and white, of which the Inhabitants make their Iersey stockings, which are ordinarily to be had in most parts of *England*, and yeeld a great commoditie vnto the Iland.

(5) The first originall of the Inhabitants sprung either from the *Normans*, or *Britaines*, or both.

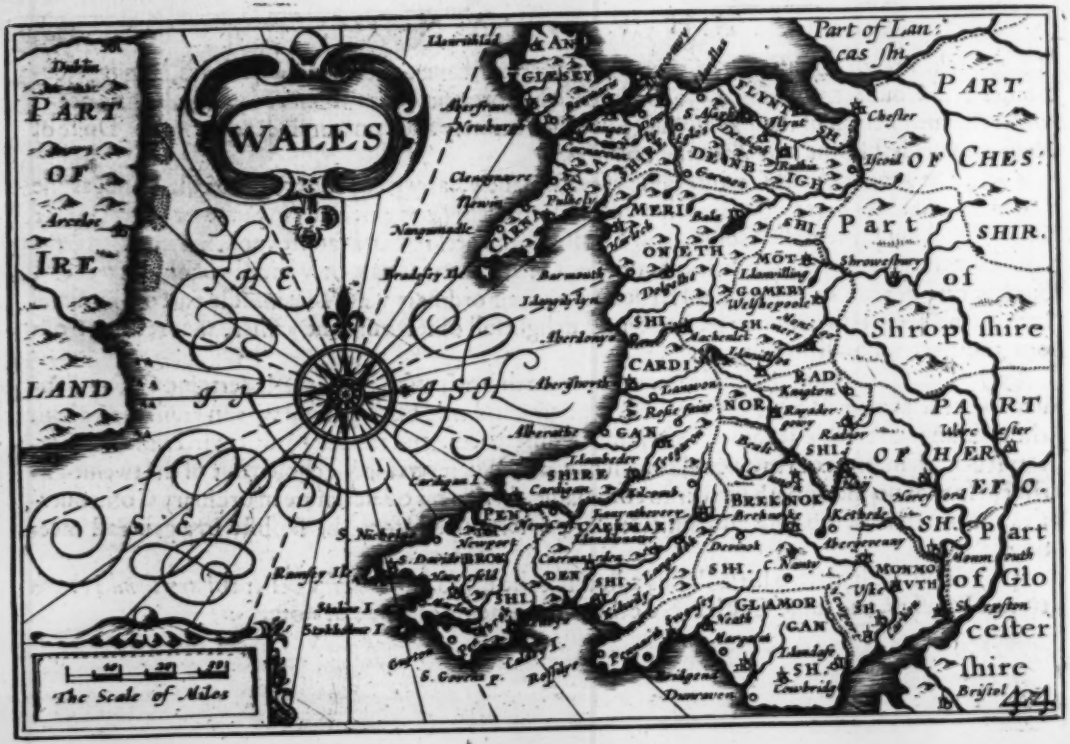
They

They ſpeake *French*, though after a corrupt manner, and haue continued their names, language, cuſtomes, and Country, without any, or little intermixture, theſe many hundred yeares, hauing beene vnder the iuriſdiction of the *Engliſh* euer ſince the vntimely and vnnaturall death of *Robert* Duke of *Normandie*, eldeſt ſonne to *William* the *Conqueroor*.

(6) The people of this Country liue very pleaſantly, as well by the profits of the Land, as the helpes and furtherances of the Sea, that yeelds vnto them (and eſpecially in Summer ſeaſon) great ſtore of fiſh, but principally Conger and Lobſters, the greateſt and fatteſt vpon the coaſt of *England* Wood is very ſcant, for their beſt fuell is Turffe: ſome Coale they haue brought vnto them, but it is very deare; ſtraw, furre, and ferne ſeruing their ordinary vſes. The middle part of the Iland hath many prety Hils riſing in it, yeelding a delightfull obiect vnto the vallies, that receiue from one another a mutuall pleaſure.

(7) The Gouernour of the Ile is the Captaine thereof, who appointeth certaine Officers vnder him: the principall of whom, carrieth the name and title of a Bailiffe, that in ciuill cauſes hath the aſſiſtance of twelue Iurats to determine of differences, and miniſter Iuſtice: in criminall matters ſeuen: in matters of reaſon and conſcience, fiue. Their twelue are choſen out of the twelue Pariſhes: ſo that no man goeth further to complaine, then to his owne Iurate in ordinary Controuerſies; but matters of moment and difficultie are determined before the Bailiffe in a generall meeting.

(8) This Ile hath two little Ilands adiacent; the one S. *Albons*, the other *Hillary Iland*. It hath twelue Pariſhes, and foure Caſtles. No other Monuments of name or note.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Llanvilling
Welshepoole
Machenlet
Lanavon
Rosie faire
Llambeder
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Eidwily
Swansey
Kington
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Radnor
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THE DESCRIPTION OF WALES.

CHAPTER I.

ANtiquitie hath auouched, that the whole Isle of *Britaine* was diuided into three parts. The first and faitest lay contained within the *French* Seas, the Riuers of *Seuerne*, *Dee*, and *Humber*, called then *Lhoyger*, which name yet it retaineth in *Welsh*; in *English* called *England*. The second part occupied all the land Northward from *Humber*, to the *Orkney* Sea, called by the *Latines*, *Mare Caledonium*, or *Deucaledonium*, now famously knowne by the name of *Scotland*. The third part was this, lying betwixt the *Irish* Seas, the Riuers *Seuerne* and *Dee*, and was called *Cambria*, which name doth yet continue with them, though we, the *English*, call it *Wales*, as the people *Welshmen*, which is, *strange* and *strangers*; for so at this day the dwellers of *Tyroll* in the higher *Germany*, whence our *Saxons* are said to haue come, doe name the *Italian* (their next neighbour) a *Welshman*, and his language *Welsh*.

(2) This opinion *Verstegan* doth altogether contradict, rather iudging by the ancient *Teutonicke* tongue, which the *Germans* spake, and wherein the *G.* is pronounced for *W.* that these *Saxons* called them *Gallish* from the *Gaules*, whence their originall proceeded, rather then *Wallish* from strangers: which he thinketh could not be, considering their habitations so neere vnto them; and that the like was in vse, he proueth by the words of *French*, *Gardian* for *Wardian*, *Cornugalles* for *Cornwalles*, yea, and *Galles* for *Wales*, calling our most famous *Edward*, Prince of *Galles*, not Prince of *Wales*; insomuch that the County of *Lombardy*, bordering along vpon the *Germans*, was of them called *Gallia*

Cis-

Cis-alpina, and at this day *Welsh-land*. So likewise doe the *Netherlanders* call the Inhabitants of *Henalt* and *Artois*, *Wallen* or *Wallons*, and some parts of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, *Welsh-Brabant*, and *Welsh-Flanders*, and all because of the language or lineage of the *Gaules* Neither do the meere Natiues of *Wales* know any other name of their Country then *Cambria*, of themselues, then *Cambri* or *Cumri*, or of their language then *Cambraoc*. But leauing this opinion free to his affection, we will proceed

(3) *Wales* therefore being anciently bounded as before, the *Saxons* did afterwards win by force from the *Britaines*, all the plaine and champion Country ouer the Riuer *Dee*; and especially *Offa* King of *Mercia*, made their limits straiter, by making a ditch of great bredth & depth, to be a Meere betwixt his Kingdome and *Wales*. This ditch is in many places to be seene at this day, and beares the name of *Clawb Offa*, that is, *Offaes Ditch*. The Country betweene it and *England* is commonly called the Marches, and is for the most part inhabited by *Welshmen*, especially in *North-Wales*, euen to the Riuer *Dee*. This admirable Trench began at *Basingwerke* in *Flintshire*, betweene *Chester* and *Ruthlan*, and ran along the hils to the South Sea, a little from *Bristow*, reaching aboue an hundred miles in length.

(4) *Silnester Giraldus* makes the Riuer *Wye* to be the Meare betweene *England* and *Wales*, on the South part, called *South-Wales*: whence he ascribeth the breadth of *Wales* vnto *Saint Dauids* in *Menenia*, to be an hundred miles; and the length from *Caerleon* vpon *Vske* in *Gwentland*, to *Holly head* in *Anglesey*, an hundred miles, he might haue said thirtie more.

(5) About the yeare of Christ 870. our *Alfred* raigning in *England*, *Rodericus Magnus* King of *Wales* did diuide it into three, Talaiths, Regions, or Territories, which were called Kingdomes. This *Rodericus Magnus* gaue *Venedotia*, *Gwineth* or *North-Wales*, to *Anarawd* his eldest sonne; to *Cadelh* his second sonne, *Demetia*, *Deheubarth* or *South-Wales*; and to *Merwin* his third sonne, *Powys*.

(6) North-

(6) *North-Wales* had vpon the North ſide, the *Iriſh* Sea, from the Riuer *Dee* at *Baſingwerke* to *Aberdyni*: vpon the Weſt and South-Weſt, the Riuer *Dyni*, which diuideth it from *South-Wales*, and in ſome places from *Powysland*. And on the South and Eaſt, it is diuided from *Powys*, ſometimes with high hils, and ſometimes with Riuers, till it come againe to the Riuer *Dee*. It is generally full of high mountaines, craggie rockes, great Woods, and deepe vallies, many ſtraight dangerous places, deepe and ſwift Riuers.

(7) This Land was of old time diuided into foure parts, *Môn*, *Aruon*, *Meryonyth*, and *y Beruedh-wlan*, or the middle Country, and each of theſe were againe diuided into ſeuerall Cantreues, and they ſubdiuided into their Cymeden or Commots, wherein we follow that diuiſion which was in the time of *Llewylyn ap Gruffin*, laſt Prince of *Wales*, according to a Copie imparted to me by a worſhipfull friend and learned Antiquarie, as ſeeming farre more exact then that of Doctor *Powels*.

(8) *Angleſey* the chiefeſt, is ſeparated from the maine Land with the Riuer *Moenai*, wherein at *Aberfraw* was the Princes Court, now a meane village. In this Iland is a faire Towne called *Beaumariſh*, and a common paſſage to *Ireland* at *Caergybi*, in *Engliſh*, *Holly-head*.

(9) *Aruon*, the ſecond part of *North-Wales*, is now called *Carnaruonſhire*, the ſtrongeſt Country within that Principalitie, giuing place to none for fertilitie of the ground, or for plentie of Wood, Caſtle, Fiſh, and Fowle, &c. Here are the Townes of *Caernaruon*, in old time called *Caer-Segont*, and *Bangor* the Biſhops See, with diuers other ancient Caſtles, and places of memory. This portion hath on the North, the Sea and *Moenai*; vpon the Eaſt and South-eaſt, the Riuer *Conwey*, which diuideth it from *Denbigh-ſhire*: and on the South-weſt is ſeparated from *Merioneth*, by Riuers, Mountaines, and Meares.

(10) *Merioneth* was the third part of *Gwyneth*, and keepeth the name till this day: is full of hilles, and much noted for the reſort of people that repaire thither to take Herrings. Vpon the North it hath

hath *Aruon* and *Denbigh-land*; vpon the South, *Caerdigan-ſhire*; and vpon the Eaſt, *Montgomery-ſhire*, heretofore part of *Powys*. In this Countie ſtandeth the Towne of *Harleth*, and a great Lake called *Llyn Tegyd*. This Country is likewiſe full of Cattle, Fowle, and Fiſh, and hath in it great ſtore of redde Deere and Roes, but there is much ſcarcitie of Corne.

(11) *Y Beruedhwlad* was the fourth part of *Gwyneth*, and may be called in *Engliſh*, The middle Country: is incloſed with hilles, on the Eaſt, Weſt, and South-parts, and with the Sea Northward. It is plentifull of Cattle, Fiſh, and Fowle, as alſo of Corne: and is diuided in the middeſt with the Riuer *Clwyd*, to which run a number of other Riuers from the hilles. In this part is *Dyffryn Clwyd*, the faireſt Valley within *Wales*, containing eighteene miles in length, and ſeauen in breadth. In which is the Towne and Caſtle of *Ruthlan*, neere vnto the Sea; and not farre thence, S. *Aſſaph*, an Epiſcopall ſeat, betweene the Riuers *Clwyd* and *Elwy*. Herein ſtands the faire Towne and goodly Caſtle of *Denbigh*, ſituated vpon a Rocke, the greateſt Market-Towne of *North-Wales*: and from thence is ſeene the Towne and Caſtle of *Ruthyn*, faire for proſpect, and fruitfull for ſite. This part of *North-Wales*, hath the Sea vpon the North; *Dee* toward the Eaſt; *Aruon*, the Riuer *Conwey*, and *Merionyth* vpon the Weſt; and the Country then called *Powys*, vpon the South.

And theſe were the Meares and bounds of the foure parts of *Venedotia*, *Gwyneth*, or *North-Walet*.

(12) The ſecond *Talaith* or Kingdome, was *Mathraual* or *Powys*. To this belonged the Country of *Powys*, and the Land betweene *Wye* and *Seuerne*. It had *South-Wales* vpon the South and Weſt, with the Riuers *Wye* and *Tywy*, and other Meares: vpon the North, *Gwyneth*; and vpon the Eaſt, the Marches of *England*, from *Cheſter* to *Wye*, a little aboue *Hereford*. This part was diuided into *Powis Vadoc*, *Powis* betweene *Wye* and *Seuerne*, and *Powis Wenwynwyn*. In *Powis Vadoc* is the Caſtle of *Holt* in *Bromefeild*, and the Caſtle of *Chirke* in *Chirkeland*; the Caſtle likewiſe of *Whittington*; and Lordſhip of *Oſweſtrie*, with others.

(13) The

(13) The ſecond part of *Powis*, or the Territory belonging to *Mathraual*, is *Powis* betweene *Wye* and *Seuerne*, (or *Gwy* and *Hauren*) whereof ſome is at this day in *Montgomery-ſhire*, ſome in *Radnor-ſhire*, and ſome in *Brecknock-ſhire*; and among ſundry other, hath theſe Townes and Caſtles following.

Montgomery: The Caſtle of *Clyn*: The Towne of *Knighton*: The Caſtle of *Cymaron*: *Preſteyn*: The Towne and Caſtle of *Radnor*, called in *Welſh*, *Maeſyuet*, which is at this day the Shire-Towne: The Towne of *Kinton*, and the Caſtle of *Huntingdon*.

(14) The third part belonging to *Mathraual* (chiefe ſeat of *Powys*, after the *Welſh* were driuen from *Pengwern* or *Shrewsburie*) was *Powys Wenwynwyn*; a Country full of Woods, Hilles, and Riuers, hauing in it among others, the Townes of *Welſh-Poole*, *Newtowne*, *Machinhaeth Arueſtly* was anciently in this part, but afterward it came to the Princes of *Gwyneth*.

This may ſuffice, for the deſcription of that which in old time was called *Gwyneth* and *Powys*.

(15) It now remaineth that we deſcribe the laſt kingdome of *Wales*, called *Demetia*, *Deheubarth*, or the *Talaith* of *Dineuowr*, which although it was the greateſt, yet was it not the beſt, becauſe it was much moleſted with *Flemings* and *Normans*, and for that alſo diuers parts thereof would not obey their Prince, as in *Gwent*, and in *Morganwc*.

(16) This was diuided into ſixe parts, of which *Caerdigan* was the firſt, and is a Champion Countrey, without much Wood. It hath *Merionyth-ſhire* on the North: part of *Powys* vpon the Eaſt: *Carmarden-ſhire* and *Pembroke-ſhire*, with the Riuer *Tiui*, vpon the South: and vpon the Weſt, the *Iriſh* Sea. In this part is the Towne of *Caerdigan* vpon *Tiui*, not farre from the Sea; as alſo the Towne of *Aberſtwyth* vpon the Riuer *Iſtwyth*; and *Lhanbadarneuowr*, which in times paſt was a great Sanctuary: there were alſo many Caſtles; as of *Stratneyrie*, of *Walter*, of *Lhamyſted*, of *Dyuerth*, and of *Aber Reydell*, &c.

(17) The

(17) The ſecond part was called *Dyuet*, and at this day *Penbroke-ſhire*. It hath vpon the North and Weſt, the *Iriſh* Sea; vpon the Eaſt, *Carmarden-ſhire*; and vpon the South, *Seuerne*. There are in it ſundry Townes and Hauens: among others, theſe: *Penbroke*: *Tenby*: *Hereford Weſt*, with the goodly and many branched Hauen of *Milford*, called in *Welſh*, *Aberdangledhett*: *S. Dauids*, or *Menewia*, which is the chiefeſt See in *Wales*: *Fiſcard*, called *Aberwayn*: and *Newport*, named *Treſdreth*.

(18) The third part was *Caermarden-ſhire*, which is a Country accounted the ſtrongeſt part of all *South-Wales*: as that which is full of high Mountaines, great Woods, and faire Riuers.

(19) The fourth, called *Morganwe*, now *Glamorgan-ſhire*, hath on the South, the *Seuerne* Sea, which diuideth it from *Deuonſhire* and *Cornewall*: vpon the Weſt and North-weſt, *Carmarden-ſhire*: vpon the North-eaſt, *Brecknock-ſhire*; and vpon the Eaſt, *Monmouth-ſhire*.

(20) The fift, now called *Gwent*, and in *Monmouth-ſhire*, hath in it the ancient Citie of *Caerlheon* vpon *Vske*. There are alſo diuers Townes and Caſtles, *Chepſtow*, *Glynſtrygul*, *Ros*, *Tynterne* vpon the Riuer *Wye*, &c. This is a faire and fertile Country. It hath on the Weſt, *Glamorgan* and *Brecknock-ſhires*: vpon the North, *Hereford-ſhire*: vpon the Eaſt, *Gloceſter-ſhire*: with the Riuer *Wye* and the Riuer *Seuerne* vpon the South and South-eaſt.

(21) The laſt is *Brecknock-ſhire*, for the moſt part full of Mountaines, Woods, and Riuers. This Country is both great and large, being full of faire plaines and vallyes for Corne: it hath plentie of thicke Woods, Forreſts, and Parkes. It is full alſo of cleere and deepe Riuers, of which *Seuerne* is the chiefeſt; although there be other faire Riuers, as *Vske* and the like.

(22) Thus farre concerning the ancient *Welſh* diuiſion by *Talaiths*: but the preſent diuiſion diſtributeth them more compendiouſly into two Countries, and twelue Shires, enacted ſo by Parlament vnder King *Henry* the eight. The Countries are *North-Wales* and *South-Wales*, which haue ſha-

red.

red, and as it were deuoured betweene them, all *Powysland*; each of which Countries containes sixe Shires.

North-Wales. { *Angleſey.* *Caernarum.* *Merionyth.* *Denbigh.* *Flint.* *Montgomery.* } South-Wales. { *Caerdigan.* *Pembroke.* *Carmarden.* *Glamorgan.* *Brecknocke.* *Radnor.* }

But whereas *Monmouth-ſhire*, and *Radnor*, were anciently parts, the firſt of *South-Wales*, the other of *Powys-land*: *Monmouth-ſhire* by Act of Parlament alſo vnder the ſame King, was pluckt away wholly from *Wales*, and laid to *England*, one of whoſe Counties and Shires, it was from that time forward, and is at this preſent reckoned; and *Radnor-ſhire* (as it were in lieu thereof) is comprehended in *South-Wales*. *Humphrey Lhuyd* a *Welſh*-Gentleman, in his Epiſtle and Map of old *Wales*, maketh mention of a *Weſt-Wales*, which he calleth *Demetia* and *Dyfet*, the one the *Latine*, and the other the *Britiſh* name thereof: but becauſe it is wholly ſwallowed vp by this laſt diuiſion, we will not perplex the Reader with ſuperfluous and impertinent recitals.

PEMBROK Shire
Septentrio
MARE
HIBER
NICUM
Occideus
Oriens
Meridies
CAR
MAR
THEN
PARS
Cardi: gan
Cardigan Pars
Kennarth
Cap: euan
Eglois: wither
Manerdue
Capel colman
Neuerne
Kilryden
Cledye
Newport
Dynas
Lanne
Fiscard
Pontuaine
Set Katerens
Morul
Llanurnach
Mo naghlogdee
Llanglidwen
Kilymancloyd
Egremond
Cast: deram
Llandewye
Crunnaire
Marras
Creno
Mynware
Marthcltwy
Cresswel
Begely
Set. Tissels
Vpton
Tenbye
Pembroke
Hoggeston
Caldey fusula
Ludsop
S. Pattriarke
Newton
Oriston
Warren
Nangle
Wpop: ton
Gupton
Lynnyerew
Flymston
Milford hauen
Theblockhowse
Skokcholme Insula
Greshlme Insula
Scaline I.
S. Brides
Marlas
Gelswick
Burton
Lastad wel
West Walton
Herford west
Boulston
Wiston
Slebach
Koche cast
Brodye
S. Ayluew
Haies cast
Llanho: wel
Llanrian
S. Dauides
Treuenyth
Lanedryn
Llanolmaen
New cast
Blethersto n
Spittle
Llanunda
S. Nicholas
Treuethel
Ramsey I.
Knowleton
Harreston
Talbennye
Scala Miliarium
5
10
45

PEMBROKE-SHIRE.

CHAPTER II.

PEMBROKE-SHIRE, the furtheſt Promontory of all *weſt-Wales*, lieth parted on the North from *Cardigan-ſhire* with the Riuers *Tyuy* and *Keath*; and on the Eaſt is confronted by *Caermarden-ſhire*; the South and Weſt ſhooting farre into the *Iriſh Seas*, is with the ſame altogether waſhed.

(2) The forme thereof is longer then it is broad; for from S. *Gouens* South-point to *Cardigan-bridge* in the North, are twentie-ſixe miles; the Eaſterne *Landenie* to S. *Dauids* point in the Weſt, are twentie miles; the whole in circumference is nintie three miles.

(3) The Aire is paſſing temperate, by the report of *Giraldus*, who confirmeth his reaſon from the ſite of *Ireland*, againſt which it butteth; and ſo neere adioyned, that King *Rufus* thought it poſſible to make a Bridge of his Shippes ouer the Sea, whereby he might paſſe to *Ireland* on foot.

(4) Anciently it was poſſeſſed by the *Demetia*, further branched into *Cardigan* and *Caermarden-ſhires*, as in that County hath beene ſaid, and in the *Saxons Conqueſt* and *Heptarchie*, by the *Britaines* forced into thoſe parts for refuge, whither *Henry* the firſt, and third of the *Normans* King, ſent certaine *Flemings* (whoſe Country was ouer-whelmed with the breaking in of the Seas) to inhabite the maritime Tract called *Roſſe*, lying Weſt vpon the Riuer *Dougledye*. *Theſe Dutchmen* (ſaith *Giraldus*) *were a ſtrong and ſtout Nation, inured to Warres, and accuſtomed to ſeeke gaine by Clothing, Traffique, and Tillage, and euer readie for the Field to fight it out*: adding withall, that *they were moſt loyall to the Engliſh, and moſt faithfull to the Engliſh-men*. Whereupon *Malmesbury* writeth thus: *Many a time did King* William Rufus *aſſaile the Welſh, but euer in vaine: which is to be wondred at, conſidering*

his

his other fortunate ſucceſſe. But (ſaith he) *it may be the vneuenneſſe of the ground, and ſharpneſſe of the aire, that maintained their courage, and impeached his valour: which to redreſſe, King* Henry *his brother found meanes; for thoſe Flemings, who in regard of his mothers kindred by the fathers ſide, ſorely peſtred and endammaged the Engliſh, he ſent into Wales, both to purge and diſburden his owne Kingdome, and to quell and keepe backe the courage of his enemies.* Theſe men here ſeated, deceiued not his expectation, but ſo carried themſelues in his quarrell, that they ſeldome communicated with their neighbours, ſo that to this day they ſpeake not the Language, and the Country is yet called *Little England beyond Wales.*

(5) The commodities of this Shire are Corne, Cattle, Sea-Fiſh, and Fowle, and in *Giraldus* his dayes of ſaleable Wines, the Hauens being ſo commodious for Ships arriuage: ſuch is that at *Tenby*, and *Milford*, an Hauen of ſuch capacitie, that ſixteene Creekes, fiue Bayes, and thirteene Roades, knowne all by ſeuerall names, are therein contained, where *Henry* of *Richmond*, of moſt happie memory, arriued with ſignall hopes of *Englands* freedome from vnder the gouernment of an vſurping Tyrant.

(6) Neere vnto this is *Pembroke* the Shire-Towne ſeated, more ancient in ſhew then it is in yeares, and more houſes without Inhabitants, then I ſaw in any one Citie thorowout my ſuruey. It is walled long-wiſe, and them but indifferent for repaire, containing in circuit eight hundred and foureſcore paſes, hauing three Gates of paſſage, and at the Weſt end a large Caſtle, and locked-cauſey, that leads ouer the water to the decayed Priory of *Monton*. The ſite of this Towne is in the degree of Longitude, as *Mercator* doth meaſure, 14. and 55. minutes, and the eleuation from the North-pole in the degree of Latitude 52.

(7) A Citie as barren is old *Saint Dauids*, neither clad with Woods, nor garniſhed with Riuers, nor beautified with Fields, nor adorned with Meadowes, but lieth alwayes open both to winde and ſtormes.

ſtormes. Yet hath it beene a Nurſery to holy men; for herein liued *Calphurnius*, a *Britaine Prieſt*, whoſe wife was *Concha*, ſiſter to *Saint Martin*, and both of them the parents of *Saint Patricke* the Apoſtle of *Ireland*. *Deui* a moſt religious Biſhop, made this an Archiepiſcopall See, remoued from *Iſca Legionum*. This the *Britaines* call *Tuy Dewy*, the houſe of *Deui*; we *Saint Dauids*: a Citie with few Inhabitants; yet hath it a faire Cathedrall Church, dedicated to *Saint Andrew* and *Dauid*, in the middeſt of whoſe Quire lieth intombed *Edmund* Earle of *Richmond*, father to King *Henry* the ſeuenth: whoſe Monument (as the *Prebends* told me) ſpared their Church from other defacements, when all went downe vnder the hammers of King *Henry* the eight. About this is a faire wall, and the Biſhops Palace all of free ſtone, a goodly houſe I aſſure you, and of great receit, whoſe vncouered tops cauſe the curious workes in the walles daily to weepe, and them to feare their downefall ere long.

(8) But *Monton* the *Priorie*, and S. *Dogmels*, places of deuout pietie erected in this Countie, found not the like fauour, when the commiſſion of their diſſolutions came downe againſt them, and the axes of deſtruction cut downe the props of their walles.

(9) This Shire hath beene ſtrengthned with ſixteene Caſtles, beſides two *Block-houſes*, commanding the mouth of *Milford Hauen*, and is ſtill traded in fiue Market-Townes, being diuided into ſeuen Hundreds, and in them ſeated one hundred fortie fiue Pariſh-Churches.

RADNOR BRECKNOK CARDIGAN and CAERMARTHEN discribed
Milliaria Anglie
Petrus Kerius celavit
Montgomer pars.
Salopiae pars
Herefordiae pars.
Oriens.
Occidens
Meridies
Aberdowye
Machenlleth
Dowye flu.
Ridol fl.
Istwyth fl.
Wyny flu.
Ayron fluvi.
Llanvay
Llanissha
Istrad
Sythyan
Llanrumney
Llanbedar
Penbryn
Aberporth
Cardigan
Cardigan Insu.
Tyvy fluvi.
Newport
Kilgarran
Pengwernodye
Llangad
Llandyssilio
Capel
Llanarthney
Llandilofawr
Llandilo
Llandithye
Llanelly
Llanvihangle
Llanumbether
Llanllawnye
Llanvihangle Genevor
Penlhayre
Porlarb
Tregaron
Llanvihangel Ystrad
Llanvihangel Ystrad
Llanvihangel Ystrad

RADNOR-SHIRE.

CHAPTER III.

RADNOR-SHIRE lieth bordered vpon the North with the County *Monmouth*; vpon the East toucheth *Shropshire* and *Herefordshire*: the Riuers *Clarwen* and *Wye* diuide it from *Brecknock* in the South: and the West part doth shorten point-wise into *Cardigan-shire*.

(2) The forme thereof is in proportion triangle, euery side almost containing a like distance: for from West to North are twentie miles; from North to South, twenty two miles; and from South to West are twentie foure miles: the whole in circumference extending to foure-score and ten miles.

(3) The Aire thereof is sharpe and cold (as most of *Wales* is) for that the snow lyeth and lasteth long vnmelted vnder those shadowing high Hils and ouer-hanging Rockes.

(4) The Soile is hungry, though not barren, and that in the East and South the best: the other parts are rough and churlish, and hardly bettered by painfull labour; so that the riches of the North and West consisteth chiefly in the brood of Cattell.

(5) Anciently this County was possessed by the *Silures*, a warlike people, and great withstanders of the *Romans* impositions, who had not onely them to fight against, but withall the vnaccessible *Mountaines*, wherewith this Shire is so ouerpressed and burdened, that many times I feared to looke downe from the hanging *Rockes*, whereunder I passed into those deepe and darke dales, seeming to me an entrance into *Limbo*. Among these (as say our *Historians*) that hatefull *Prince* to *God* and *Man*, *Vortiger*, his *Countries* scourge, and last *Monarke* of the *British* bloud, by fire from Heauen was consumed with his incestuous wife, for whom *Ninius* nameth the *Country* wherein his *Castle* stood, *Guarti-*

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ger-Maur, of whoſe rubbiſh the *Caſtle Guthremion* was raiſed, as ſome are of opinion Yet they of *North-Wales* will haue his deſtruction and *Caſtle* to ſtand in their parts neere vnto *Beth-Kelleck*, whereof we will further ſpeake in the relation of his life. Fatall was this place alſo to *Llewellin* the laſt *Prince* of the *Britiſh Race*, who being betrayed by the men of *Buelth*, fled into thoſe vaſt *Mountaines* of *Radnor*, where by *Adam Franckon* he was ſlaine, and his head (crowned with *Iuy*) ſet vpon the *Tower* of *London*.

(6) Places moſt worthy of note in this Shire, are as enſueth: The firſt is *Radnor*, from whom the *County* receiueth her *Name*, anciently *Magi*, where the *Commander* of the *Pacenſian Regiment* lay, and thought to be the *Magnos* in *Antonine* the *Emperours Surueys*. This Towne is pleaſantly ſeated vnder a hill, whereon ſtandeth mounted a large & ſtrong Caſtle, from whoſe *Bulwarke* a *Trench* is drawne along the Weſt of the Towne, whereon a wall of ſtone was once raiſed, as by the remaines in many places appeareth. This *Trench* doth likewiſe imuerge her Weſt ſide ſo farre as the *Riuer*, but after is no more ſeene: whoſe Graduation is obſerued to haue the *Pole* eleuated for *Latitude* 52. degrees, and 45. minutes; and for *Longitude*, from the firſt point of the Weſt ſet by *Mercator* 17. degrees and one minute.

Preſtayn for beautious building is the beſt in this Shire, a Towne of Commerce, wonderfully frequented, and that very lately. Next is *Knighton*, a Market-Towne likewiſe; vnder which is ſeene the *Clawdh-Offa*, or *Offaes Ditch*, whoſe tract for a ſpace I followed along the edge of the *Mountaine*, which was a bound ſet to ſeparate the *Welſh* from the *Engliſh*, by the *Mercian* King *Offa*: and by *Egbert* the *Monarke* a Law made, by the inſtigation of his Wife, that it ſhould be preſent death for the *Welſh* to paſſe ouer the ſame, as *Iohn Beuer* the *Monke* of *Weſtminſter* reporteth: and the like vnder *Harald*, as *Iohn* of *Salisburie* writeth; wherein it was ordained, that what *Welſh-man* ſoeuer ſhould be found with any weapon on this ſide of that *Limit*, which was *Offaes Ditch*, ſhould haue his right

hand

hand cut off by the *Kings Officers.* The fourth place for account is *Raihader Gowy*, who beſides the great fall of *Wye* with a continuall noiſe, hath her Markets there kept vpon the *Sabbath*, which I there obſerued, and here note for an offence.

(7) Many *Riuers* ariſe and run thorow this *Shire*, which were it not that the hils ſo cluſter together, might make the ſoyle both fertile and fat. Such are *Teme, Lug, Ithon, Clowdok, Dulas, Comarton, Somegill, Guithel, Arro, Machaway, Edway, Hawye, Eland, Clarwen* and *Wye*, beſides other *Loughs* that ſtand betwixt the hilles.

This *Shire* is diuided into ſixe *Hundreds*, wherein are ſeated three *Forreſts*, foure *Market-Townes*, ſixe *Caſtles*, and fiftie two *Pariſh-Churches.*

BREKNOCK-SHIRE.

CHAPTER IIII.

BREKNOCK-SHIRE, in the *Britiſh* language *Brechineau*, (ſo called, as the *Welſhmen* relate, of a Prince named *Brechanius*, the father of an holy *off-ſpring*, whoſe twentie foure daughters were all of them Saints) is a County neither very large, not greatly to be prayſed or diſliked of, whoſe bounds vpon the North is parted from *Radnor* with the Riuers *Clarwen* and *Wye*: the Weſt lieth butted vpon by *Cardigan* and *Caermarden-ſhires*: the South is confined by *Glamorgan*; and the Eaſt with *Monmouth* and *Radnor-ſhires*, is wholly bound.

(2) The length of this Shire from North to South, betwixt *Llanuthel* and *Iſtradgunles*, are twentie eight *Engliſh* miles; and her bredth from Eaſt to Weſt, extended betwixt *Pentriſſo* and *Elywell*, are twentie miles; the whole in circumference, about one hundred and two miles.

(3) This County is full of hils, and vneuen for trauell, which on the South part mount in ſuch height, that as *Giraldus* hath written, *They make the aire much colder, and defend the Country from the exceſſiue heat of the Sunne, whereby a certaine naturall wholeſomeneſſe of aire maketh it moſt temperate: and on the Eaſt ſide, the Mountaines of Talgar and Ewias doe as it were fore-fence the ſame.* Among which, there ariſe and run ſo many fruitfull ſprings, that their vallies are thereby made moſt fertile, yeelding in plentie both Corne and Graſſe.

(4) The ancient Inhabitants and poſſeſſors of this Shire, with the reſt in this South Tract, were the *Silures*, much ſpoken of, and great oppoſites to the *Romanes*, whoſe Countries were firſt made ſubiect by *Iulius Frontinus*, *who beſides the valour of the enemy, had to ſtruggle with the Mountaines and Straits*, as *Tacitus* tels vs; neither any more hard, we may well ſay, then them of this Shire; where-

of

of one in the South, and three miles from *Brekuock*, is of ſuch height and operation, as is vncredible: and were it not, that I haue witneſſe to affirme what I ſhall ſpeake, I ſhould bluſh to let the report thereof paſſe from my pen: In my perambulations in theſe parts, remaining in *Brekuock* to obſerue the ſite of that Towne, the Aldermen or chiefe Seniors thereof regarding my paines, with friendly and courteous entertainments at my departure, no leſſe then eight of them, that had beene Bailiffes of the Towne, came to viſit me; where they reported vpon their credit and trials, that from the top of that hill, in the *Welſh* called *Mounch-deuny*, or *Cadier Arthur*, they had oftentimes caſt from them, and downe the North-Eaſt Rocke, their Cloakes, Hats, and Staues, which notwithſtanding would neuer fall, but were with the aire and winde ſtill returned backe, and blowne vp: neither, ſaid they, will any thing deſcend from that Cliffe being ſo caſt, vnleſſe it be ſtone or ſome metalline ſubſtance: affirming the cauſe to be the Clouds, which are ſeene to racke much lower then the top of that Hill. As ſtrange tales are told of the *Meer Llynſanathan*, two miles by Eaſt from *Brekuock*, which at the breaking of her frozen Ice, maketh a fearefull ſound like vnto thunder. In which place, as is reported, ſometimes ſtood a faire Citie, which was ſwallowed vp in an Earthquake, and reſigned her ſtone-wals vnto this deepe and broad water: whither vnto this day leadeth all the wayes in this Shire: which, as learned *Cambden* coniecture th, might be that *Louentrium*, which *Ptolemy* in this tract placeth; and the more confirmed by the Riuers name adioyning, being alſo called *Leuenny*, which Riuer alſo paſſeth through this *Meere* without any mixture of her waters, as by the colour thereof is well perceiued, which glideth through it with the ſame ſtreame, and no greater then wherewith ſhe firſt entred in.

(5) The Townes for Commerce, are *Hay*, *Bealt*, and *Brekuock*, two of them vnfortunate of their former greatneſſe, whom warres and ſedition haue defaced and caſt downe. *Hay* vpon *Wye* and *Dulas*, pleaſant for ſiuation, in the rebellion of *Owen Glandowrdwy*, was diſwalled, depopulated, and burnt,

burnt, in whose foundations for new repaires, many *Romane* Coines haue beene found; and thereby thought to be the seate of their Legions: and *Buelth*, now *Bealt*, though of good frequencie, yet not so great as when *Ptolemie* obserued her position for graduation, who calleth it *Buleum Silurum*, neither when it with the Country was possessed by *Aurelius Ambrosius*, by whose permission *Pascentius* the sonne of *Vortiger* ruled all, as *Ninius* writeth; nor yet as of later times, when *Leolin* the last Prince of the *Britaines*, was therein betrayed and slaine.

(6) *Breknock* the Shire-Towne, for buildings and beautie retaineth a better regard, whose walles in Ouall-wise are both strong and of good repaire, hauing three Gates for entrance, with tenne Towres for defence, and is in circuit six hundred and fortie paces about, vpon whose west part a most sumptuous and stately Castle is seated, the like whereof is not commonly seene, whose decayes approaching doe increase her ruines daily, and in the end is feared will be her fall This Towne is seated vpon the meeting of two Riuers, *Houthy* and *Vske*, whose yearely gouernment is committed to two Bailiffes, fifteene Aldermen, two Chamberlaines, two Constables, a Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants their Attendants: hauing the Poles eleuation in 52. 21. minutes of Latitude, and for Longitude is placed in the 16. and 32. minutes, as the Mathematicians doe measure them.

(7) This Shire is strengthened with nine Castles, diuided into fixe Hundreds, wherein are seated three Market-Townes, and sixtie one Parish-Churches.

CARDIGAN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER V.

CARDIGAN-SHIRE, (in the *Welſh* called *Sire Aber-Tiui*) is parted on the North from *Merioneth-ſhire* with the Riuer *Doui*; by the *Plinillimon* hilles from *Montgomery-ſhire* in part of her Eaſt; and the reſt from *Brekuock-ſhire*, with the water *Towy*; and with *Tyuy* altogether on the South from *Caermarden-ſhire*: the Weſt is wholly waſhed with the *Iriſh Sea*.

(2) The forme thereof is horne-like, bowing compaſſe, long and narrow, and growing wider ſtill towards the North: ſo that from *Cardigan*, the Shire-Towne and vttermoſt point in the South, vnto the Riuer *Doui*, her fartheſt North bounder, are thirtie two miles: and from the head of *Clarwen* in the Eaſt, to *Aberyſtwyth* on her Weſt, the broadeſt part in the Shire, are onely fifteene: the whole in circumference is one hundred and three miles.

(3) The Aire is open and ſomewhat piercing; the ſoyle is hillie, and (*Wales*-like) vneuen: yet more plaine and champion towards the Sea, then in the Eaſt or North of the Land. For beſides that great and high hill called *Plinillimon*, a continuall range of leſſer doth ſhoote along, yeelding in their vallies both goodly rich Paſtures, and very large Pooles, which being aſſiſted with Springs from the Rockes, doe branch themſelues, as veines in the body, and make fruitfull their paſſages vnto the Sea. In *Tyuy* one of theſe, as *Giraldus* hath written, the *Beauer* hath beene found, a creature liuing both by land and water, whoſe ſtones the Phyſicians hold in great price. His fore-feete are like vnto a dogge, but the hinder whole skinned, as is the Gooſe: the dogge-like ſerue him on ſhore for to run; and the Gooſe-like as Oares giue him ſwift motion in ſwimming: his taile broad and griſtly, he vſeth as a ſterne, wherewith on the ſudden he can diuert his ſwift floating courſe.

But

But this creature in theſe parts a long time hath not beene ſeene, whoſe roome we may well ſay the *Salmon* hath poſſeſſed, who ſtill coueting into freſh water Riuers, at their downe-right falles vſeth this policie: He bendeth himſelfe backward, and taketh his taile in his mouth, and with all his ſtrength vnlooſing his circle on the ſudden (as a lath let goe) mounteth vp before the fall of the ſtreame; whereupon ſuch water-falles are called the *Salmons leape*: and in theſe Riuers many ſuch *Salmons* are caught.

(4) The commodities of this Shire chiefly conſiſt in Cattle, Sea-fowle, and Fiſh; Corne ſufficient, but of Woods ſome ſcarcitie: and at the head of *Iſtwyd* are certaine veines of Lead, a merchandize of no meane regard or wealth.

(5) The ancient people that poſſeſſed this Prouince, were the *Dimetæ*, by *Ptolemie* branched thorow the Tracts of *Caermarden*, *Penbrooke*, and this Shire; who in their ſtruglings againſt the *Romans*, did not a little relie vpon *Caractacus* their moſt warlike King, (from whoſe name, though vnlikely, ſome will haue the Shire called *Cardigan*) yet laſtly felt the fortune of ſubiection with the reſt, when *Iulius Frontinus* warred with theſe Mountaines. Scarce had the *Normans* ſetled their Kingdome in *Britaine*, but that they aſſailed this Countie, as well to enioy ſo faire a Poſſeſſion, as to ſecure thoſe Seas from any inuaſion againſt them: ſo that *Rufus* firſt wreſted from the *Welſhmen* the maritime Coaſts, and *Henry* the firſt gaue the whole Countie to *Gilbert de Clare*.

(6) This *Gilbert* fortified *Cardigan*, the Shire-Towne, with a Wall and ſtrong Caſtle, whoſe aged lineaments doe to this day ſhew the induſtry both of nature and Art: for the Towne is ſeated vpon a ſteepe banke, her South ſide guarded with the deepe Riuer *Tyny*, and paſſable no way but by a bridge vnder the Caſtle. The walles take the aduantage of the riſing rocks, and circulate the Towne euen round about. The Caſtle is higher built vpon a Rocke, both ſpatious and faire, had not ſtormes impaired her beautie, and time left her carkaſſe a very Anatomie. The walles range as thou ſeeſt,

and

and are indifferent for repaire, hauing three wayes for entrance, and containe in compaſſe ſix hundred and ſoureſcore paſes: whoſe poſition for Latitude is ſet in the degree 52. 33. minutes from the North-pole, and for Longitude from the firſt Weſt-point by *Mercator*, in the degree 15. and 10. minutes.

(7) This Shire, as it is little in circuit, ſo accordingly is beſprinkled with Towne-ſhips, whereof foure onely haue the trade of Markets: neither finde I other remembrance of religious foundations, but at *Cardigan*, *Iſtradfleet*, and at *Llan-Badern-Vaur*, where ſometimes was ſeated an Epiſcopall See, which (as *Houeden* writeth) *was decayed many yeares ſince, when the people had wickedly ſlaine their Paſtour.* And yet *Llan-Deui-breui*, built, and ſo called in memory of the moſt famous *Dauid* Biſhop of *Meneuia*, was in great eſteeme, where in a frequent Synod there holden, he refuted the *Pelagian Hereſie*, ſprung vp againe in *Britaine*, both by the authoritie of holy Scripture, and alſo by miracle, as is reported, while the earth whereon he ſtood and preached, roſe vp vnto a certaine height vnder his feet.

(8) The Shires diuiſion, for buſineſſes belonging either to the Crowne or Common-wealth, is into fiue Hundreds, wherein are ſeated foure Market-Townes, and fixtie foure Pariſh-Churches for Gods diuine and daily ſeruice.

CAERMARDEN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VI.

(1) CAERMARDEN-SHIRE, ſo called from the chiefe Towne *Caermarden*, lieth bordered vpon the North with *Cardigan-ſhire*; vpon her Eaſt, by *Brecknock* and *Glamorgan-ſhires*; vpon the South, with a Bay of the *Britiſh Seas*; and vpon the Weſt with *Pembroke-ſhire*.

(2) The forme of this County is long, and ſhooteth it ſelfe from the South-weſt into the North and by-Eaſt, betwixt whoſe furtheſt bounds are thirtie fiue *Engliſh* miles, and in her broadeſt part twentie miles; the whole in circumference about one hundred and two miles.

(3) This Shire is not altogether ſo peſtred with hils as her bordering neighbours are: and thoſe that ſhe hath, neither ſo high nor ſo thicke, and therefore is better for Corne and Paſturage, yea and in Woods alſo, ſo that for victuals this Countie is very well ſtored, which the ſtomacke doth as well diſgeſt, the aire being wholeſome, temperate, and pleaſing.

(4) Anciently theſe parts were poſſeſſed by the *Dimetree*, as *Ptolemie*, *Gildas*, and *Ninius* doe name them: though *Plinie* holds opinion that they were part of the *Silures*, with whom no doubt they were ſubdued to the *Romans* yoke by *Iulius Frontinus*, when he ſtruggled with the rockie hils in thoſe Southerne parts. And this Countie is accounted by Writers to be the very ſtrength of *South-Wales*. In the Weſt thereof, at *Kilmaulloid* (as it ſhould ſeeme) their Legions kept, where lately an earthen Pot hoarded with ſtore of *Roman Coines*, was by the ſpade digged vp, being ſtamped vpon imbaſed ſiluer, from the time of *Commodus* vnto the firſt *Tribuneſhip* of *Gordian* the third, which fell in the yeare of Chriſt two hundred fortie three: and amongſt theſe were the Coines of *Heluius Pertinax*, *Marcus Opellius*, *Antonius Diadumenianus*, *Iulius Verus Maximus*, the ſonne of *Maximus*, of *Celius Balbinus*,

Balbinus, of *Clodius Pupienus*, of *Aquilia Seuera*, the wife of *Heliogabalus*, and of *Salt. Barbia Orbiana*, peeces rarely found.

(5) The commodities of this Shire chiefly consist in *Cattle*, *Pit-coale*, *Fowle*, and *Sea-fish*, whereof the *Salmon* is common among them, and that of such greatnesse and plentie, as no place is better furnished therewith then the Shire-Towne *Caermarden* is.

(6) Which Towne by *Ptolemie* is called *Maridunum*; by *Antonine* the Empeour, *Moridunum*; by the *Britaines*, *Caer-fridhin*; and by vs, *Caermarden*. It is pleasantly seated vpon the South-west side of the Riuer *Towy*, that runneth thorow the middest of this Shire, and falleth South from hence into the *British Sea*, where before times was a conuenient Hauen for Ships arriuage, but now is sore pestred with Sands and Shelfes: notwithstanding, some small Vessels ascend vp the Riuer, euen vnto the Bridge of this Towne, which is fairely built of free-stone. And ouer the same, vpon a hanging Rocke, standeth a very large Castle, from whose stone-wall another intermingled with bricke rangeth about the Towne, being in circuit one thousand and foure hundred pases. The Inhabitants of this place doe not a little glory of their *Merlin*, who (as they say) was therein borne, the sonne of a bad Angell, or of an *Incubus* spirit, the *Britaines* great *Apollo*, whom *Geffrey ap Arthur* would ranke with the *South-saying Seer*, or rather with the true Prophets themselues; being none other then a meere Seducer and phantasticall Wizard: which howsoeuer *Alani de Insulis* in his Commentaries hath laboured to vnlocke those darke and hidden Similies, wherewith his booke is pestred and full, yet was it not without cause forbid the reading by the *Councell* of *Trent*, as vaine, and not worthy of countenance or credit.

At the entrance of the *Normans*, this Towne was brought vnder their obedience, and for a long time was distressed with the calamities of warre, yet afterwards was made by the *English* Princes the *Chauncery* and *Exchequer* for all *South-Wales*; and at this day is yearely gouerned by a *Maior*, who

euer

euer after is an *Alderman* and Iuſtice of the Peace, two *Sheriffes* elected out of ſixteene *Burgeſſes*, all of them in skarlet, a *Sword-bearer*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and two *Sergeants* with *Maces*: from whence the *Pole* is raiſed 52. degrees 15. minutes in Latitude, and for Longitude is in the degree 15. and 30. minutes from the firſt point in the Weſt, according to *Mercator*.

(7) Eaſt from this place are the ruines of *Carreg-Caſtle*, which ſtood mounted on a high hill, vnder the which many vaults and ſpacious Caues farre into the ground are ſeene, wherein is thought the people vnable to fight, were therein ſecured in time of their Warres. Where alſo is a Well (take the report from *Giraldus*, who writeth it) *that in this place twice in foure and twentie houres ebbing, and twice flowing, reſembleth the vnſtable motions of the maine Sea.*

(8) This Shire is watered with twentie eight Riuers and Riuerets of name, ſtrengthned with ten Caſtles, traded in ſixe Market-Townes, diuided into ſixe Hundreds, wherein are ſeated foureſcore and ſeauen Pariſh-Churches.

GLAMORGAN
Shire.
Carmarden
Pars
Laneldye
Landilo talabont
Langenarche
Lanelthye
Lanmadok
Swāsey
Bettus
Neath
Aberavon
Bridgen
Cowbridge
Landaf
Oyster mouth cast
Oxwich point
Newton notage
Kenfeage ca.
Nashe point
Monume
Pars
Miliaria Angli.
5
10
47

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VII.

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE, as some thinke, named from Prince *Morgan* the possessor thereof, or according to others, is taken from *Morgan* an Abbey, founded by *William* Earle of *Gloceſter*, vpon the Sea-shoare in the South of this Shire, lyeth bounded vpon that part altogether with the *British Sea*; the West by *Loghor*, is parted from *Caermarden-shire*; the North butteth vpon the Countie of *Brekneck*; and the East by *Remney* is diuided from *Monmouth*.

(2) The forme of this Shire groweth still wider from her West-point, spreaking her broadest touch in the East, betwixt which extreames I finde by measure to be well-neere fortie *English* miles, and from North to South, not altogether twentie miles: the whole in circumference, about one hundred and twelue miles.

(3) The aire is temperate, and giues more content to the minde, then the soile doth fruit or ease vnto Trauellers. The hils being high and very many, which from the North notwithstanding are lessened as it were by degrees; and towards the Sea-coasts, the Country becommeth somewhat plaine, which part is the best both for plentie of Graine, and populous of Inhabitants. The rest all Mountaine, is repleniſhed with Cattell, which is the best meanes vnto wealth that this Shire doth affoord; vpon whose Hils you may behold whole Heards of them feeding; and from whose Rockes, most cleare springing waters thorow the vallies trickling, which sportingly doe passe with a most pleasant sound, and did not a little reuiue my wearied spirits among those vast Mountaines, imployed in their search: whose infancie at first admitted an easie step ouer; but growne vnto strength, more boldly forbade me such passage, and with a more sterne countenance held on their iourney vnto the *British Seas*: and *Taue* among these is accounted for a chiefe.

(4) Vpon

(4) Vpon whose fall, and East-banke, the faireſt Towne of all *South-Wales* is ſeated, the *Britaines Caerdid*, the *Engliſh Caerdiffe*, which *Fitz-Haimon* fortified with a Wall and Caſtle, in the raigne of King *Ruſus*, when he and his *Norman Knights* had ouercome *Rheſe* the Prince of theſe parts, and thruſt out *Ieſtine* from his lawfull poſſeſſion. This Towne he made his owne Seat and Court of Iuſtice, enioyning his Conſorts to giue ayde to this honour, and to hold their portions in vaſſallage of him. Strong was the Caſtle, as by the truſt therein repoſed may well appeare, where the youngeſt brother *Beauclark* kept captiue the eldeſt *Curthoſe*, both of them ſonnes to the Conquerour, the ſpace of twentie ſixe yeares. This Caſtle is large, and in good repaire, whence the Towne-wall went both South and East to the Riuers ſide, thorow which, foure Gates enter into the foure windes, and containe in compaſſe nine hundred and twentie paſes; and along the Riuer (a ſure defence) vpon her Weſt ſide, three hundred more; ſo that the Towne containeth in circuit twelue hundred and foureſcore paſes. But as the *Taue* is a friend to the Towne, in making a Key for arriuage of ſhipping; ſo is ſhe a foe to S *Maries* Church in the South, with vndermining her foundations, and threatning her fall. The Towne is gouerned by a Maior, yearely elected out of twelue Aldermen, aſſiſted with other twelue Burgeſſes, a Towne-Clerke, foure Conſtables, and two Sergeants with Maces: whoſe ſite is obſerued from the North-Starre to lie in the degree of Latitude, 51. and 49. ſcruples; and from the firſt point in the Weſt, 16. and 53 ſcruples.

(5) In the ſame graduation almoſt is ſited the Citie *Landaf*, wherein is a Caſtle and Cathedrall Church, dedicated to S. *Teleau*, Biſhop of the ſame, without any other memorable matter worthy the ſpeaking of.

(6) But things of ſtrange note are theſe, by the report of *Giraldus*, who affirmeth that *in a Rocke or Cliffe vpon the Sea ſide, and Iland Barry, lying neere the South-Eaſt point of this County, is heard out of a little Chinke* (let him take heed what he ſaith) *the noiſe as it were of Smiths at their worke; one whiles*

the blowing of Bellowes to increase the heat, then the ſtroakes of the Hammer, and ſound of the Anuile; ſometimes the noiſe of the Grind-ſtone in grinding of Iron tooles; then the hiſſing ſparkes of Steele-gads, as they flie from their beating, with the puffing noiſe of flames in a Furnace. And whether this is the place whereof *Clemens Alexandrinus* ſpeaketh, I determine not; where in his writings he hath theſe words: *They that haue recorded Hiſtories (ſaith he) doe ſay that in the Ile of Britaine, there is a certaine Hole or Caue vnder the Become of an Hill, and in the top thereof a gaping Chinke, into the which when the winde is gathered, and roſſed up and ſtrained in the woombe or concauitie thereof, there is heard aboue a ſound of Cymbals: for the winde being driuen backe from his hole is forced to make a loud ſound at her vent.*

(7) More Weſtward from hence, vpon the Riuer *Ogmore*, and neere vnto *Newton*, in a ſandie plaine about an hundred paſſes from *Seuerne*, there ſpringeth a Well, though not of the cleareſt water, where at the flowing and fulneſſe of the Sea, can hardly any water be gotten; but at the ebbe and fall of tyde it walloweth vp amaine. The cauſe may be, as *Polybius* reports of the like at *Cadyx*; *wherein the windie ayre, when it is deprined of his wonted iſſues, forcibly returneth, ſhutting and ſtopping vp the paſſages and veines of the Spring, whereby the waters are kept in. But contrariwiſe, when the ſurface thereof is void and emptie of water, the veines of the Source or Spring are vnſtopped and ſet free, which then boiſteth vp in great abundance.*

(8) And vpon the ſame ſhoare more North and by Weſt, on the top of a hill called *Minyd-Morgan*, is erected a Monument inſcribed with a ſtrange Character, and as ſtrange a conceit held thereof by the by-dwellers, whoſe opinions are poſſeſſed, that if any man reade the ſame, he ſhall ſhortly after die.

This Shire, as it is the furtheſt Coaſt of *South-Wales*, and lay open to forraine inuaſion; ſo was it fortified with twentie-fiue ſtronger Caſtles, whereof times and ſtormes haue deuoured the moſt: ſuch were *Barry*, *Saint Doneits*, *Deniſpowis*, *Morlaſhe*, *Meneſhe*, *Loghor*, *Llanddeny*, *Llanquian*, *Oxwich*, *Oyſtermouth*,

Oystermouth, *Ogmor*, *Pile*, *Porkery*, *Pennarth*, *Winston*, *Newcastle*, *Caerfly*, *Coche*, *Peullyn*, *Kethligarne*, *Kenfeage*, *Tallauan*, *Treer* and *Cothy*.

Neither was the Countie so ill seated for sufficiency of life, or barren of graine, but that therein were planted places for diuine pietie: such were *Neath*, *Margan*, and *Caerdif*, besides the Episcopall See of *Landaf*: which last still remaineth; the other three suppressed among the fall of their like, vnder King *Henry* the eight.

This Shire is diuided into ten Hundreds, wherein are seated sixe Market-Townes, and one hundred and eighteene Parish-Churches.

Mounmouth Shire
BRECKNOR
GLAMORGAN
GLO
CES
TRIÆ
PARS
Miliaria Angl.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Abergevenny
Monmouth
Newland
Brockwere
Cheptow
Carlion
Newport
Bristol
Cardyff
Sabrina fl.
Newport havē
Capelbrathetere
Kethlygaire
Cajerfilye east
Lanley
Blorena hill
Goytre
Ulke
Trethuen
Pantege
Garwey
Englishebicknor
Stanton
Skenfrith
Lamarth
Langoney
Kyenechurche
Newport
Marshfeld
Peterston
Leyngrant
Kerenmahley
Goldcliffe
Denny I.
48

MONMOVTH-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VIII.

MONMOVTH-SHIRE, from *Monmouth* Towne, and that from *Monnow*-water bearing name, is altogether incloſed on the North, and is ſeparated from *Herford-ſhire* with the ſame Riuer, vpon the Eaſt both it and *Wye* diuides this County from *Glocester-ſhire*. The South-ſide wholly is waſhed by the *Seuerne Sea*, and ſome of her Weſt part by *Rempney* is parted from *Glamorgan*, and the reſt lyeth bordered vpon by *Brekenock-ſhire*.

(2) The forme thereof is Scallop-wiſe, both long and broad, ſhooting her North point to *Llantony*, and her South to the fall of *Rempney*, betwixt which two are twentie foure Engliſh miles: and from *Chepſtowe* Eaſt, to *Blanagwent* Weſt, are not altogether nineteene miles: the whole in circuit draweth ſomewhat neere to ſeauentie ſeauen miles.

(3) The Ayre is temperate, healthfull and cleare, the ſoile is hilly, wooddy and rich, all places fruitfull, but no place barren. The Hils are graſed vpon by Cattle and Sheepe, the Vallies are laden with Corne and Graſſe, neuer vngratefull of the Husbandmans paines, nor makes fruſtrate his hope of expected increaſe; whoſe ſprings abundantly riſing in this Countie with many ſtreames, doe fatten the ſoile euen from ſide to ſide.

(4) Anciently the *Silures* inhabited this Shire, whoſe chiefe Citie by the Emperour *Antonine* is named *Venta Silurum*, by the *Welſh Caer-went*, and was by *Tathaie* the *Britiſh* Saint, made an *Academie*, and a diuine place for worſhip. So likewiſe *Caer-lion* now, once *Iſca*, was, where the ſecond *Roman* Legion called *Auguſta* lay, as by their Coines, Altars, Tables, and Inſcriptions there found, and daily therein digged vp, doth euidently appeare.

By

By the report of *Giraldus*, in this Citie was the Court of great *Arthur*, whither the *Romane* Embassadours resorted vnto him, and as *Alexander Elsebiensis* writeth, therein was a Schoole of two hundred Philosophers, skilfull in *Astronomie* and other Arts. Which is the more credible, for that *Amphibalus*, S. *Albans* instructer, was therein borne, and *Iulius* and *Aaron*, two noble *Proto-Martyrs* of great *Britaine*, in this Citie receiued the Crowne of *Martyrdome*, where their bodies were also interred. But as all things finde their fatall period, so this Citie for beautie, circuit, and magnificall respect is laid in the ruines of her owne decay; neither may any more lament the losse of glory then *Munmouths* Castle, which captiue-like doth yeeld to conquering Time. Her downe-cast stones from those loftie turrets, doe shew what beautie once it bare, standing mounted round in compasse, and within her wals another mount, whereon a Towre of great height and strength is built, which was the birth-place of our Conquering *Henry*, the great Triumpher ouer *France*, but now decayed, and from a Princely Castle, is become no better then a regardlesse Cottage. In this Towne a beautifull Church built with three Iles is remaining, and at the East end a most curiously built (but now decayed) Church stands, called the *Monkes*-Church: In the Monastery whereof, our great Antiquarie *Geffrey*, surnamed *Munmouth*, and *Ap Arthur*, wrote his History of *Great Britaine*: whose paines as they were both learned and great, so haue they bred great paines among the learned both to defend and to disproue. The Townes situation is pleasant and good, seated betwixt the Riuers *Monmowe* and *Wye*: three Gates yet stand, besides that Tower or Locke of the Bridge, and a Trench or tract of wall running betwixt them on each side downe to the Riuer, containing in circuit about eight hundred paces. The Towne is in good repayre, and well frequented, gouerned by a Maior, two Bailiffes, fifteene Common Councellers, a Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants for their Attendance. It is in Latitude remoued from the Equator 52. degrees and 8. minutes, and from the West point of Longitude is set in the degree 17. 36. minutes.

Religious

Religious Houſes erected and ſuppreſſed in this Shire, for greateſt account haue beene in *Caerſion*, *Chepſtow*, *Gold-cliffe*, *Munmouth* and *Llantony*; which laſt ſtood ſo ſolitary, and among hils, that the Sunne was not ſeene to ſhine there, but onely betwixt the houres of one and three.

This Shire is ſtrengthened with fourteene Caſtles, traded with ſix Market-Townes, diuided into ſix Hundreds, wherein are ſituated one hundred twentie and ſeauen Pariſh-Churches, and is not accounted among the *Welſh-ſhires*, being ſubdued by *Henry* the ſecond, who paſſing the *Naxt Pen-carne*, a ſmall Brooke and of no danger, yet held fatall by the *Welſh*, ouer credulous to a Prophecy of *Merlin Silueſter* the *Britiſh Apollo*, who had foreſhewed that when a ſtout and freeled fac'd King (ſuch as *Henry* was) ſhould paſſe ouer that Ford, then the power of the *Welſhmen* ſhould be brought vnder; whereby their ſtout courage was ſoone abated, and the whole Countie the ſooner in ſubiection to the *Engliſh*.

Montgomeri e Merionidh Shires
Carna rvan Pa rs.
Denbig h
Spityeeuan
Llangun
Bettus
Corwen
Llandrigh lo
Pars.
Llanarmon
Llangedwyn
Abertanot
Meluer: ley
Llanrwthen
Kenhay ern chap
Pestiniog
Bala
Llanulyn
Harlech
Llanbedr
Llanenthowin
Llanaber
Barmouth
Dolgelhe
Llanuytyd
Llanuthin
Llanumnmoth wyr
Llagunnew
Llanillin
Myuot
Hyrnant
Llandrenio
Willas ton
Heldray
Kendlay
Wellhe poole.
Shelues
Cape fordon
Church: stoke.
Llangilynyn
Llanvhangle apennant
Llanwori ng
Remis
Garthpib
Llanyrnul
Berrwe
Llanllegan
Dorowen
Talgarth chap
Llanegryn
Pennalt
Aberdouy
Machenllet
Carno
Treuegloies
Sabrina flu
Kery
Llandy nan
Llan id: los
Llangunnellyn
Llangerik
Montgomeri
Newto wne
Occidens.
Oriens.
BERNI CUM
CARDIGAN PARS.
Meridies.
NOR. PARS
RAD
Scala Miliarium
5
10
49

MOVNTGOMERY-SHIRE.

CHAPTER IX.

MOVNTGOMERY-SHIRE, in the *British* ſpeech called *Siretrefaldwin*, and that of the principall Towne *Mountgomery*, lyeth bounded vpon the North with *Denbigh-ſhire*, vpon the Eaſt with *Shrop-ſhire*, on the South with *Radnor* and *Cardigan-ſhires*, and on the Weſt with *Merioneth-ſhire*.

(2) In forme it ſomewhat reſembleth a Peare or Pine-apple, as it were growing out of the Weſt, and riſing thence with many high Hilles and plentifull Springs, which water and make fruitfull the Soyle euery where: whoſe ſearching rilles with a longing deſire haſte euer forward to finde an increaſe, and to augment their growth into a bigger body, whereof the *Seuerne* is the chiefe and the ſecond Riuer in the Land: whoſe head riſing from the ſpired mountaine *Plymillimon*, runneth not farre without the receits of other riuerets into her ſtreame, and with many wings doth ſport her ſelfe thorow all the Eaſt part of this Shire.

(3) That this Riuer tooke her name from *Abren*, the beautifull baſe daughter of *Lotrinus*, begotten out of wedlock vpon *Eſtrildis* the daughter of *Humber* the *Scythian* King, that inuaded this Land, and both of them drowned in this Riuer by *Guendolena* King *Lotrinus* ſuruiuing widow: let *Ieffrey* relate, and Poets enlarge, whereof one among them in good account, thus writeth:

In fluuium precipitatur Abren,
Nomen Abren fluuio de Virgine, nomen eidem
Nomine corrupto, deinde Sabrina datur.

Into

Into this ſtreame faire Abren *head-long caſt,*
Gaue name of Abren *to thoſe waters waſt,*
Corruptly call'd Sabrina *now at laſt.*

(4) This Riuer maketh the Eaſt part of this Shire for fruitfulneſſe to be compared with moſt of the Land, and to exceed any other Shire in *Wales*: the Weſt ſide is more hilly and leſſe inhabited, yet ſurely thoſe mountaines breed innumerable of Cattle, eſpecially of horſes, whoſe portraiture for making and incomparable ſwiftneſſe, *Giraldus Cambrenſis* Arch-deacon of *Breknocke* doth greatly commend.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants that were ſeated in *Gwineth* and *Powiſland*, whereof this Shire was a part, were to the *Romanes* knowne by the name of ORDOVICES, a puiſſant and couragious Nation, whoſe hearts and hilles held them the longeſt free from the yoke of ſubiection, either of the *Romans* or *Engliſh*: for vnto the dayes of *Domitian*, they kept plea with the *Romans*, & were not brought to the will of the *Engliſh* before the raigne of King *Edward* the firſt. Thoſe ORDOVICES inhabited the Counties of *Mountgomery*, *Merioneth*, *Caernaruan*, *Denbigh*, and *Flint*, which are of vs called now *North-Wales*, a people generous and of affable conditions, goodly for feature, faire of complexion, couragious of minde, courteous to ſtrangers, and that which is moſt commendable, moſt true and loyall to the *Engliſh* Crowne.

Townes for Trades and commerce in this Countie are ſix: the chiefeſt thereof and Shire-Towne is *Mountgomery*, very wholeſome for ayre, and pleaſant for ſituation, vpon an eaſie aſcent of an hill, and vpon another farre higher mounted, ſtands a faire and well-repaired Caſtle, from the Eaſt Rocke whereof, the Towne hath beene walled, as by ſome part yet ſtanding, and the tract and trench of the reſt euen vnto the North-ſide of the ſaid Caſtle, may euidently be ſeene: whoſe graduation for

Latitude

Latitude is placed in the degree 53. and for Longitude 17. the lines cutting each other in the ſite of this Towne.

This Towne hath lately receiued the honour and Title of an Earledome, whereof *Philip Herbert* the ſecond ſonne of *Henry* Earle of *Pembroke*, was created the firſt, in *Anno* 1605. And the Shire diuided into ſeauen Hundreds, wherein are ſeated ſixe Market-Townes, and fortie ſeauen Pariſh-Churches.

MERIONETH-SHIRE.

CHAPTER X.

MERIONETH-SHIRE, which the *Britaines* call *Sire-Verioneth*, and in *Latine Meruinia*; is bordered vpon the North by *Carnaruon* and *Denbigh-ſhires*, vpon the Eaſt with *Mongomery*, vpon the South by the Riuer *Dowy*, is parted from *Cardigan-ſhire*, and the Weſt ſide altogether waſhed with the *Iriſh Seas*, whoſe rage with ſuch vehemency beateth againſt her bankes, that it is thought and ſaid, ſome quantitie of the Land hath beene ſwallowed vp by thoſe Seas.

(2) In forme this Shire ſomewhat reſembleth a *Welſh-Harpe*, though ſmall is the Muſicke that to her Inhabitants ſhe makes, being the rougheſt, and moſt vnpleaſant to ſee to (as *Giraldus* their owne *Hiſtorian* writeth) in all *Wales*. The ayre for great pleaſure, nor ſoyle for great profit, I cannot greatly commend, vnleſſe it be for the many and mightie great winds, that for the moſt part therein doe rage, and the ſpired hils cluſtered together ſo neere and ſo high, as the ſame *Author* affirmeth, that Shepheards vpon their tops falling at oddes in the morning and challenging the field for fight, before they can come together to try out the quarrell, the day will be ſpent, and the heate of their fury ſhut vp with their ſleepe,

(3) Theſe mountaines formerly did abound with *Wolues*, for whoſe auoydance *Edgar* the peaceable, did impoſe (as *Malmesbury* writeth) a yearely Tribute of three hundred *Wolues*, vpon *Ludwall* Prince of that Country, whereby in three yeares ſpace they were quite deſtroyed: and now their faces are couered with fruitfull flockes of Sheepe, beſides Neate and other Cattell that therein abundantly doe graſe, wherein the onely riches of this Shire doth conſiſt: for by reaſon of the vn-

cuennesſe

euenneſſe of the ſoile and rocks ſo neere the face of the earth, the Plough cannot be drawne, nor the Corne proſper, which ſome haue imputed to the idleneſſe of the Inhabitants, wherein they haue beene greatly wronged.

(4) Theſe people are a part of the *Ordouices*, of whom we haue ſpoken, who by the aduantage of theſe mountaines held out with the longeſt againſt the *Romanes*, and their necks not brought vnder the yoke of bondage, before the dayes of King *Edward* the firſt; ſince when they haue attempted to caſt off their ſubiection to the *Engliſh*, vpon whoſe ſtirres raiſed by *Owin Glendouer*, who hauing beene a fauorite of King *Richard* the ſecond, and diſcontented by King *Henry* the fourth, in a quarrell with the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, that intruded vpon his demaines, quarrelled with the King, and entred into open rebellion and confederacie with all other his rebels, drawing the *Welſh-men* wholly to his ſide, in hope to haue had Princes reſtored of their owne bloud: and he maintained the ſame with wonderfull pride, policie, and obſtinacie for a long time, vntill his confederates, followers and fauorites, and his owne courage, credit, and maintenance, were brought ſo low by that powerfull King, that in the end he periſhed for very want of food.

(5) Their Townes are not many, neither thoſe that they haue of any ſtately buildings, whereof *Bala*, *Dolgelbe*, and *Harlech* are the Markets. By *Bala* in the North-eaſt of this Countie, in the *Welſh Lhintegid*, in *Engliſh*, *Pimble-meare*, a great poole of water doth drowne at leaſt eight ſcore Acres of ground; whoſe nature is, as the report doth paſſe, that the high-land flouds though neuer ſo great, cannot make her to ſwell bigger by their receipts; but if the ayre be troubled with ouer great blaſts and tempeſts of windes, ſhe in as great a rage riſeth and paſſeth her bankes, as if ſhe would encounter that enemy in fight. Into the South whereof the two-headed *Dee* with a pretie ſharpe ſtreame entreth, and thorow the ſame glideth without any mixture of the ſame water, as the Inhabitants beleeue; more ſtrongly conceited in their opinion for that the *Salmon*, vſually taken in *Dee*, is neuer found

found in that Poole; and the fish called *Guiniad*, bred in that *Meare*, neuer is seene in the Riuer *Dee*. South thence neere *Dolgelhe*, in a lower hill, a great Rampire of stone and compasse is seene, and hath beene some fortification or defence in warre: which whilst we were curious to finde out some instructions thereof, by report this onely we learned, that it was called *Caddoryrita Dren*, according to the name of her neighbour and farre higher hill.

(6) Vpon the West and Sea-shore of this Shire, *Harlech* a Market and Major Towne standeth, bleake enough and barren, but onely for Fowle and Fish; houses not many, neither curiously built, wherein standeth a little Chappell decayed and without vse, in which lyeth buryed Sir *Richard Thimblebye*, an *English* Knight, who for the delight he tooke in that game, remoued his abode from a farre better soyle. Here also standeth a most strong and beautifull Castle, mounted vpon a hill, and with a double Bulwarke walled about, commanding the Sea, and passage of entrance of such as seeke to inuade the Coast: And surely a great pitie it is to see so faire a worke fall to decay: the Constable whereof by *Patent* is euer the Major of this Towne; neere vnto which are two great Inlets of Seas, which at low water may be passed vpon the Sands with Guides. Vpon whose shore, as vpon the Sea-coasts in this Countie, abundance of *Herrings* are caught, for which cause they are much frequented in the season of the yeare, by many people from diuers Countries.

(7) This Towne being the chiefest of the Shire, the Pole shall be eleuated onely from thence, whose height for Latitude standeth in the degree 53. 29. minutes, and for Longitude in the 15. 47. minutes. The whole being diuided into sixe Hundreds, wherein are seated thirtie seauen Parish-Churches.

Sep tentrio
CESTRIE PARS
Dee flu
Shotwick cast
Chester
Eckleston
Aldford
Oriens
Meliden.
Llanasaphe
Combe.
Holiwell
Clayd flu
S. Asaph.
Flynt
Potu ary
Yowley cast
Hawerden cast.
Eaton
Sodleston
Llan ganhaual
Llan drighla
Llanddlas
Aber gele
Llanshansho re
Capel Funhow uaier
Aber couwy
Bettas
Whitchurch
Denbigh
Llanufydd
Caier heane
Llangir new.
Llansannan
Llanunnis
the Molde
Alen flu
Pulton chap
Fernton
Tilston
Shok ldge
Maples
Oltcast
Holt cast
Wrexhm
Llan armon
Ruthin
Bode deris
Derwen
Llandegley.
Llanelidan.
Worthenbu
Whitthirche
Whit wel chap
Peuley chap
Bystok
Llangollen
Chirk
Llansanfraid in glyn
Llanger.
Keriog flu
Llansyl lyn
Llangedwin
Llanarmon defrum e keriog
Dee flu
Llanyhangle
Llangum
Dole
Llanderuel gader
Pars
Bala
Llankerigedredion
Capel garmon
Capel bettus vrion ython
Llynaled
Nanclin
Llwy flu
Gwetheri
Car nar uan Pars
Merioneth
Scala Miliarium
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Mons gomeria Pars
Meridies
DENBIGH and FLINT discribed

DENBIGH-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XI.

(1) DENBIGH-SHIRE, called in *Welsh*, *Sire Denbigh*, retyring more from the Sea within the Countrey, on this side of the Riuer *Conwey* shooteth Eastward in one place as farre as to the Riuer *Dee*: on the North, first the Sea (for a small space) and then *Flint-shire* encompasseth it: on the West, *Caernaruon* and *Merioneth-shire*; on the East, *Cheshire* and *Shrop-shire*; and on the South, *Mountgomery-shire*

(2) The forme thereof is long, growing wider still towards the North-west, and narrower towards the East It is in length from East to West, one and thirtie miles, and in bredth from North to South, seauenteene miles: in the whole circuit and circumference, one hundred and foureteene miles.

(3) The ayre is very wholesome and pleasant, yet bleake enough, as exposed to the windes on all sides, and the high hilles, wherewith it is in many places enuironed, long retaining the congealed snow. The tops whereof, in the Summer time, are the harueſt-mens Almanacks, by the rising of certaine vapours thereon in the mornings, and foreshew a faire day ensuing.

(4) The soyle is but barren towards the West part: yet the middle, where it lieth flat in a valley, is most fertile. The East side, when it is once past the valley, findeth Nature to be a very sparing niggard of her fauours: but next vnto *Dee* it feeleth a more liberall extent of her blessings. The West part is but here and there inhabited, and mounteth vp more then the other with bare and hungry hilles: yet the leanenesse of the soyle (where the hils settle any thing flatting) hath beene now a good while begun to be ouercome by the diligent paines and carefull industry of the husbandmen; for

for they paring away the vpper coat of the earth into certaine Turffes, with a broad kinde of ſpade, pile them vp artificially on heapes, and fire them, ſo as being turned into aſhes, and throwne vpon the ground ſo pared, they fructifie the hungry barrennеſſe and ſterilitie of ſoyle, and make the fields bring forth a kinde of *Rie* or *Amell-corne*, in ſuch plentie, as is hardly to be beleeued.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Countrey were the *Ordouices*, who being alſo named *Ordenices*, or *Ordouicæ*: a puiſſant and couragious people, by reaſon they kept wholly in a mountainous place, and tooke heart euen of the ſoyle it ſelfe: for they continued longeſt free from the yoke both of *Roman*, and alſo of *Engliſh* dominion. They were not ſubdued by the *Romans*, before the dayes of the Emperor *Domitian* (for then *Iulius Agricola* conquered almoſt the whole Nation) nor brought vnder the command of the *Engliſh*, before the raigne of King *Edward* the firſt; but liued a long time in a lawleſſe kinde of libertie, as bearing themſelues bold vpon their owne magnanimitie, and the ſtrength of the Country.

(6) The Mountaines of this County yeeld ſufficiency of Neat, Sheepe, and Goats. The Vallies in moſt places are very plenteous of Corne, eſpecially Eaſtward on this ſide, betwixt the Riuers of *Alen* and *Dee*; but the more Weſterly part is heathy, and altogether barren. The heart of the Shire ſhewes it ſelfe beneath the hilles, in a beautifull and pleaſant Vale, reaching ſeauenteene miles in length from South to North, and fiue miles, or thereabouts, in bredth, and lieth open onely toward the Sea. It is enuironed on euery ſide with high hilles, amongſt which, the higheſt is *Moillenlly*, on the top whereof is a warlike Fenſe with Trench and Rampier, and a little fountaine of cleare water. From theſe hilles, the Riuer *Cluyd* reſorts vnto this Vale, and from the very ſpring-head (increaſed with beckes and brookes) doth part it in twaine, running thorow the midſt of it; whereof in ancient time it was named *Strat Cluyd*: for *Marianus* maketh mention of a King of the *Strat Cluyd* of the *Welſh*: And at this day it is commonly called *Diffryn Cluyd*, that is, *The Vale of Cluyd*.

This thing is worthy obſeruation, as a matter memorable, both for admiration and antiquitie, that in the Pariſh of *Llan-ſanan* within this Country, there is a place compaſſe cut out of the maine rocke by mans hand, in the ſide of a ſtony hill, wherein there be foure and twentie ſeats to ſit in, ſome leſſe, ſome bigger, where children and young men, comming to ſeeke their Cattell, vſe to ſit, and to haue their ſports And at this day they commonly call it *Arthurs round Table.*

(7) *Henry Lacy* Earle of *Lincolne*, obtaining *Denbigh* by the grant of King *Edward* the firſt, after the conuiction and beheading of *Dauid* brother of *Llewellin* for high Treaſon, was the firſt that fortified it with a wall about, not large in circuit, but very ſtrong, and on the South-ſide with a faire Caſtle, ſtrengthned with many high Towers. But he gaue it ouer, and left the worke vnfiniſhed, conceiuing griefe (as a ſorrowfull father) that his onely ſonne came to vntimely death, and was drowned in the Well thereof: The fame of this Towne ſpreads it ſelfe farre for repute, as being reckoned the moſt beautifull place in all *North-Wales*: and it is of no leſſe report, for the Caſtle adiunct vnto it is impregnable for fortification. And this ſtrange accident hapning there in the yeare 1575. deſerues not to be omitted, being left as a continuall remembrance of Gods mercifull prouidence and preſeruation at that time: that where by reaſon of great Earth-quakes, many people were put into great feare, and had much harme done vnto them both within and without their houſes, in the Cities of *Yorke*, *Worceſter*, *Gloceſter*, *Briſtow*, *Hereford*, and in other Countries adiacent, yet in the Shire-hall of *Denbigh* the bell was cauſed to toll twice, by the ſhaking of the earth, and no hurt or hindrance at all either done or receiued. The gouernment of this Towne is managed by two Aldermen, and two Bailiffes, who are yearely elected out of twentie fiue Burgeſſes, that are their aſſiſtants. It hath one Recorder, one Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants at Mace: and by obſeruation of the *Mathematickes*, the Pole is eleuated in the degree of Latitude 53. and 49. ſcruples, and from the firſt point in Longitude 16. and 45.

(8) This

(8) This County, with them of *Flint* and *Carnaruon-ſhires*, are not diuided by prickes into their ſeuerall Hundreds, according to the reſt of this worke, the want of their particulars in the Parlament Rowles ſo cauſing it, which for the good of theſe three Shires, I earneſtly ſought to haue ſupplied from the *Nomina Villarum*, in their Sheriffes bookes, and had promiſe of them that might eaſily haue procured the ſame. But whether a feareleſſe jealouſie poſſeſſed their ſpirits, leſt the riches of theſe Shires, by reuealing ſuch particulars, ſhould be further ſought into, I cannot ſay: yet this I haue obſerued in all my Suruey, that where leaſt is to be had, the greateſt feares are poſſeſſed. Take theſe Shires therefore to be done as I could, and not as I would, that wiſh both the wealth of them all, and their eſteeme to be of better regard by thoſe that may doe them good.

(9) This Shire then is diuided into twelue Hundreds, for the readier ordering of buſineſſes neceſſary to the State of the Country; wherein are placed three Market-Townes, fit for buying and ſelling, and other negotiations. It hath fiue Caſtles to defend her ſelfe, and to offend her enemies, and fiftie ſeauen Pariſhes for Gods diuine ſeruice and worſhip.

FLINT-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XII.

FLINT-SHIRE, ſtretching out in length, broad at one end, and narrow at another, is not much vnlike in faſhion to a wedge, a peece of which is cut off by the meeting of *Cheſhire* and *Denbigh-ſhire*, South-East in diſtance ſome foure miles. It borders East-ward with part of *Cheſhire*, from whence it is guarded in length with the Riuer *Dee* vnto the North, which parteth *Worrall* and *Flint-ſhire*, till you come to a little Iland called *Hell-bree*. Northward it is bounded with the *Virgiuian* Sea: on the Weſt, a little Riuer, called *Cluyd*, parteth her and *Denbigh-ſhire* aſunder: and on the South altogether by *Shrop-ſhire*.

(2) This Country is nothing mountainous, as other parts of *Wales* are, but riſing gently all along the Riuer of *Dee*, makes a faire ſhew and proſpect of her ſelfe to euery eye that beholds her, as well vpon the Riuer, being in moſt places thereabouts foure or fiue miles broad, as vpon the other ſide thereof, being a part of *Cheſhire*.

(3) The Aire is healthfull and temperate, without any foggie clouds or fennie vapours, ſauing that ſometimes there ariſeth from the Sea, and the Riuer *Dee*, certaine thicke and ſmoky-ſeeming miſts, which neuertheleſſe are not found hurtfull to the Inhabitants, who in this part liue long and healthfully.

(4) The Clime is ſomewhat colder there then in *Cheſhire*, by reaſon of the Sea, and the Riuer that engirts the better part of her; by which, the Northerne windes being long carried vpon the waters, blow the more cold; and that ſide of the Country vpward, that lieth ſhoaring vnto the top, hauing neither ſhelter nor defence, receiueth them in their full power, and is naturally a Bulwarke

from

from their violence vnto her bordering neighbours, that maketh the ſnow to lie much longer there then on the other ſide of the Riuer.

(5) The Soile bringeth forth plentie both of Corne and Graſſe, as alſo great ſtore of Cattle, but they be little. To ſupply which defect, they haue more by much in their numbers then in other places where they be bigger. Great ſtore of Fiſh they take in the Riuer of *Dee*, but little from the Sea, by reaſon they haue no Hauens or Creekes for boats. No great ſtore of woods either there or in any other part of *Wales* are found, it hauing beene a generall plague vnto all the Country euer ſince the head-ſtrong rebellions of their Princes and great men againſt the Kings of *England*, that (in time) tooke away the principall helpes of their Innouations, by cutting downe their woods, whereof in this Shire there hath heretofore beene great plentie. Fruits are ſcarce, but milke, butter, and cheeſe plentie, as alſo ſtore of hony, of the which they make a pleaſant wine, in colour like (in taſte not much vnlike) vnto Muskadine, which they call *Matheglin*. Yea, and in the dayes of *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, neere the place now called *Holy-well*, was a rich Mine of Siluer, in ſeeking after which, men pierced and pried into the very bowels of the earth.

(6) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordouices*, a ſturdie people againſt the *Romans*, but now moſt kinde and gentle towards the *Engliſh*, and indeede make much of all ſtrangers, except they be croſſed, and then they are the contrary.

(7) Places of defence are the Caſtles of *Flint*, *Hawarden*, vulgarly *Harden*, *Treer*, *Rudland*, *Mold*, *Yowley*, and *Hope*: of which, *Flint* and *Harden* are the two principall. The Caſtle of *Flint*, famous for the benefit it receiued from two Kings, and for the refuge and reliefe it gaue vnto the third. It was founded by *Henry* the ſecond, finiſhed by *Edward* the firſt, and long after gaue harbour and entertainment to that noble, but vnfortunate Prince, *Richard* the ſecond, comming out of *Ireland*, being within her walles a free and abſolute King, but no ſooner without, but taken priſoner by *Henry Bullingbrooke*,

lingbrooke, Duke of *Lancaſter*, loſing at that time his liberiie, and not long after his life. This ſtandeth in the graduation of Latitude 53. 55. minutes, in Longitude 17.

For the Caſtle of *Hawarden*, no record remaines of the firſt founder, but that it was held a long time by the Stewards of the Earles of *Cheſter*. Howbeit, their reſiſtances did not ſo generally conſiſt in the ſtrength of their Caſtles and Fortifications, as in their Mountaines and Hils, which in times of danger ſerued as naturall Bulwarkes and Defences vnto them againſt the force of enemies. As was that which ſtandeth in a certaine ſtrait ſet about with woods, neere vnto the Riuer *Alen*, called *Coles-hull*, that is, *Coles-hill*, where the *Engliſh*, by reaſon of their diſordered multitude, not ranged cloſe in good array, loſt the field, and were defeated, when King *Henry* the ſecond had made as great preparation as might be to giue battle vnto the *Welſh*, and the very Kings Standard was forſaken by *Henry* of *Eſſex*, who was Standard-bearer to the Kings of *England* in right of inheritance.

(8) This Country hath many ſhallow riuers in it, but none of fame and note, but *Dee* and *Cluyde*. Howbeit, there is a Spring not farre from *Rudland Caſtle*, of great report and antiquitie, which is termed *Fons Sacer*, in Engliſh, *Holy-Well*, and is alſo commonly called S. *Winefrids Well*; of whom antiquitie thus reporteth: That *Winefrid* a Chriſtian Virgin, very faire and vertuous, was doated vpon by a young luſtfull Prince or Lord of the Country, who not long able to rule his head-ſtrong affections, hauing many times in vaine attempted and tryed her chaſtitie, both by rich gifts and large promiſes, could not by any meanes obtaine his deſires; he therefore (in a place of aduantage) ſuddenly ſurprized and rauiſhed her weake (yet reſiſting) body. After the deed done, the cruell Tyrant, to ſtop her cries and acclamations, ſlew her, and cut off her head: out of which place did ſuddenly ariſe a Spring that continueth to this day, carrying from the Fountaine ſuch a forcible ſtreame and current, as the like is not found in Chriſtendome. Ouer the head of the Spring there is built a Chappell of free ſtone, with Pillars curiouſly wrought and engraued, in the Chancell whereof, and glaſſe

glaſſe window, the picture of the Virgin is drawne, together with the memoriall of her life and death. To this Fountaine Pilgrims are accuſtomed to repaire in their zealous, but blind deuotion; and diuers others reſort to bathe in, holding firmely that the water is of much vertue.

There be many red ſtones in the bottome of this Well, and much greene moſſe growing vpon the ſides: the ſuperſtition of the people holding that thoſe red ſpots in the ſtones were drops of the Ladies bloud, which all the water in the Spring can neuer waſh away; and that the moſſe about the wall was her haire, which though ſome of it be giuen to euery ſtranger that comes, yet it neuer waſteth. But howſoeuer this be carried for truth by the tradition of time, the moſſe it ſelfe ſmels exceeding ſweet.

There is alſo hard by *Kilken* (a ſmall village) within this Countie, a little Well of no great note, that at certaine times riſeth and falleth, after the manner of Sea-tydes.

(9) In the South part of this Country, diuided from the reſt, is a place (in ſome written Coppies of *Antonine*, called *Bouium*) which we now terme *Bauchor*, firſt a Citie, and afterwards a Monaſtery of famous memory, and the firſt that is read of in the world: wherein (as *Beda* ſaith) were a great number of Monkes, and them diuided into ſeauen Companies, euery one hauing his ſeuerall Ruler aſſigned. None of theſe Companies had leſſe then three hundred perſons deuoted to prayer, and to get liuing by their owne labour, for themſelues and the poore: although it hath long ſince beene vtterly ruinate, ſo as now there is ſcarce ſeene the face and outward ſhew of a dead Citie or Monaſtery. It hath onely the names of two Gates remaining, one ſtanding a mile diſtant from another, and betwixt which the Riuer *Dee* now runneth, where are often times found many pieces of *Romane* Coyne, and other tokens of antiquitie. But of theſe ſhall be more mention made in the following Hiſtory.

Another like Monaſtery, but of leſſer account, ſtood in the Vale beneath *Varis* (a little Citie placed

ced by the *Romans* in the confines of this Shire and *Denbigh-ſhire*) and vpon the Banke of *Elwy* and *Clwyd*: This the *Britaines* call *Llan-Elwy*, of the Riuer; the *Engliſhmen*, *Aſaph*, of the Founder; and the *Hiſtoriographers*, *Aſaphenſis*. It is more famouſed for antiquitie, then for building or brauery: for about the yeare 560 *Kentigern* Biſhop of *Glaſco*, being fled hither out of *Scotland*, placed here a Biſhops See, and erected a Monaſtery, gathering together 663. in a religious brotherhood, whereof 300. that were vnlearned, gaue themſelues to husbandrie, and to worke within the Monaſtery; the reſt to prayer and meditations. When he returned into *Scotland*, he ordained *Aſaph*, a godly and vpright man, to be gouernour ouer this Monaſtery, of whom it tooke the name, and is called *Saint Aſaphs*.

Another Monaſtery of great account was at *Baſingwarke* in this County, neere vnto which began that admirable Ditch drawne thence vnto the mouth of *Seuerne* by King *Offa*, the Tract whereof I haue expreſſed thorow this Shire, and will further ſpeake thereof in the following Hiſtory.

(10) This Shire is diuided into fiue Hundreds, fortified with ſeauen Caſtles, hath onely one Market-Towne, and twentie eight Pariſhes, in which there is a continuall celebration of diuine Seruice.

Septentrio
Lanroderis
Lanrithlad
Amlwoch
Cap Ithon
Lanuigel
Lanygrade
Lanihangel
Landidno
Landrighlo
Der flu
Flynt Pars
Cap Ylou ghwid
Coydana
Landdlas
Lansanfraid
Dinas wethon ca
Lanuairinaybul
Bewmaris
Aberconwy
Lanualog
Aberfraw
Newburgh
Bodsyllyn
Ealos vagh
DEN BYGH PARS
Lanaber
Manauab
Boddon
Bangor
Lanuair
Trenereue
MARE HIBERNICUM SIVE VERGIVIUM
Menai flu
Calernaruan
Capel kerig
Capel garmon
Dinas dynllo
CAERNARUAN
Capel Pentre indog
Occidens
Oriens
Clenoquaure
Naullo
Bethkelert
Penmachno
Penmornaye
Festiniog
Caruguglichap
S. Katerens
Lanwrothen
MERIONETH PARS
Newin
Landechwyn
Teduclion
Capel Lageul
Pullhely
Harlech
Penlleache
Bryncroys
Lanbeler
Boduerin chap
Lanyugan
Lanthoywaye
Rue
Barmouth
Bardesey Ins
Scala Miliarium
5
10
ANGLESEY and CARNARVAN

ANGLESEY.

CHAPTER XIII.

ANGLESEY was in the time of the *Romans* called *Mona*, by the *Britaines Mon*, and *Tir-Mon*, (that is) the Land of *Mon*, of the ancient *Engiſh-Saxons Moneg*: And at laſt, after the *Engliſhmen* had by their ſharpe and ſeuerall aſſaults brought it vnder their rule, and became Lords thereof, it was termed *Angleſey*, as one would ſay, *The Engliſhmens Iland*.

(2) For, an *Iland* it is, albeit it be ſeuered from the Continent of *Britaine*, but with a ſmall and narrow ſtreight of the riuer *Menai*, and on all other parts beaten vpon with the ſurging and troublous *Iriſh Sea*, in which it lyeth ſomewhat ſquare-wiſe, not much different in length and breadth; being, where it reacheth out in length, from *Beau-mariſh* Eaſtward, to the vtmoſt Promontory Weſt-ward, which we call *Holy-head*, twentie miles; and in breadth from *Llanbaderik* North-ward, to the point of *Menai* South-ward, ſeauenteene miles; the whole circuit or circumference amounting towards ſeauentie miles.

(3) The aire is reaſonable gratefull and healthfull, and not generally ſubiect to diſeaſes, excepting certaine Agues at ſome times, which are occaſioned by the fogs and miſty exhalations, which ariſe from the Sea called *Mare Virginium*, with the which this Ile is encompaſſed.

(4) The Commodities that commend (or rather beautifie) this Country, are in Corne and Cattle, wherewith it not onely enricheth it ſelfe exceedingly, but ſendeth out great prouiſion thereof to others to ſupply their defects, and although the ground may ſeeme dry and ſtony, or vnpleaſant and nothing ſightly, wherein for the outward qualitie it reſembleth ſome other parts of *Wales*, that are not ſo fruitfull, yet for the inward bounties of nature, it is farre vnlike: for aboue all the

Coaſts

Coasts of *Wales* it is most plentifull of Wheat, insomuch as by *Giraldus Cambrensis* report, they are wont to say in *Welsh*, by way of a Prouerbe, *Mon Mam Combry*, which is to say, *Mon* is the mother of *Wales*; for that when other Countries harueſt failes round about, or their prouiſion is exhauſt and drawne dry, this alone, like a prouident and full-breſted mother, is able to ſuſtaine the reſt. Whereunto Nature moſt prouidently hath added another benefit ſeruiceable and neceſſary to the former, in that the Country produceth alſo thoſe kinde of ſtones which are called *Molares*, as of all other fitteſt to make *Mill-ſtones* or *Grind-ſtones*. In ſome places alſo it yeeldeth an earth of *Aluminous* qualitie, out of which ſome not long ſince began to make *Alom* and *Coperoſe*, who (like vnſleſht Souldiers) gaue ouer their enterpriſe without further hope, becauſe at firſt they ſaw it not anſwere their ouer-haſtie expectations.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordouices*, mentioned before in the precedent Prouinces of *Denbigh-ſhire*, *Flint-ſhire*, and *Carnaruon-ſhire*. And this very Iland was that ancient, and ſo much enobled ſeate of the *Britiſh Druyds*, who ſo amated the Army of *Romane* inuaders, as *Tacitus* reports, and as elſe-where we haue related in the ſixt Booke and ſeauenth Chapter of our enſuing Hiſtory.

§. (6) This Nation was attempted firſt by *Paulinus Suetonius* in the raigne of *Nero*, but brought vnder the *Romane* Empire by *Iulius Agricola*. When the Empire of the *Romanes* in *Britaine* began to decline and goe downeward, ſome out of *Ireland* entred into this Iſle by ſtealth, and neſtled themſelues there, as may be gathered by certaine mounts of earth entrenched about, and yet to be ſeene, which they call the *Iriſh mens Cottages*: as alſo by a place named of the *Iriſh-men*, *yn Hieric Gwidid*, who did there (as is recorded) put the *Britaines* to flight, vnder the leading of *Sirigus*. The *Norwegians* alſo were often infeſtuous to this Iland; but King *Ethelreds* Fleet, hauing in the yeare 1000. ſcowred the Seas round about this Iſle, far exceeded all both *Iriſh* and *Norwegian* depopulations, for they waſted the Country in all hoſtile manner.

(7) After

(7) After this, two *Hughs*, both *Normans*, did greatly afflict this Iland: The one being Earle of *Cheſter*, the other of *Shrewsbury*; at which very time *Magnus* the *Norwegian* arriuing there, ſhot *Hugh* Earle of *Shrewsbury* through with an Arrow, and departed after he had ranſacked the Iland. It was afterwards grieuouſly infeſted by the *Engliſhmen*, who neuer gaue ouer from time to time to inuade it, vntill in the raigne of King *Edward* the firſt, it was wholly brought vnder his ſubiection.

(8) The principall Towne in this Iſle is *Beaumariſh*, which the ſaid King *Edward* the firſt built in the Eaſt ſide thereof, and for the faire ſituation, though in a Moriſh place, gaue it the name which it now beareth, whereas in times paſt it was called *Bonouer*; which he alſo fortified with a goodly Caſtle.

(9) The Maior is the chiefeſt Magiſtrate of the Towne, who is yearely choſen, and hath the aſſiſtance and helpe of two Bailiffes, two Sergeants at Mace, and one Towne-Clerke: by whoſe carefull diligence the affaires of this Towne are orderly managed and commanded: whoſe Latitude is 54. and Longitude 15. 45. minutes.

(10) Not far from hence is *Lhaanuair*, in times paſt a faire religious houſe of the *Friars Minors*, which although it be now in a manner raced out of memory, yet antiquitie maketh mention that it hath beene of great regard among the Kings of *England*, who haue ſhewed themſelues very bountifull Patrons vnto that Couent, both in reſpect of the ſanctimonious life of ſuch as conuerſed there, as alſo becauſe there the bodies of very eminent perſons, as the daughter of King *Iohn*, the ſonne of a King of the *Danes*, as likewiſe of many great Lords, Knights, and Squires, were enterred, that were ſlaine in the warres againſt the *Welſh*, in the time of many illuſtrious Kings of *England*.

(11) This Iſle is reckoned to haue had anciently many Villages in it, euen to the number of three hundred threeſcore and three; and the ſame euen at this day is very well peopled.

The

ANGLESEY.

The diuiſion of this Ile for diſpoſition of affaires that belong either to the ſtate of the Crowne, or to the condition of the Country, is into ſix Hundreds: in which are ſeated two Market-Townes, and ſeuentie foure Pariſh-Churches for Gods diuine honour and worſhip.

CAERNARVON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XIIII.

CAERNARVON-SHIRE, in *Welsh*, *Sire Caer-ar-von*, ſo called becauſe it is iuſt ouer againſt *Angleſey*, (which the *Britaines* call *Mon*,) and in compoſition was termed alſo *Snowden-Forreſt*, before *Wales* was laid into Shires; the North-ſide whereof and the Weſt butteth vpon the *Iriſh Sea*, the South-ſide is incloſed with *Merioneth*, and the Eaſt with *Denbigh-ſhires*, from which it is ſeuered by the Riuer *Conwey*.

(2) The forme thereof is much like a wedge, long and narrow toward the South, and growing ſtill wider towards the North: ſo that from *Penenkel-point* South-ward, to *Ormſ-head-point* North-ward, are fortie miles, from the Riuer *Conwey* Eaſtward, to the Riuer *Lleney* Weſtward, miles twentie: and the whole circumference one hundred and ten miles.

(3) The Aire is ſharpe and piercing, by reaſon that the Country hath not naturall prouiſion to enſconce her ſelfe againſt the extremitie of winds and weather: but eſpecially as may be thought, through the continuance of the Snow on the hils, which alſo exclude the Suns aſpect and warmth.

(4) The ſoile cannot be much commended for the fertilitie, except thoſe parts of the Sea-coaſts, which lye on the Weſt towards *Ireland*: but for the heart of this Shire, it is altogether mountainous, as if Nature had a purpoſe here, by rearing vp theſe craggy hils ſo thicke together, ſtrongly to compact the ioynts of this our Iland, and to frame the Inland part thereof for a fit place of refuge to the *Britaines*, againſt thoſe times of aduerſitie which afterward did fall vpon them; for no Army though neuer ſo ſtrongly, or ſcarce any Trauellers, though neuer ſo lightly appointed, can finde paſſage among thoſe ſo many rough and hard Rockes, ſo many Vales and Pooles here and there, croſſing

all

all the wayes, as ready obſtacles to repell any Inroades of forraine aſſailants. Theſe Mountaines may not vnfitly be termed the *Britiſh Alpes*, as being the moſt vaſte of all *Britaine*, and for their ſteepneſſe and craggineſſe not vnlike to thoſe of *Italy*, all of them towring vp into the Aire, and round encompaſſing one farre higher then all the reſt, peculiarly called *Snowdon-Hill*, though the other likewiſe in the ſame ſenſe, are by the *Welſh* termed *Craig Eriry*, as much as *Snowy Mountaines*, taking their name as doth (by *Plinies* teſtimony) *Niphates* in *Armenia*, and *Imaus* in *Scithia*: For all the yeare long theſe lye mantelled ouer with Snow hard cruſted together, though otherwiſe for their height they are open and liable both to the Sunne to diſſolue them, and the windes to ouer-ſweepe them.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordouices*, of whom we haue ſufficiently ſpoken in the deſcription of the former Prouinces; neither need I inſiſt either vpon the pleaſures or profits that this Country yeeldeth, by reaſon of the great affinity it hath both of Climate and Commodities with *Denbigh-ſhire* and *Flint-ſhire* before mentioned. But this beyond the other in ſome places breeds certaine *Shel-fiſhes*, which being conceiued by an heauenly dew bring forth Pearles, in ancient times more reckoned of then now they are.

(6) Touching places of note, that Citie is very ancient which the Emperour *Antonine* calleth *Segontium*, taking name of a Riuer running by, which at this day is called *Seiont*: ſome reliques of the walls whereof doe yet appeare, neere vnto a little Church conſecrated to the honour of *Saint Publicius*. This Citie *Ninius* calleth *Caer Cuſtenith*, which ſome interpret the Citie of *Conſtantine*. Indeed *Mathew Weſtminſter* ſaith (how true I know not) that *Anno* 1283. here was found the body of *Conſtantius* (Father to great *Conſtantine*) which King *Edward* the firſt cauſed to be ſumptuouſly beſtowed in the Church of the new Citie, which he raiſed out of the ruines of the old, and is now called *Caernaruon*, which giueth name to this whole Shire. The Towne it ſelfe yeeldeth a moſt

Ex-

excellent prospect towards the Sea, and is incompassed (in a manner) round with the wals of the Castle: so as we may say, it is a Citie within a Castle, which taketh vp the whole West-side of it: and great pitie it is, that so famous a worke should not be perpetuous, or euer become the ruine of time, which is much feared, for the mercilesse vnderminings of the Sea, that with her daily and forcible irruptions neuer ceaseth to wash away the foundations of the Key. The people of this Towne are well approued for courtesie, and also Ciuill gouernment, which is administred by the Constable of the Castle (who is euer Maior by Patent) hauing the assistance of one *Alderman*, two *Bailiffes*, two *Sergeants* at *Mace*, and one *Towne-Clerke*. The Townesmen doe not a little glory that King *Edward* the second was borne there, in a Tower of the Castle called *Eagle-Tower*, and surnamed of *Caer-nar-uon*, he being the first Prince of *Wales* of the *English* line. The site of this Towne according to Mathematicall obseruation is in the degree of Longitude 15. and 50. scruples from the first West-point, and the Pole eleuated in Latitude 53. and 50.

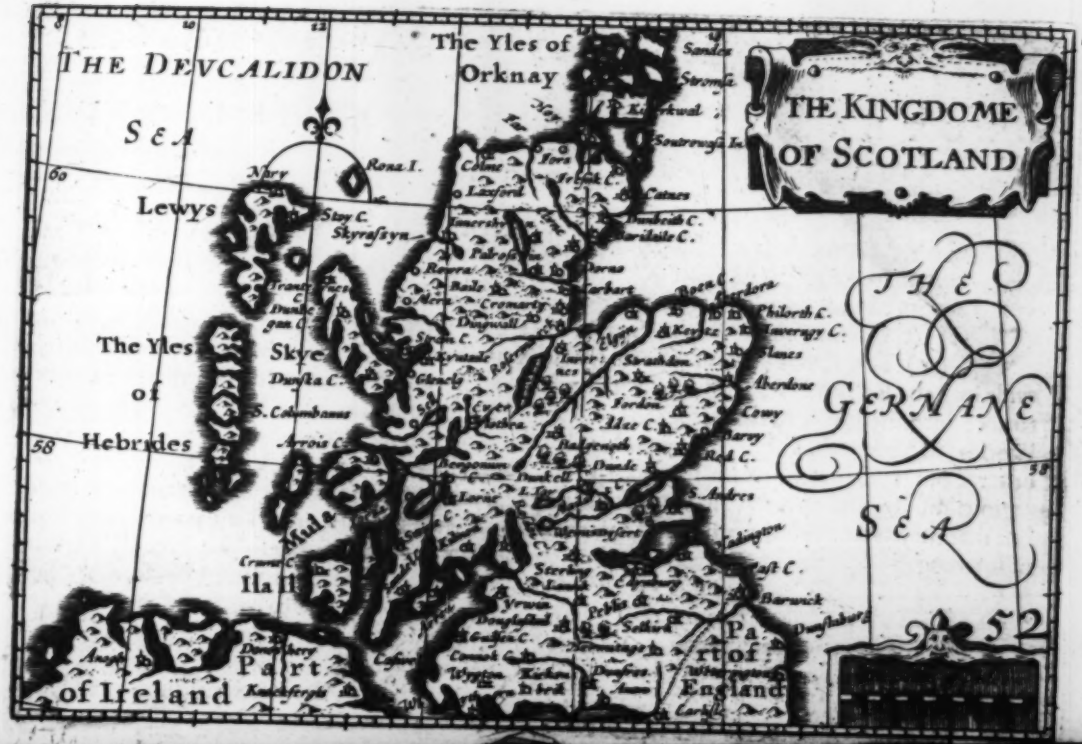
Bangor the Bishops See, though it be now but a small Towne, yet it was in time past so large, that for the greatnesse thereof it was called *Banchor Vaur*, that is, *Great Banchor*; which *Hugh* Earle of *Chester* fortified with a Castle: But it hath beene long since vtterly ruinated and laid leuell with the ground, in so much as there is not any footing to be found, or other monuments left thereof, although they haue beene sought with all diligent enquiry. This Bishops See hath within the Dioces ninetie six Parishes. But the ancient Church which was consecrated vnto *Daniel*, sometime Bishop thereof, was defaced and set on fire by that notorious Rebell *Owen Glendowerdwy*, who had a purpose also to destroy all the Cities of *Wales*, for that they stood for the King of *England*. And though the same Church was since repaired about the time of King *Henry* the seauenth, yet hath it scarce recouered the resemblance of her former dignitie.

The

The Riuer *Conwey* (which limitteth this Shire on the Eaſt-ſide) is in *Ptolemy* by corruption or ignorance of Tranſcribers called *Toiſonius*, in ſtead of *Cononius*, whence *Canonium* (a Towne mentioned by *Antonine*) tooke name: and albeit both it and its name be now vtterly extinct, yet is there a couert remembrance thereof in the new name of a poore Village, ſtanding among the rubbiſh thereof, called *Caër-hean*, (that is) The ancient Citie: Out of the ſpoyle whereof King *Edward* the firſt, built a new Towne at the Riuers mouth, termed thereupon *Aber-Conwey*: (that is) the mouth of *Conwey*, which being formerly fortified by *Hugh* of *Cheſter*, and ſtrongly ſituate and fenced both with wals & a faire Caſtle by the Riuers ſide, deſerues rather the name of a Citie then a Towne, if it were more populous and traffiqued with Inhabitants Neither muſt I here forget *Newin*, though but a ſmall Market-Towne, for that it pleaſed the Engliſh Nobles *Anno* 1284. to honour it and the memory of King *Arthur*, with triumphant celebritie, after they had ſubdued the rebellious Ring-leaders of *Wales*.

(7) Other matters of memorable note this Country affordeth not much, vnleſſe perhaps this; That iuſt ouer againſt the Riuer *Conwey*, where it iſſueth into the Sea, there ſometimes ſtood an ancient Citie named *Diganwey*, which many yeares agoe was conſumed by lightning, and ſo made vtterly deſolate, as many other monuments haue beene, of ancient and worthy memory. As likewiſe that in the Poole *Lin-Peris*, there is a kinde of Fiſh called there *Torcoch*, hauing a red belly, nowhere elſe ſeene. For touching theſe two other miracles famouſed by *Giraldus* and *Gertuaſius*, that on thoſe his high hils there are two Pooles called the *Meares*, the one of which produceth great ſtore of fiſh, but all hauing onely one eye, and in the other there is a moueable Iland, which as ſoone as a man treadeth on, it forthwith floateth a great way off, whereby the *Welſh* are ſaid to haue often ſcaped and deluded their enemies aſſailing them: theſe matters are out of my Creed, and yet I thinke the Reader had rather beleeue them, then to goe to ſee whether it be ſo or no.

It is traded with fiue Market-Townes fit for bargaining, buying and ſelling, fortified with foure Caſtles, and hath ſixtie eight Pariſh-Churches in it, where the Inhabitants concurre and meete together for the celebration of Diuine Seruice.


THE DEVCALIDON
SEA
The Yles of
Orknay
THE KINGDOME
OF SCOTLAND
Lewys
The Yles
of
Hebrides
Skye
Mula
Ila
Part
of Ireland
Part
of
England
THE
GERMANE
SEA
52
58
60

SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

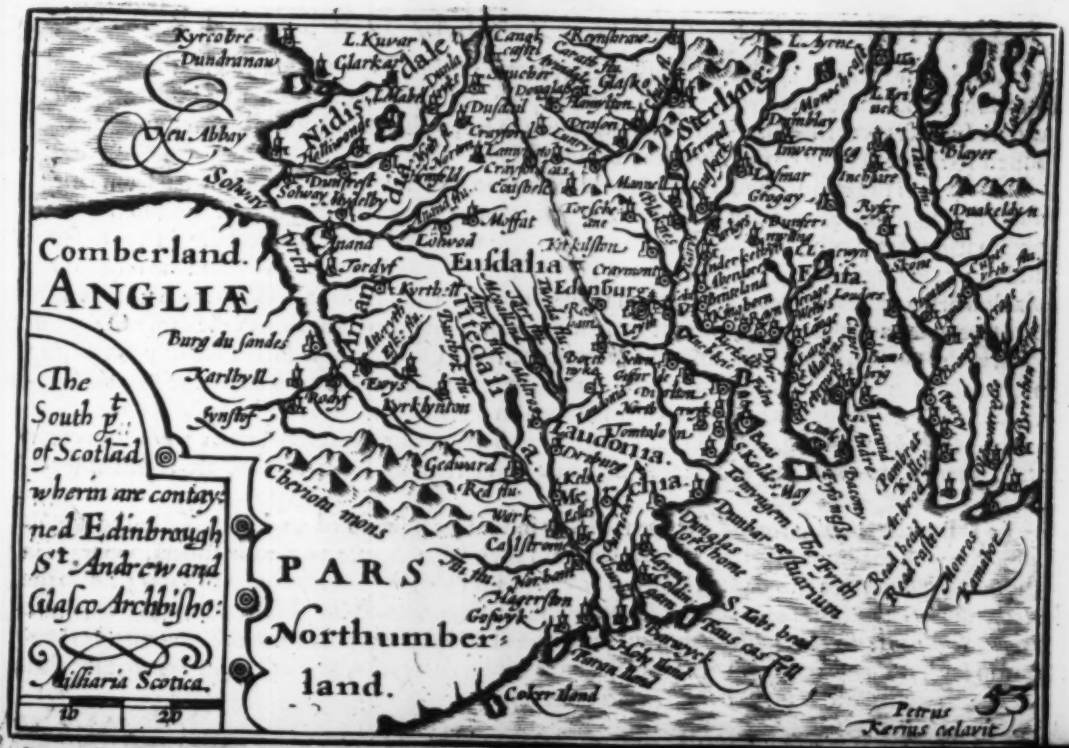
CHAPTER I.

SCOTLAND, the second Kingdome of *Great Britaine*, and the North part of the Iland, hath on the East the *Germane Ocean*, on the North, the *Orkneys*, and *Deucalidon Sea*, the West affronted with *Ireland*, and the South hath the Riuer *Tweed*, the *Cheuiot Hils*, and the adiacent Tract, reaching to the *Sulway* Sands, whereby it is separated from *England*.

(2) This Kingdome is faire and spacious, and from these South-borders spreadeth it selfe wide into the East and West, till againe it contracts it selfe narrower vnto the Northerne Promontories: furnished with all things befitting a famous Kingdome; both for Ayre and Soyle, Riuers, Woods, Mountaines, Fish, Fowle, and Cattle, and Corne so plenteous, that it supplyeth therewith other Countryes in their want. The people thereof are of good feature, strong of body, and of courragious minde, and in warres so venturous, that scarce any seruice of note hath beene performed, but that they were with the first and last in the field. Their Nobilitie and Gentry are very studious of learning, and all ciuill knowledge; for which end they not onely frequent the three Vniuersities of their owne Kingdome (S. *Andrewes*, *Glasco*, and *Edenbrough*, the Nurseries of Pietie, and Mansions of the sacred *Muses*) but also much addict themselues to trauell into forraine Countries.

(3) The Counties contained in this Kingdome are many, and euerywhere bestrewed with Cities, Townes, and Borrowes, as is that of *England*: and, as *England*, I entended to describe it, had I not beene happily preuented by a learned Gentleman of that Nation, who hath most exactly be-

gun,



The South pt of Scotland wherin are contayned Edinbrough St Andrew and Glasco Archbisho:
Milliaria Scotica
10
20
Comberland.
ANGLIÆ
PARS
Northumberland.
Nidisdale
Eusdalia
Edinburg
Sterling
Fifa
Laudonia
Merchia
Cheviota mons
Solway
Burg du sandes
Karlbyll
Kyrkbyll
Kyrkbyll
Kyrkbyll
Gedward
Calstrom
Hagerston
Gosfyk
Coker Island
Dunbar
Dunglas
Tomyngem
The Fyrth aestuarium
S. Tabs head
Faus castell
Dunfermyn
Lasmar
Grogay
Inchsare
Ryfer
Duakeldyn
Blayer
Skone
Cuper
Lundrat
Kelly
Arbrod
Read head
Read castel
Monros
Kamabor
Brechen
Petrus Kerius cælavit

gun, and gone through the greateſt difficulties thereof; to build vpon whoſe foundations, I hold it iniurious: and am ſo farre from any ambition to preuent his noble purpoſes, that I heartily wiſh all happie furtherances thereto, with a longing deſire to ſee, by his induſtrious labours, another *Scene* added to the perfecting of the *Theatre of Britaines glory*.

(4) Yet, in the meane while, leſt I ſhould ſeeme too defectiue in my intendments, let me without offence (in this third, though ſhort Booke) giue onely a generall view of that Kingdome, vpon obſeruations from others; which to accompliſh by mine owne ſuruey (if others ſhould hap to faile, and my crazy-aged-body will giue leaue) is my chiefe deſire; knowing the Iland furniſhed with many worthy remembrances, appertaining both vnto them and vs, whom God now hath ſet vnder one Crowne: and the rather, for that their more Southerne people are from the ſame Originall with vs the *Engliſh*, being both alike the *Saxon* branches: as alſo, that the *Picts* anciently inhabiting part of that Kingdome, were the inborne *Britaines*, and ſuch as thither fled to auoid the *Romane* ſeruitude: whoſe names began firſt to be diſtinguiſhed vnder *Diocleſian* the Emperour, when they were termed *Picts* for painting their bodies, like the *Britaines*, as ſaith *Flauius Vigetius*: which is more ſtrengthened, for that the Northerne *Britaines* conuerted by Saint *Columb*, are called *Britaine Picts*.

(5) But the *Highland-men* (the naturall *Scot* indeed) are ſuppoſed to deſcend from the *Scythians*, who with the *Getes* infeſting *Ireland*, left both their Iſſue there, and their manners, apparant in the *Wild-Iriſh* euen to this day: And from *Scitha* (as is thought) the name of *Scot* grew; for ſo the *Netherlanders* by *Scutten* expreſſe indifferently the *Scythian* or *Scot*: ſo *Gildas* calleth the *Iriſh-Britaines*, *Scythians*: ſo King *Elfred* in tranſlating the Hiſtorie of *Oroſius*, turneth *Scotos* into *Scyttan*: and ſo ſaith *Walſingham*, from one and the ſame originall, *Scytha*, *Scytici*, *Scotæ*, *Scotici*, take their names, as from *Getæ*, *Getici*, *Gothi*, *Gothici* haue done.

(6) Their

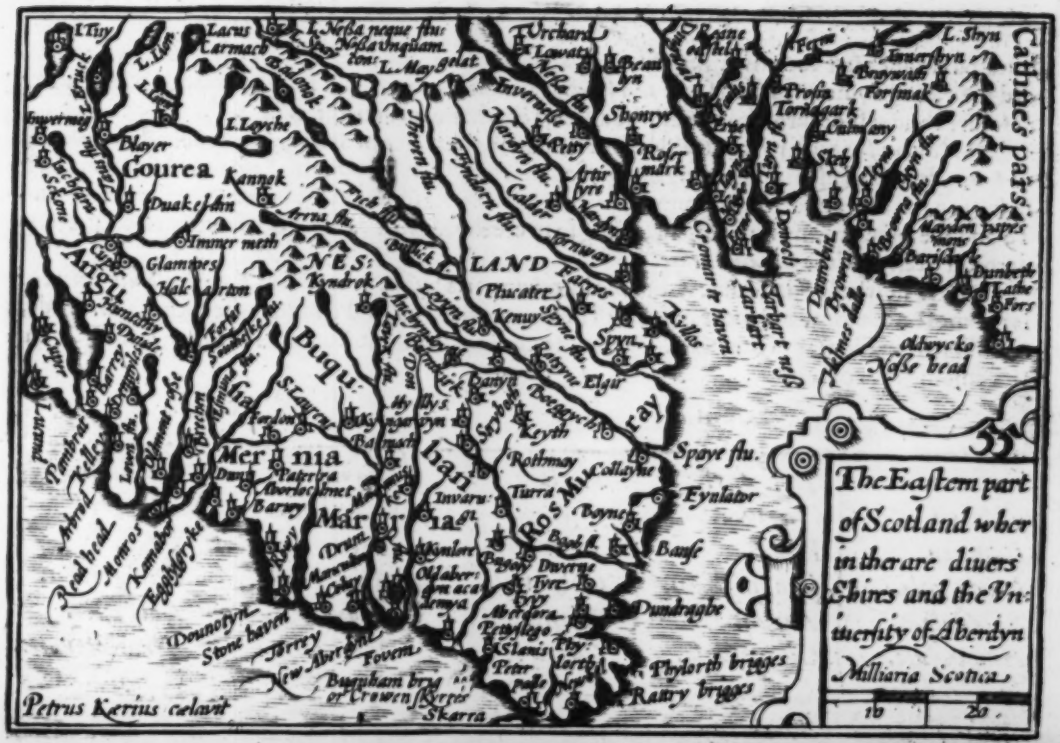
HIBERNIAE PARS
MARE HIBERNICUM
Petrus Kærius cælavit
The Southren parte of Scotland wherin is ye strange Lake Lomund
Milliaria Scotica
Raglyny
The mulle of Cantyre
Dunoverie cart
Sanday
Corfwel
Gallo:
way.
Penyngham
Quhythyrne
S. Maria
Kilian
Cantyre
Sandel
Kriapdayll
Lorna
Argadia
Lennos
Mula
Loqua
Bread:
albayn.
Lacus Sha frid.
Lacus hic 30 habet insulas et ipsas ferre Ecclesias Pisces sine pinnis, qui suavitatem ... et insula vitulorum ... pretii fluctuans.
Lacus Carmoel
Blayer
Lanfinar
Mydelby
Sohan
An: pars.
54

(6) Their Manners were alike, ſaith *Diodorus*, *Siculus*, and *Strabo*, and their garments not much different, as by *Sidonius Apollinaris* may be gathered, where he ſeemeth rather to deſcribe the moderne *Wild-Iriſh*, then the antike *Gete*. Notwithſtanding this Nations Originall by ſome hath beene deriued from *Scota*, the ſuppoſed Daughter of the *Egyptian* King *Pharaoh*, that nouriſhed *Moſes*, afterwards married vnto *Gaithelus*, the ſon of *Cecrops*, (Founder of *Athens*) who firſt ſeating in *Spaine*, paſſed thence into *Ireland*, and laſtly into *Scotland*, where his Wife *Scota* gaue *Name* to the *Nation*; if we beleeue that they hit the marke, who ſhoot at the *Moone*.

(7) But that the *Scythians* came into *Spaine*, (beſides the Promontory bearing their Name *Scythicum*) *Silius Italicus*, a *Spanyard* borne, doth ſhew, who bringeth the *Concani*, a Nation therein ſeated, from the *Maſſagetæ*, which were the *Scythians*; and the *Sarmatæ*, whom all confeſſe to haue bin *Scythians*, were the builders (as he ſaith) of the Citie *Suſanna* in *Spaine*. And how from *Spaine* they poſſeſſed themſelues of *Ireland*, (at the time when the Kingdome of *Iudah* flouriſhed,) *Ninius* the Diſciple of *Eluodugus* doth tell, and their owne Hiſtories of *Nemethus* and *Delas*, beſides *Ciſnerus* and others, doe ſhew; who were firſt knowne by the name of *Scots*, as is gathered out of *Porphyry* (alledged by S. *Ierome*) in the raigne of *Aurelianus* the Emperour. *Gildas* calleth them the *Iriſh-Spoilers*: *Giraldus*, *A Scotiſh Nation, deſcended from Ireland*: which in regard of them by *Eginhardus* is termed *The Ile of Scots*: by *Beda*, *The Ile inhabited by the Scots*; and by other Hiſtorians, *Scotland the great*; as their ſeate in *Britaine* was called *Scotland the leſſe*.

(8) Theſe, when the *Romane Empire* was farre in the wane, burſt into *Britaine* vnder *Reuda* their Captaine, who entring amitie with the *Picts*, poſſeſſed the North part of the Iland, and aſſiſted them againſt the *Britaines*, then ready to fall, when the *Romanes* were gone. But theſe afterward entertaining diſſentions amongſt themſelues, put the hazard of their eſtates on the tryall and chance of one dayes battle, fought betwixt them in the yeare of Saluation, 740. wherein the *Picts* not onely loſt their

liues,


The Eastern part of Scotland wher in the are diuers Shires and the Vniuersity of Aberdyn
Multiaria Scotica
Petrus Kerius celavit
Gourea
Angus
Buquhan
Mernia
Mar
Ros Mus
Cathnes pars
Orchard
Shonrye
Rosse mark
Cromarte haven
Tarbart
Spayr flu.
Eynlator
Bayse
Dumdrayge
Phyloth briggs
Ratry briggs
Stone haven
Jarrey
Foverm
Skarra
Othrycko Nesse head
Dunbeth
Lathe
Forr
Elgin
Forres
Inuerness
Inuerlochy
Inuerlochy
Inuerness
Inuerness
Inuerness

liues, but ſoone after euen their very name alſo, and *Fortune* crowning the *Scots* with victory, aduanced their Kingdome vnto ſuch fame and ſtrength, that the ſame hath long continued without any abſolute conqueſt or ſurpriſe, againſt the aſſaults of whatſoeuer enemies.

(9) *Scotlands* South part in *Galloway*, waſhed with the water of *Solway Bay*, toucheth degree 56. of *Latitude*, and thence inboſoming many Loughes and In-lets vpon the *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, extendeth it ſelfe vnto the degree 60. and 30. minutes; whoſe *Longitude* is likewiſe laid betwixt the degree 13. and 19. and the ſame growne very narrow, being ſo neere the *North-Pole*, as lying directly vnder the hindermoſt Starres of the *Greater Beare*.

(10) The whole Kingdome is diuided into two parts by the great Riuer *Tay*; the *South* whereof is the more populous, and more beautified in manners, riches, and ciuilitie: the North more rude, retaining the cuſtomes of the *Wild-Iriſh*, the ancient *Scot*, in whoſe ſeuerall Territories theſe Counties enſuing are contained.

South.			North.	
Teiſidale.	*Galloway.*	*Stirling.*	*Loquabrea.*	*Buquhan.*
Merch.	*Carricke.*	*Fife.*	*Braidalbin.*	*Murrey.*
Landien.	*Kyle.*	*Strathern.*	*Perth.*	*Roſſe.*
Liddeſdale.	*Cunningham.*	*Menteith.*	*Athol.*	*Sutherland.*
Eskedale.	*Arran.*	*Argile.*	*Anguis.*	*Cathanes.*
Annandale.	*Cluideſdale.*	*Cantire.*	*Merns.*	*Strathnauern.*
Niddeſdale.	*Lennox.*	*Lorne.*	*Mar.*	

(11) And

Part of Scotland
it is called of the
inhabitance Stra
nauerne with
his borderers
The Scale of
Scotish Miles
10
20
30
40
Petrus
Kærius
cælavit
1599.
56
Waterneße
Fladda
Ilen
Schent
Trantneß
S. Kye
Cannay
Ilean
Muk
Rum
Mula
Dun
Freford
Tranta
S. Nicolaus
Altaveck
Rona
Fladda
C. Stor of Aßin
Grunzord
Gellesgung
Ilen handa
Killa
Strathahern
Durnes
Aßinshyre
Montes Marmori
Foyles
Ardurneße
Dridon
Herreforde
Hovip
Pfovil skarre
Beane
Rossen
Montes Alabastri
Cnocksur Nuz
Store Rossen
Loquabria
Enverlothea
Bread
albayn
Stat
hern
Lacus Lomond magnis
tempestatibus obnoxius
est et in eo pisces pin
nis carent
SUDERLAND
Ilen Conne
Arquhytyn
Ilen Martyn
Shyp iland
Hyp idand
Farr
Armydia
Strathy
Halodayle
Strathy head
L. Caldel
Ra
Dyinay
Fors
Stabuster castel
Hoborne head
Blayer
L. Loyche
Chontye
Cromarte haven
Cleyne
Browte
Fayr
Turs
Sok fl.

(11) And theſe againe are ſubdiuided into Sherifdomes, Stewardſhips, and Bailiwickes, for the moſt part inheritory vnto honourable Families. The Eccleſiaſticall Gouernment is alſo ſubiect vnder two Metropolitan Arch-biſhops, which are of S. *Andrewes*, (the *Primate* of *Scotland*,) and of *Glaſco*; whoſe Iuriſdictions are as followeth.

S. Andrewes.

Dunkeld.	*Brechin.*
Aberdon.	*Roſſe.*
Murray.	*Cathanes.*
Dunblan.	*Orkeney.*

Glaſco.

Galloway.
Argile.
Iles.

Amongſt the things worthy of note of Antiquitie in this Kingdome, moſt memorable was that Fortification drawne from *Abercorne* vpon the *Frith* of *Edenborough*, vnto *Alcluyd*, now *Dunbritton*, opening vpon the Weſt Sea, where *Iulius Agricola* ſet the limit of the *Romane* Empire; paſt which, ſaith *Tacitus*, there was no other bounds of *Britaine* to be ſought for: and that here the ſecond Legion *Auguſta*, and the 20. Legion *Victrix*, built a part of the Wall, certaine Inſcriptions there digged vp, and reſerued at *Dunloyr* and *Cader*, doe witneſſe: as alſo an ancient coped monument of an high and round compaſſe, which, as ſome thinke, was a Temple conſecrated vnto the God *Terminus*: others, a *Trophey* raiſed by *Carauſius*, who fortified this Wall with ſeauen Caſtles, as *Ninius* doth declare.

(12) At this place began the great and darke Wood *Caledonia*, famous for the wilde white Buls that

The Iles of Hebrides wth ther bonderer's Petrus Kærius cælavit.
Milliaria Scotica
10 20 30 40 50
HEBRIDES INSULAE 43
quę et Hæbudes Beda Mevanias vocat.
Hiberniæ. pars.
Barray maior
S. Kyder
Barray minor
Erth
Barray
S. Petrus
Scail
EUSTA
LEVISSA
S. Clement
Terrey
Cannay
Trantness
Tranta
Altavich
Fladda
Ilen handa
The mulle of Cantyre
Ar
Sanday
Raglyny
Feuris

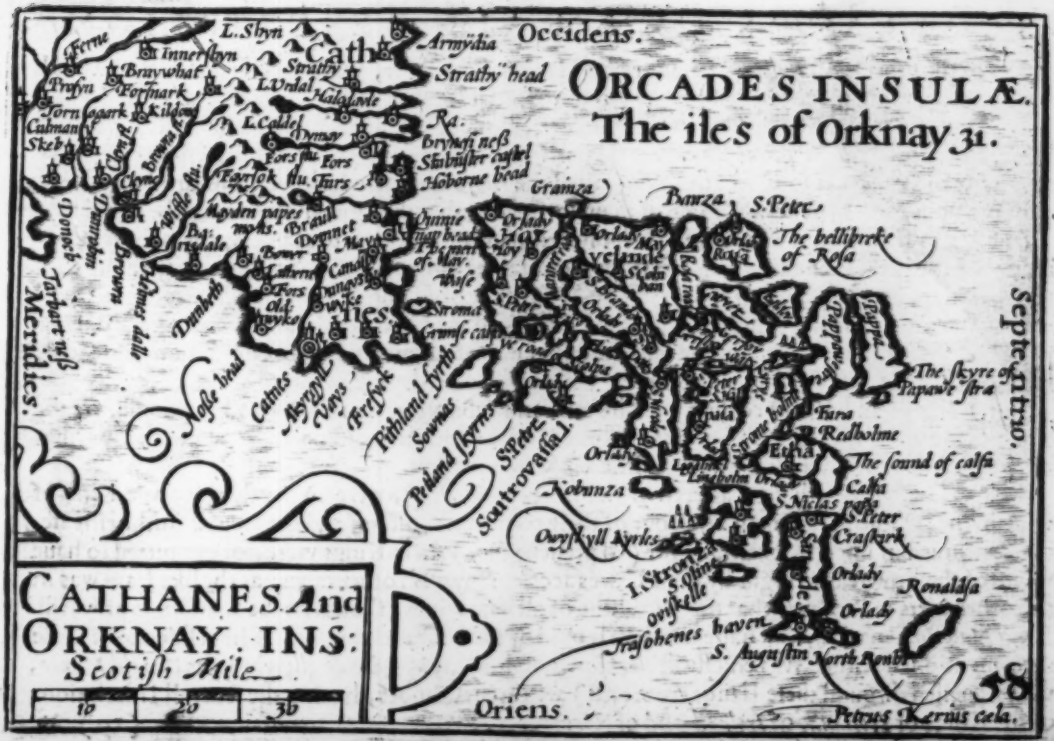
that therein were bred, whoſe Manes were Lion-like, thicke and curled, of nature fierce and cruell, and ſo hatefull to mankinde, that they abhorred whatſoeuer was by them handled or breathed vpon: theſe Woods ſtretched farre and wide with many turnings, darke ſhades, and dreadfull dens, and ſo famous in the *Romane* Writers, that they often vſed that name for all *Britaine*; whoſe Inhabitants were the laſt in this Iland, that yeelded their neckes to the yoake of ſubiection, as ſhall appeare in our following Story.

(13) *Ninian* a *Britaine* is recorded to haue conuerted the *South-Picts* vnto the Faith of Chriſt in the raigne of *Theodoſius* the younger, and the Church in *Galloway* bearing his name doth witnes it: ſo likewiſe in the ſame age *Palladius* ſent from Pope *Cæleſtine*, became an Apoſtle vnto the *Scots*, whoſe reliques lay enſhrined at *Fordon* in *Mernis*, as was verily ſuppoſed: but that Chriſtianitie had beene formerly planted in this vttermoſt Prouince, is teſtified by *Tertullian*, in ſaying the *Britaines* had embraced the faith further then the *Romans* had power to follow or perſecute them, whereupon *Peter* Monke of *Clun* in *Spaine*, concludeth their conuerſion to be more ancient then the Southerne *Britaines*.

(14) But touching things obſeruable for the preſent, ſurely admirable is the report of the plenty of Cattle, Fiſh, and Fowle there abiding: their Neat but little, yet many in number: Fiſh ſo plentifull, that men in ſome places (for delight) on horſe-backe hunt *Salmons* with Speares: and a certaine Fowle, which ſome call *Soland-Geeſe*, ſpreading ſo thicke in the ayre, that they euen darken the Suns light; of whoſe fleſh, feathers and oyle, the Inhabitants in ſome parts make great vſe and gaine; yea, and euen of Fiſhes brought by them, abundant prouiſion for diet, as alſo of the ſtickes (brought to make their neſts) plentifull prouiſion for fuell.

(15) With theſe, as of wonders I might ſpeake of the natures of thoſe two famous Loughes, *Lomund* and *Neſſa*, the latter whereof neuer freezeth in Winter, though neuer ſo extreme, and the

waters


ORCADES INSULÆ.
The iles of Orknay 31.
Occidens.
Septentrio.
Oriens.
Meridies.
CATHANES And ORKNAY. INS:
Scotish Mile
10
20
30
Cath
Armÿdia
Strathy head
L. Shyn
Innerschyn
Brayvhaf
Forsnark
L. Vrdal
Halasarde
L. Calder
Dengy
Ra.
Brynes neß
Stubbister castel
Hoborne head
Granza
Pawza
S. Peter
The bellipreke of Rosa
Orlady
Orlady Rosa
Orlady New
Orlady Mary
Orlady Cathedrall
Orlady Castle
Orlady Mary Church
Orlady Mary Church
Orlady Castle
Orlady Castle
Orlady Castle

waters of the other moſt raging in the faireſt and calmeſt weather, wherein alſo floateth an Iland that remoueth from place to place, as the winde forceth herſpongeous and vnfaſtned body. In *Buquhan* vpon the bankes of *Ratra* is a Well, whoſe trickling drops turne (in Piramidy-wiſe) into hard ſtone, and another neere *Edenbrough* that floateth with *Bitumen*. In *Dee* and *Done*, beſides the admired plenty of *Salmons*, is found a Shell-fiſh, called the *Horſe-muskell*, wherein Pearles are engendred, moſt precious for Phyſicke, and ſome of them ſo Orient, that they giue not place to the choiſeſt.

(16) No leſſe ſtrange then any the fore-mentioned waters, but more lamentable is the remembrance of the great inundation, hapning by the ſodaine riſing of *Tay*, which bare away the Walles and Towne of *Berth*, and with it the Cradle and yong ſonne of King *William* into the Sea, wherein the Royall Infant with many others periſhed, the King and his Courtiers hardly eſcaping the danger with life. The ruine of this Towne raiſed another more famous, and more commodiouſly ſeated, euen *Perth*, ſince called Saint *Iohns-Towne*.

(17) Ilands and Ilets yeelding both beautie and ſubiection to this *Scotiſh* Kingdome, are the *Weſterne*, the *Orknayes*, and the *Shetlands*, reckoned to be aboue three hundred in number; the Inhabitants for the moſt part vſing the frugalitie of the ancient *Scot*.

(18) The *Weſterne* lying ſcattered in the *Deucalidonian* Sea, were anciently ruled by a King of their owne, whoſe maintenance was out of their common Coffers, and the Regall Authoritie neuer continued in lineall ſucceſſion, for (to preuent that) their Kings were not permitted to haue wiues of their owne, but might by their Lawes accompany with other mens: as the like Law was in the other parts of *Scotland*, that the Virginitie of all new wiues, ſhould be the Landlords prey, till King *Malcolme* enacted, that halfe a marke ſhould be paid for redemption. The reſidence of thoſe fore-mentioned Kings, was chiefly in *Ila*, *Bunals*, and *Ions*, now *Columbkill*, where (as *Donald Munro*, who trauelled through theſe Ilands reporteth) are three Tombes, hauing the ſeuerall Inſcriptions of the Kings of *Scotland*, of *Ireland*, and of *Norway*.

(19)

(19) Among theſe *Weſterne* Ilands, the *Hebrides*, *Skie*, *Mula*, *Ila*, and *Arran*, are the greateſt: All of them plentifull of Corne, Woods, Salmons and Herrings, as others of Conies, Deere, Horſes, and Sheepe, where in ſome they are wilde, and in others without any owners; but the people vnciuill, and lacking Religion, they rather liue rudely in ſtate of neceſſitie, then as Lords of theſe portions which God hath allotted them; and with a ſufferable eaſe, ignorant of ambition, enioy thoſe contentments, which ſome others (though they no great ſumme) doe more laborioufly attaine vnto by the precepts of Philoſophie; for, feeding themſelues with competencie without any exceſſe, they returne all the ouer-plus vnto their Lords, as doe the Inhabitants of *Hirta* and *Rona*; but alas, Religion not knowne among them, theſe penurious vertues are rather the curſes of *Cham*, then the followings of Chriſt, who forbids vs *to be too carefull for the morrow*.

(20) The Iles of *Orkenay* vpon the North of *Scotland*, lying in a moſt raging and tempeſtuous Sea, are about three and thirtie in number, whereof thirteene are inhabited, and the other repleniſhed with Cattle: in theſe are no venomous Serpents, nor other vgly vermin; the aire ſharpe and healthfull, and the ſoile apt to beare onely Oats and Barley, but not a ſticke of wood: among theſe, *Pomonia* is the greateſt, accounted and called the Maine-land, affording ſixe Minerals of Lead and Tinne, and in her chiefe Towne a Biſhops See: wherein are ſeated twelue Pariſh-Churches, one of them very magnificent for ſo remote a Country.

(21) Of all the *Romanes*, *Iulius Agricola* firſt diſcouered the *Orkenays*; yea, and ſubdued them, if we will beleeue *Tacitus*: but *Pomponius Mela*, that wrote thirtie yeares before him, doth mention them, and *Iuuenal* in *Hadrians* time after him, tels vs the *Romanes* had won them; and laſtly, *Claudian* nameth *Saxons* that were ſlaine in them, and ſo doth *Ninius* name *Offha* and *Ebiſſus*, *Saxon* Commanders, who in their rouing Pinnaces waſted the *Orkneys*. Theſe Ilands *Donald Bane* the vſurper of the *Scotiſh* Crowne, gaue to the King of *Norway* for his aſſiſtance, and by the *Norwegians* were they

held the ſpace of an hundred and ſixtie yeares, vntill that *Alexander* the third King of *Scotland*, with ſword and compoſition got them from *Magnus* the fourth, King of *Norway*, which afterward King *Haquin* confirmed vnto King *Robert Bruce*: but laſtly, *Chriſtian* the firſt, King of *Norway* and *Denmarke*, vtterly renounced all his right to thoſe Ilands, when he gaue his daughter in marriage vnto King *Iames* the third, which deed was further ratified by the Pope, who openeth the way to the poſſeſſion of Kingdomes with his owne key.

(22) More North, and further then this Chart could well expreſſe, lie the Iſles of *Shetland*, of ſome thought to be *Thule*, and by the Commenter vpon *Horace*, the *Fortunate Iland*, where as *Tzetzes* fabuleth, the ſoules of good men are ferryed into thoſe *Elyzian* fields that euer grow greene, and whence *Iulius Caſar* could hardly be drawne, as *Muretus* hath written: but their fictions intended onely that the vertuous ſoules of the dead paſſed the vttermoſt bounds of earthly abode, and attained to an ouer-pleaſing repoſe, and euer-flouriſhing happineſſe; which whether they borrowed from the deſcription of Paradiſe, (taken both for a faire Garden and the ſoules happy reſt) I cannot define; but ſure they would not haue made thoſe fields alwayes greene, if they had ſeene how they lye euer couered with Ice and Snow, being in the 63. degree of Latitude, as *Ptolemie* hath placed it, where (for the moſt part) is a continuall Winter: but for proofe that this was the *Thule*, beſides *Ptolemies* Poſiture, *Saxo Grammaticus* betwixt *Norway* and *Scotland* hath placed it; and *Solinus*, two dayes ſayling from the point of *Caledonia* and *Tacitus* ſaith, that the *Romanes* kenned *Thule* a farre off, as they ſayled about *Britaine* by the *Orcades*: and laſtly, *Mela* maketh it to face *Berge* a Citie in *Norway*.

THE
KINGDO
ME OF
IRLAND
Part of Scot
land
Man If.
The
Angleſey
Irish
Sea
PART
OF
ENG
LAND
THE
WEST
OCEAN
The Scale of Miles
20
40
60
80
CON
VGH
LE
IN
ST
MO
VN
ER

IRELAND DESCRIBED.

CHAPTER I.

THe Traditions of time haue deliuered vnto vs diuers names, whereby this famous Iland is recorded to haue beene called: yet none of more faire probabilitie, then that of *Orpheus*, *Aristotle* and *Claudian*, by whom it is named *Ierna*: by *Iuuenal* and *Mela* called *Iuuerna*: by *Diodorus Siculus*, *Iris*: by *Martian* of *Heraclea*, *Ioyepnia*: by *Eustathius*, *Oyernia*, and *Bernia*: by the natiue Inhabitants, *Eryn*: by the *Britaines*, *Yuerdon*: the *Welsh-Bards* in their Ballads, *Tiruolas Totidanan*, and *Banno*: and by the *English*, *Ireland*. But from whence these diuersities were deriued, arise many opinions. Doubtlesse it is, that *Hibernia*, *Iuuerna*, and *Ouernia*, came from *Ierna*, spoken of by *Orpheus* and *Aristotle*; and the same *Ierna*, as also *Iris*, *Iuerdhon*, and *Ireland*, from *Erin*, the terme that the Inhabitants now vse. From this *Erin* therefore (a word proper to the Nation) the originall is most likely to be deduced.

(2) Some deriue *Hibernia* from *Hiberno tempore*, that is, from the winter season; some from *Hiberus* a *Spaniard*; some from a Duke named *Irnalph*; some againe from the ancient Riuer *Iberus*, and some from *Hiere*, an *Irish* word, which signifieth the west, or a westerne coast, whence *Erin* may also seeme to fetch the deriuation: for it lieth furthest Westward of any Region in all *Europe*. As also for that the Riuer running in the most remote west-part of this Iland, is in *Ptolemy* called *Ierne*: like as the furthest Westerne Promontory in *Spaine*, from whence our *Irish* men came, is by *Strabo* called *Ierne*,

Iernè, and the Riuer next vnto it, by *Mela*, *Ierna*: yea, and *Spaine* it ſelfe, for the Weſterne ſituation, is called *Heſperia*: the Weſt-Cape of *Africke*, *Heſperium*; and in *Germany*, *Weſtrich* and *Weſtphalen* from their poſition haue their names. *Poſtellus* (a man that rather followed his owne fancy, then the iudgement of others) fetcheth the originall of *Ireland* from the *Hebrewes*, as if *Irin* ſhould be as much as *Iurin*, that is, the *Iewes* land: which opinion I hold no better then thoſe that would haue it from the Winter-like ſtormes, although vpon euery winde the aire is cold there.

(3) *Feſtus Auienus*, in that little booke which he entituled *Ora maritima*, calleth *Ireland*, *Sacram Inſulam*, that is, the holy Iland: to which opinion the people are ſoone drawne, by reaſon of the many Saints that the Iland is ſaid to produce, and the bleſſed ſoile that affords no venomous creatures to retaine life. It is thought that *Plutarch* meant *Ireland* by his *Ogygia*, for her great antiquitie; and of latter times by *Iſidore* and *Bede* it was called *Scotia*, of thoſe *Scots* that inhabited it: and that thence the name of *Scotland*, together with the *Scots* themſelues, came into *Britaine*.

(4) For largeneſſe and circuit, in times paſt, this Iland challenged the third place in ranke of all the Iles of the then knowne world: for thus haue Geographers left vs, that the *Indian Taproban* for greatneſſe was the firſt, the Ile of *Britaine* the next, and this of *Ireland* the third: and for that cauſe doth *Ptolemy* call it the little *Britaine*. But howſoeuer *Strabo* hath extended the bredth, as broad as the length, and others haue formed it in ſhape like an egge, yet latter dimenſions haue found it farre otherwiſe, twice longer then broad, and may be compared to the forelegge of a Beare, if the *Simile* breed no offence. Whoſe Eaſt-ſide hath on it that tempeſtuous Sea that cutteth her channell betwixt *England* and this *Ireland*: the Weſt is waſhed with the Weſterne Ocean; the North with the *Deucaledonian*; and the South with the *Vergiuian Sea*.

(5) The aire of this Iland is delectable and wholeſome, though neither ſo cleere nor ſubtile as is

ours of *England*, which (as *Mela* ſaith) is nothing fauourable for the ripening of Corne: but ſo gratefull to the ground, that it cauſeth graſſe to grow abundantly, not onely freſh and long, but withall very ſweet for all Cattle, and in Winter is more ſubiect to winde then ſnow: and that I may vſe the words of *Giraldus*, *It is of all Countries moſt temperate, neither forcing the Inhabitants to ſeeke ſhade from the frying heat of Cancer, nor the chilling cold of Capricorne to drine them to the fire*: but at all ſeaſons moſt milde, betwixt a ſufferable cold, and gentle warme heat.

(6) The ſoile (ſaith *Cambrenſis*) is vneuen, wooddy, wilde, wateriſh and boggy, ſo full of Loghs and Meeres, that great ponds of water are found vpon the high Mountaines. Theſe indeed make the places ſomewhat dangerous vnto all new commers, by breeding of rheums, dyſſenteries and fluxes, whoſe vſuall remedie is *Vskebah*, a wholeſome *Aqua vitæ*, that drieth more, and enflameth leſſe, then many other hot confections.

(7) The Commodities of this Kingdome chiefly conſiſt in Cattle, whoſe feed is ſo ſweet and ſo ranke, that they will ſoone graze to a ſurfet, if they may be ſuffered to feed as they will. Their ſheepe are many, but beare not the beſt wooll, which twice are ſhorne within one yeare. Of theſe they make Mantles, Caddowes, and Couerlets, vented from thence into forraine Countries. Their Hobbies likewiſe are of great eſteeme, and are anſwerable to the Ienners of *Spaine*. Bees are there in ſuch abundance, that hony is found in holes of old trees, and in clefts of the rockes. No annoyance of hurtfull Snake or venomous creatures; and to ſpeake all in a word, nothing wanting for profit or pleaſure: for ſo much doth *Giraldus* affirme, in ſaying, that *Nature had caſt into this Weſterne Kingdome of Zephyrus a more gracious eye then was ordinary*.

(8) Touching the originall peopling of this faire Iland, if we will beleeue their records, they make antiquitie it ſelfe but young vnto themſelues, affirming the damſell *Caſarea*, and niece vnto

Noah,

Noah, to haue found it out before the Floud; and that three hundred yeares after; when *Iapheti* posteritie tooke into these West-parts of the world, one *Bartholanus* of his progeny, a *Scythian* by birth, encouraged by the late successe of *Nimrod* (who now had intruded vpon the Monarchy of *Syria*) wandred so farre West, that *Fortune* at last cast him and his people vpon the coast of *Ireland*. There he serled with his three sonnes, *Languinna*, *Salanus*, and *Rutkurgus*, who searching through euery creeke and corner of the Land, left their owne names by three notable places, *Languini*, *Stragyus*, and Mount *Salanga*, which the reuolution of times hath since called by other names, as S. *Dominicks-hill*, *Rutburgi*, and *Stagnum*. Vnder the gouernment of these three sonnes, and their off-spring, this land was kept about three hundred yeares; at which time there arriued also in *Ireland* a Giant-like kinde of people of *Nimrods* race, who in bodily shape exceeded the proportion of vsuall men, vsing their strengths to winne soueraignties, and to oppresse with rapine and violence. These growing to numbers, accounted it necessary to preuent dominion, lest the curse of slauery (prophecied by *Noah*) should light vpon them: to preuent the which, they set vp a King of their owne; then quarrels bred daily, either parties purposing to hold their interest by their swords: against whom, lastly a battle was fought, and an infinite company of Giants slaine; when also died most of those of the posteritie of *Iapheth*, leauing them of *Cham* Lords of Iland.

(9) Whereupon *Nemethus* a *Scythian*, with his foure sonnes, arriued in *Ireland*, and by strong hand seated themselues among these Giants; where for two hundred and sixtie yeares they kept, but then no longer able to hold out against them, they left their standings, and departed the land.

(10) Soone after, the fiue sonnes of *Dela*, descended from the said *Nemethus*, came into these coasts, and with manly prowesse droue these miscreants out of *Ireland*, whereby the seed of *Cham* was vtterly expelled, & these of *Iapheth* diuided the land into fiue parts, whereof they became themselues Kings:

but

but falling at variance, gaue aduantage vnto others, among whom the BRITAINES set in a foot.

(11) But to make this Iland more famous, certaine Historians haue fetched their Kings from most vncertaine Records, as namely from *Gaothel* the *Grecian*, and *Scotia* (the daughter of King *Pharao*, and nourisher of *Moses*) his wife: who at that time, when *Israel* were in *Egypt*, with a Colony came into *Spaine*, and after into *Ireland*, where he was made King, and in honour of his Queene, the land named *Scotia*, from whom also the Inhabitants tooke name: his posteritie increasing in the parts of *Spaine*, where first they had seated, in processe of time sought further aduentures vnder the foure sonnes of *Milesius* King of *Spaine*, whose names were *Hiberius*, *Hermion*, *Euer*, and *Erimon*.

(12) These, by the direction, sufferance, and assistance of *Gurguntius*, King of the *Britaines*, after that *Ireland* had beene very much dispeopled by a contagious pestilence, seated themselues, and from the eldest, *Hiberius*, called the Iland *Hibernia*, as some are of opinion: these diuided the whole into fiue Prouinces, famously knowne by the names of *Mounster*, *Leinster*, *Connaught*, *Vlster*, and *Meath* in their midst: and from these the present *Irish* repute themselues to come. Yet surely, as I make no question, but that this Iland became inhabited euen of old time, when mankinde againe ouer-spred the face of the earth, so doubt I not, but that our *Britaines* passed thereinto themselues, such infinite number of words in the *Irish* language yet in vse, such ancient names of Waters, Iles, Mountaines, and places, meerely *British* words, yet remaining, and the testimony of *Tacitus*, who saith, that their manners were fashioned to the *Britaines*, inforceth so much; and *Ptolemy* before him, calleth that Iland by the name of *little Britaine*: all which shew a former interest for *Ireland*, then that which by conquest vnder *Henry* the second was made.

(13) That

(13) That it euer was ſubiect to the *Romans*, is doubtfull, though *Agricola* did wiſh it, and *Tacitus* held moſt neceſſary: yea, and in the diuiſion of their Empire, *Ireland*, with *Britaine* and *Thule*, fell vnto *Conſtantine* the ſonne of *Conſtantine* the great; yet their manners vnreclaimed, and barbariſme retained long after thoſe dayes, doe witneſſe no ſuch ciuilitie ſowne, to be in that plot. But when *Romes* great Empire began to grow leſſe, the *Scots* or *Scythians* grew mightie in *Ireland*: and as *Oroſius* writeth, that Iſland was wholly inhabited by the *Scotiſh* Nation in the dayes of *Honorius*, and *Arcadius*, the Emperours: whoſe warres and ſlaughter, *Claudian* doth lightly touch in this his Verſe.

Scotorum cumulos fleuit glacialis Ierne.
The frozen Ireland wept to ſee, her Scots all ſlaine on heapes to be.

(14) As theſe for the moſt part, by the teſtimony of *Ninius*, were the ancient Inhabitants, ſo by other ancient Writers, their cuſtomes and manners are thus ſet forth: *Strabo* ſaith, *The inhabitants of* Ireland *are more rude then the* Britaines, *they feed vpon the fleſh of men, yea, and thinke it a point of worth to eat their dead parents: wantonly they accompany with women, making no difference of other mens wiues, their owne ſiſters, nor of their naturall mothers: but of theſe things* (ſaith he) *we haue no certaine witneſſe of ſufficient credit. Pomponius Mela* recordeth, that *the* Iriſh *are vnciuill, ignorant of vertues, and void of religion.* And *Solinus* affirmeth, that *after victory they drinke the blood of the ſlaine, and beſmeare their owne faces therewith; ſo giuen to warre, that the mother at the birth of a man-childe, feedeth the firſt meat into her infants mouth, vpon the point of her husbands ſword, and with heathenish imprecations, wiſheth that it may die no otherwiſe then in warre or by ſword.*

(15) But from theſe ancient and barbarous manners, let vs come to the conditions of their middle time; whom *Giraldus Cambrenſis* deſcribeth as followeth: *The Iriſh* (ſaith he) *are a ſtrong and bold*

people,

people, martiall and prodigall in warre, nimble, ſtout, and haughtie of heart; careleſſe of life, but greedie of glory; courteous to ſtrangers, conſtant in loue, light of beliefe, impatient of iniurie, giuen to fleſhly luſts, and in enmitie implacable. At the baptizing of their Infants, their manner was, not to dip their right armes into the water, that ſo (as they thought) they might giue a more deepe and incurable blow; neuer calling them by the names of their Parents whileſt they liued together, but at their death tooke it vpon them. Their women nurſed not the children they bare; and they that nurſed others, did affect and loue them much more then their owne.

(16) So much were they giuen to fantaſticall conceits, that they held it very ominous to giue their neighbours fire vpon *May-day*: to eat an old egge, endangered the death of their horſe: and before they caſt in their ſeed, they ſend ſalt into the field: to hang vp the ſhelles in the roofe, was a preſeruatiue of the chickens from the kite: to ſet vp greene boughes at their doores in the Moneth of May, increaſed their kines milke; and to ſpit vpon Cattle, they held it good againſt Witchery, whereof *Ireland* was full.

(17) Superſtitious Idolatry among the wilde *Iriſh* was common, yeelding diuine honour vnto the Moone after the change, vnto whom they both bowed their knees, and made ſupplications; and with a loud voice would thus ſpeake vnto that Planet: *Wee pray thee leaue vs in as good eſtate as thou foundſt vs.* Wolues they did make their Godſibs, terming them *Chari Chriſt*, and ſo thought themſelues preſerued from their hurts: the hoofes of dead horſes they accounted and held ſacred: about childrens necks they hung the beginning of Saint *Iohns* Goſpell, a crooked naile of an horſe-ſhooe, or a peece of a Wolues skinne; and both the ſucking-childe and nurſe were girt with girdles finely plated of womans haire; ſo farre they wandred into the wayes of errour, in making theſe armes the ſtrength of their healths.

(18) Their wiues were many, by reaſon of diuorcements, and their maids married at twelue yeares

yeares of age, whose customes were to send to their louers, bracelets plated, and curiously wrought of their owne haire, so farre following *Venus* in the knots of these allurements. The men wore linnen shirts exceedingly large, stained with Saffron, the sleeues wide, and hanging to their knees, strait and short trusses plated thicke in the skirts, their breeches close to the thighes, a short skeine hanging point downe before, and a mantle most times cast ouer their heads. The women wore their haire plated in curious manner, hanging downe their backes and shoulders, from vnder foulden wreathes of fine linnen, rolled about their heads, rather loading the wearer, then delighting the beholder: for as the one was most seemely, so the other was vnsightly: their neckes were hung with chaines and carkaneths, their armes wreathed with many bracelets, and ouer their side-garments the shagge rugge mantles purfled with a deepe Fringe of diuers colours, both sexes accounting idlenesse their onely libertie, and ease their greatest riches.

(19) In warres they were forward, and fought with battle-axes, whose bearers were called *Gallóglasses*, the common Souldier but lightly armed, who serued with darts and sharpe skeines; their Trumpet was a Bagge-pipe, and word for encounter, *Pharroh*; which at the first onset with great acclamation they vttered, and he that did not, was taken into the ayre, and carried into the vale of *Kerry*, where transformed (as they did beleeue) he remained vntill he was hunted with Hounds from thence to his home.

(20) For the dying and dead they hired women to mourne, who expostulated with the sicke, why he would die; and dead, at his Funerall such out-cries were made, such clapping of hands, such howlings, and gestures, that one would thinke their sorrowes vnrecouerable, holding the opinion of *Pythagoras* for the soules departed.

(21) Their dyet in necessitie was slender, feeding vpon water-cresses, rootes, mushromes, shamrogh, butter tempered with oat-meale, milke, whey, yea, and raw flesh, the bloud being crushed out:

their,

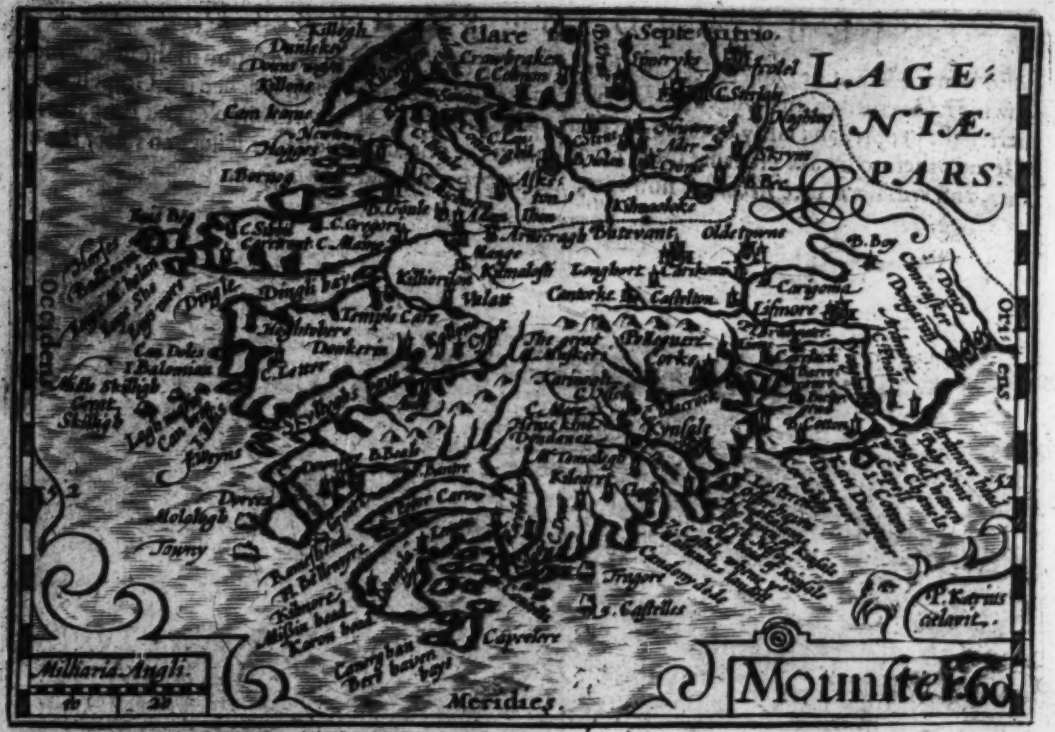
their vse was also to let their kine bloud, which standing a while, and comming to a ielly, with butter they did eat, as a very good dish.

(22) That the Gospell of Christ should be preached in *Ireland* by *Iames* the Apostle, I will not affirme, though *Vincentius* hath said it: neither will I, with the *Scots*, bring the Ilands conuersion from a Christian woman, who (as their Historians doe auouch) first instructed the Queene, and the Queene her husband, and he againe his Subiects, till all became Christians. But most true it is, that the *Scots* first receiued the doctrine of Christ in this Kingdome of *Ireland*; for thus writeth *Prosper*: *Celestin Pope of Rome sent his Archdeacon Palladius into Britaine to withstand the Pelagian heresie, who at one time did driue out these enemies of grace, and ordained a Bishop among the Scots, whereby that barbarous Nation embraced Christianitie.* Yet *Ninius* reporteth, that *Palladius* did nothing in neither, being taken away by vntimely death: but that S. *Patricke*, borne at *Esburne* in *Cluedsdale*, the sonne of *Calphurnus*, by the sister of S. *Martin*, was the first Apostle for *Ireland*, who sowed his heauenly seede with such plentifull increase, that the soile it selfe shortly was called *Sanctorum patria, the Country of Saints*: for whose Sepulchre after his death rose as great variance, as was for *Homer* amongst them of *Greece*: they of *Downe* challenged his graue to be with them, vpon certaine Verses written on a Tombe, which ascribes *Patricke*, *Briget*, and *Columbe* to be buried therein: they of *Armagh* lay claime by the warrant of S. *Bernard*, who saith, that *Patricke in his life time there ruled, and after death there rested. Glascenbury* in *England* by ancient records will haue his bodie interred with them; and *Scotland* auoucheth his birth to be at *Glasco*, and bones to rest at *Kirk-Patricke* with them: of such reuerent esteeme was this *Irish* Apostle.

(23) This *Patricke* in his youth had beene taken captiue by the *Irish* Pirats, and for sixe yeares continuance serued *Macbuain* as his slaue, and keeper of his swine: in which deiected condition, so desirous he was of the Lands saluation, that in his dreames he thought the Infants vnborne cryed

vnto

vnto him for Baptisme; and redeeming himself thence for a peece of gold found in the field, which a swine had turned vp, in his aged yeares came backe againe into *Ireland*, preached the Gospell, conuerted the people, and lastly became Archbishop of *Armagh*. Of whose miracles and Purgatories I leaue others to speake; that are more credulous in the one, and haue better leisure to relate the other, and will shew thee *Ireland* as now it is, first in generall, and then in parts.


LAGE-
NIÆ.
PARS.
Clare
Septentrio.
Killogh
Dunlekey
Killone
Cam leame
Hogges
I. Bornog
Dingle
Dingli bay
Temple Care
Donkerin
Can Doles
I. Balomian
Skilligh
Great Skilligh
Molologh
Tawny
Killiorlin
Valatt
Kilmalogh
Arrecragh
Butevant
Oldetowne
Longhort
Castelton
Cantorke
Carigoma
Lismore
Corke
Kynsale
Kilcarre
Tragore
Castelles
Capcelere
Canerghan
Bere haven bays
Kilmore
Missin head
Karon head
Milliaria Angli.
10
20
Meridies.
Mounster.
Occidens
Oriens
P. Karius
Sculavit.

THE PROVINCE OF MOVNSTER.

CHAPTER II.

THis Prouince, called in *Iriſh*, *Mown*; in a more ordinary conſtruction of ſpeech, *Wown*; in *Latine*, *Momonia*; and in *Engliſh*, *Mounſter*; lieth open South-ward to the *Vergmian Sea*: North-ward it affronteth part of *Connaught*: The Eaſt is neighboured by *Leinſter*: and the Weſt is altogether waſhed with the Weſt Ocean.

(2) The length thereof extended from *Ballatimore*-Bay in her South, vnto the Bay of *Gallway* in her North, are about nintie miles. Her broadeſt part from Eaſt to Weſt, is from *Waterford*-Hauen to *Feriter Hauen*, and containeth an hundred miles. The whole circumference, by following the prometaries and indents, are aboue fiue hundred and fortie miles.

(3) The forme thereof is quadrant or foure-ſquare. The ayre milde and temperate, neither too chilling cold, nor too ſcorching hot. The ſoyle in ſome parts is hilly, looking aloft with wooddy, wilde, and ſolitary mountaines: yet the vallies below are garniſhed with Corne-fields. And generally, all, both pleaſant for ſight, and fertile for ſoile.

(4) This Prouince is at this day diuided into two parts: that is, the Weſt-*Mounſter*, and the South-*Mounſter*. The Weſt-*Mounſter* was inhabited in old time by the *Luceni*, the *Velabri*, and the *Vterini*: the South-*Mounſter* by the *Ondiæ* or *Vodiæ*, and the *Coriondi*. The *Velabri* and *Luceni* are ſaid (by *Oroſius*) to haue dwelt in that part of the Country, where it lyeth outmoſt Weſtward, and paſſing towards the *Cantabrian* Ocean, looketh a farre off to *Gallitia* in *Spaine*. The *Luceni* of *Ireland* (who ſeeme to haue deriued their name and originall from the *Lucenſij* of *Gallitia*, and of whom there ſtill remaine ſome reliques in the Barony of *Lyxnouw*) are ſuppoſed to haue bin ſeated in thoſe parts that lie neighbouring vpon the banke of the Riuer *Shennon*.

(5) The

(5) The generall Commodities of this Prouince, are Corne, Cattle, Wood, Wooll, and Fish. The last whereof, it affords in euery place plenty & abundance of all sorts. But none so well knowne for the store of Herrings that are taken there, as is the Promontory called *Eraugh*, that lies betweene *Bantre* and *Ballatimore* Bay, whereunto euery yeare a great Fleet of *Spaniards* and *Portugals* resort (euen in the middest of Winter) to fish also for Cods.

(6) The principall Citie of the Prouince is *Limericke*, which the *Irish* call *Loumeagh*, compassed about with the famous Riuer *Shennon*, by the parting of the Channell. This is a Bishops See, and the very Mart-Towne of *Mounster*. It was first wonne by *Reymond le Grosse* an *Englishman*, afterwards burnt by *Dunenald* an *Irish* petty King of *Thuetmond*. Then in processe of time, *Philip Brees* an *Englishman* was infeoffed in it, and King *Iohn* fortified it with a Castle, which he caused therein to be built. In this Castle certaine Hostages making their abode in the yeare 1332 grew (as is reported) so full of pride and insolency, that they slew the Constable thereof, and seized the Castle into their owne hands. But the resolute Citizens, that could neither brooke nor beare with such barbarous crueltie, did in reuenge then shew such manly courage and viuacitie, as they soone after recouered the Castle againe, repaying the Hostages in such hostile manner, as that they put them all to the sword without partialitie. The position of this Towne is by *Mercator* placed for Latitude 53. degrees 20. minutes; and for Longitude, 9. degrees and 34. minutes. Neere vnto the Riuer that *Ptolemy* calleth *Dauoua*, and *Giraldus Cambrensis* (by the alteration of some few letters) nameth *Sauranus* and *Sauarenus*, which issueth out of *Muskerey* Mountaines, is seated the Citie *Corke*, graced also with another Episcopall dignitie (and with the Bishops See of *Clon* annexed vnto it) which *Giraldus* calleth *Corragia*, the *Englishmen Corke*, & the native Inhabitants of the Country *Coreach*. This Towne is so beset on euery side with neighbouring molesters, as that they are still constrained to keepe watch and ward, as if there lay continuall siege against it. The Citizens of this place are all linkt

together

together in ſome one or other degree of affinitie, for that they dare not match their daughters in marriage into the Country, but make contracts of matrimony one with another among themſelues. In this place, that holy and religious man *Briock* is ſaid to haue his birth and breeding, who flouriſhed among the *Gaules* in that fruitfull age of Chriſtianitie, and from whom the Dioceſſe of *Sanbrieuch* in *Britaine Armorica*, commonly called S *Brieu*, had the denomination.

(7) The Citie which the *Iriſh* and *Britaines* call *Porthlargy*, and the *Engliſh*, *Waterford*, though it be laſt in place, yet is it not leaſt in account, as being the ſecond Citie of all *Ireland*, as well for the conuenience and commodiouſneſſe of the Hauen, that affords ſuch neceſſary aptitude for trade and traffique, as alſo for the faithfull loyaltie which it hath alwayes ſhewed to the Imperiall Crowne of *England*: for euer ſince it was wonne by *Richard* Earle of *Pembrooke*, it ſtill performed the obedience and peaceable offices of dutie and ſeruice vnto the *Engliſh*, as they continued their courſe in the conqueſt of *Ireland*: whence it is that the Kings of *England* haue from time to time endowed it with many large Franchiſes and Liberties, which King *Henry* the ſeauenth did both augment and confirme.

(8) Although ſince the time of S. *Patricke*, Chriſtianitie was neuer extinct in this Country, yet the gouernment being haled into contrary factions, the Nobility lawleſſe, and the multitude wilfull, it hath come to paſſe, that Religion hath waxed (with the temporall common ſort) more cold and feeble, being moſt of them very irreligious, and addicted wholly to ſuperſtitious obſeruations: for in ſome parts of this Prouince, ſome are of opinion, that certaine men are yearely turned into Wolues, and made Wolfe-men. Though this hath beene conſtantly affirmed by ſuch as thinke their cenſures worthy to paſſe for currant and credible; yet let vs ſuppoſe that happily they be poſſeſſed with the diſeaſe and maladie that the Phyſitians call Lycanthropy, which begetteth and engendreth ſuch like phantaſies through the malicious humours of Melancholy: and ſo oftentimes men imagine themſelues

ſelues to be turned and transformed into formes which they are not. Some againe embrace another ridiculous opinion, and perſwade themſelues, that he who in the barbarous acclamation and outcry of the Souldiers, which they vſe with great forcing and ſtraining of their voices, when they ioyne battaile, doth not howte and make a noiſe as the reſt doe, is ſuddenly caught from the ground, and carried as it were flying in the ayre, out of any Country of *Ireland*, into ſome deſert vallies, where he feedeth vpon graſſe, drinketh water, hath ſome vſe of reaſon, but not of ſpeech, is ignorant of the preſent condition he ſtands in, whether good or bad: yet at length ſhall be brought to his own home, being caught with the helpe of Hounds and Hunters. Great pitie that the foule fiend and father of darkneſſe, ſhould ſo grieuouſly ſeduce this people with misbeliefe, and that theſe errours be not chaſed away with the truth of Chriſtian Religion, whereby as they carry much grace in their countenances, they may alſo not be void of the inward grace of their ſoules and vnderſtanding.

(9) This Prouince hath beene ſore waſted in the rebellions of *Deſmond*, to whoſe ayde Pope *Gregory* the thirteenth, and *Philip* King of *Spaine*, ſent certaine companies of *Italians* and *Spaniards*, who arriued not farre from *Dingle*, fortified themſelues, & gaue it the name of *Fort de Ore*, ſounding loud threats againſt the whole Country. But *Arthur* Baron *Grey*, Lord Deputie of *Ireland*, at the firſt onſet decided their quarrell, by ſheathing his ſword in their bowels; and *Deſmond* fearefully flying into the woods, was by a Souldier cut ſhorter by the head. And againe, when the Kingdome of *Ireland* lay bleeding, and put almoſt to the hazard of the laſt caſt, *Don Iohn D'Aquila*, with 8. thouſand *Spaniards* (vpon confidence of the excommunications of *Pius* the fift, *Gregory* the thirteenth, & *Clement* the eight, *Popes*, all of them diſcharging their curſes like vnto thunderbolts againſt Queene *Elizabeth* of bleſſed memory) landed neere vnto *Kinſale*, preſuming that the rebellions of *Tyrone* had turned the hearts of the *Iriſh* for *Rome*: Sir *Charles Blunt* Lord *Mountioy*, in the depth of Winter, and with his tired Souldiers, ſo daunted their *Spaniſh* hearts, that with one victory he repreſſed their bragging boldneſſe, and recouered the *Iriſh* that were ready to reuolt.

(10) God

(10) God hath oftentimes ſhewed his tender loue and affection to this people, in laying his fatherly chaſtiſements and afflictions vpon them, ſometimes by windes, ſometimes by famine and dearth, and ſometimes againe by opening his hand of plenty into their laps to conuert them to himſelfe, and to diuert their hearts from ſuperſtitions. In the yeare 1330. about the Feaſt of Saint *Iohn Baptiſt*, there began ſuch a dearth of Corne in this Country, by the abundance of raine and the inundation of waters (which continued vntill *Michaelmas* following) that a Cranoc of Wheat was ſold for twentie ſhillings, a Cranoc of Oats for eight ſhillings, a Cranoc of Peaſe, Beanes, and Barley for as much. The windes the ſame yeare were ſo mightie, that many were hurt, and many ſlaine outright by the fall of houſes that was forced by the violence of the ſame. The like whereof were neuer ſeene in *Ireland*. In the yeare 1317. there was ſuch a dearth of Corne and other victuals, that a Cranoc of Wheat was ſold for twentie three ſhillings. And many Houſholders, that before time had ſuſtained and relieued a great number, were this yeare driuen to beg, and many famiſhed. In the time of which famine, the mercy of God ſo diſpoſed, that vpon the 27. day of Iune, in the yeare 1331. there came to land ſuch a mightie multitude of great Sea-fiſhes (that is) *Thurſheds*, ſuch as in many ages paſt had neuer beene ſeene, that the people were much comforted in this diſtreſſe, and receiued great reliefe and ſuſtenance by the ſame.

(11) Places of Religion in this Country, were the two Abbies at *Yoghall*, called the *North-Abbey* and *South-Abbey*: The two Abbies at *Limericke*, S. *Francis* Abbey, and S. *Dominicke* Abbey: The two Abbies at *Corke*, the Abbey of the Ile, and S. *Frances* Abbey: and the famous Abbey (in times paſt) of the holy Croſſe, which hath had many priuiledges and liberties granted vnto it, in honour of a peece of *Chriſts Croſſe*, that was (as they ſay) ſometimes preſerued there. Thus were Chriſtians perſwaded in ancient times. And it is a wonder in what Troopes and Aſſemblies people doe (euen yet) conflow thither vpon deuotion, as vnto a place of holineſſe and ſanctitie: ſo firmely are

they ſettled in the Religion of their Fore-fathers, which hath beene increaſed beyond all meaſure by the negligent care of their Teachers, who ſhould inſtruct their ignorance, and labour to reduce them from the errors they perſeuere in.

This Prouince is gouerned by a Lord Preſident, who hath one aſſiſtant, twelue learned Lawyers, and a Secretary to keepe it in dutie and obedience. It was in times paſt diuided into many parts, as *Tewoun*, that is, *North-Mounſter*; *Deſwoun*, that is, *South-Mounſter*; *Hiarwoun*, that is, *Weſt-Mounſter*; *Mean-woun*, that is, *Middle Mounſter*; and *Vrwoun*, that is, the Front of *Mounſter*. But at this day it is diſtinguiſhed into theſe Counties; *Kerry*, *Deſmond*, *Limericke*, *Tipperary*, *Holycroſſe*, *Waterford*, *and Corke*: which County in times paſt had beene a Kingdome, containing with it *Deſmond* alſo: for ſo in the Grant giuen by King *Henry* the ſecond vnto *Robert Fitz-Stephen*, and to *Miles de Cogan*, it is called in theſe words: *Know yee that I haue granted the whole Kingdome of Corke, excepting the Citie and Cantred of the Ouſtmans, to hold for them and their heires, of me and Iohn my ſonne, by the ſeruice of ſixtie Knights.* The County of *Waterford*, King *Henry* the ſixt gaue vnto *Iohn Talbot* Earle of *Shrewsburie*, with the name, ſtile, and title of *Earle of Waterford*, which was afterward againe aſſumed to the Crowne. Touching the County of *Holy-Croſſe*, as the opinion of that much frequented Abbey is much leſſened, ſo that County is ſwallowed vp altogether in the County *Tipperary*. It is fortified with fiue ſtrong Caſtles, traded with ſixe Market-Townes, and diuided as followeth.

MOVNSTER { *Limericke.* *Kery.* *Corke.* *Waterford.* *Deſmond.* *Holy Croſſe in*

CONNACIÆ
Septentrio
MARE HIBERNICUM
LINSTER
VERGIVIUM MARE
Occidens.
Oriens.
Meridies.
Dalkey
Old Conre
North grundes
The head of wicklow
A good Chanell
Midle groundes
Pointe of Arkloe Chanel
South grundes
The Rush
Point Glaskaryck
Carik new
Rock within
Tuskard
Milliaria Anglicorum 52
10
20
30
61
Cashel
Cadon
Limerick
Waterford
Corke
Kinsale
Old head of Kinsal
Carikonan
Batavant
Oldtowne
Knockorden
Clonmel
Lismore
Carlock
Clonfert
Clogher
Clone
Dorles
Clanborys
Newton
Skryne
Icolel
Lacus Derket
12 great Mountains
Bayeloh
Crone
Clogbe
Lismore
Knockgoble
Ross
Carik
Kilkenny
Kinsale

LEINSTER.

CHAPTER III.

THis Country, the Natiues call *Leighnigh*, the *Britaines Lein*; in *Latine*, *Lagenia*; in the ancient liues of the Saints, *Lagen*; and in *Engliſh*, *Leinſter*. It lieth Eaſtward along *Hibernicum* Sea: on *Connaught* ſide Weſtward it is bounded with the Riuer *Shanon*; the North with the Territorie of *Louth*, and the South with part of the Prouince of *Mounſter*. This Country butteth vpon *England*, as *Mounſter* and *Connaught* doe vpon *Spaine*.

(2) The forme thereof is triangle, and ſides not much vnequall, from her South-Eaſt vnto the Weſt-point about 80. miles, from thence to her North-Weſt about 70. miles, and her Eaſt Coaſt along the *Iriſh* Sea-ſhore, eightie miles: the circumference vpon two hundred and ſeauentie miles.

(3) The aire is cleare and gentle, mixt with a temperate diſpoſition, yeelding neither extremitie of heat or cold, according to the ſeaſonable times of the yeare, and the naturall condition of the Continent. The ſoile is generally fruitfull, plentifull both in fiſh and fleſh, and in other victuals, as butter, cheeſe, and milke. It is fertile in Corne, Cattle, and paſture grounds, and would be much more, if the husbandman did but apply his induſtry, to which he is inuited by the commodiouſneſſe of the Country. It is well watered with Riuers, and for the moſt part well woodded, except the Countie of *Diuelin*, which complaines much of that want, being ſo deſtitute of wood, that they are compelled to vſe a clammie kinde of fat turffe for their fuell; or Sea-coale brought out of *England*.

(4) The Inhabitants of theſe parts in *Ptolemies* dayes were the *Brigantes*, *Menapij*, *Cauci*, and *Blani*; from which *Blani* may ſeeme to be deriued and contracted the latter and moderne names of this Country, *Lein*, *Leighnigh*, and *Leinſter*. The *Menapij* (as the name doth after a ſort imply) came from

the

the *Menapians*, a Nation in *Low Germany*, that dwelt by the Sea-Coasts. These *Brigantes*, called also *Birgantes*, *Florianus del Campo* (a *Spaniard*) labours to fetch from the *Brigants* of his owne Country, of whom an ancient Citie in *Spaine* (called *Brigantia*) tooke the name. But they may seeme rather to deriue their denomination from the Riuer *Birgus*, about which they inhabited; for to this the very name is almost sufficient to perswade vs.

(5) The commodities of this Country doe chiefly consist in Cattle, Sea-fowle, and Fish. It breeds many excellent good horses, called *Irish Hobbies*, which haue not the same pace that other horses haue in their course, but a soft and round amble, setting very easily.

(6) This Country hath in it three Riuers of note, termed in old time the three sisters, *Shour*, *Neer*, and *Barrao*, which issue out of the huge Mountaine (called by *Giraldus*, *Bladina Montes*) as out of their mothers wombe, and from their rising tops descending with a downefall into seuerall Channels, before they emptie themselues into the Ocean, ioyne hand in hand all together in a mutuall league and combination.

(7) Places very dangerous for shipping are certaine flats and shallowes in the Sea, that lie ouer against Holy-point, which the Marriners call the *Grounds*. Also the shelues of sand that lie a great way in length opposite to *Newcastle*, which ouer-looketh them into the Sea from the top of an high hill adioyning.

(8) In this Prouince are placed many faire and wealthy Townes, as *Kilkenny*, which for a Burrough-Towne excels all the midland Burroughs in this Iland. *Kildare*, which is adorned with an Episcopall See, and much graced in the first infancy of the *Irish* Church, by reason of Saint *Bridgid* a venerable Virgin, had in great account and estimation for her virginitie and deuotion, as who was the Disciple of S. *Patricke* of so great fame, renowne, and antiquitie: Also *Weisford* (a name giuen vnto it by these *Germans*, whom the *Irish* terme *Gustmans*) a Towne though inferiour to some, yet as memo-

memorable as any, for that it became the firſt Colony of the *Engliſh*, and did firſt ſubmit it ſelfe vnto their protection, being aſſaulted by *Fitz Stephen*, a Captaine worthily made famous for his valour and magnanimitie.

(9) But the Citie which fame may iuſtly celebrate alone, beyond all the Cities or Townes in *Ireland*, is that which we call *Diuelin*, *Ptolemie Eblana*, the *Laniſts Dublinium*, and *Dublinia*; the *Weſt-Britaines*, *Dinas Dulin*; the *Engliſh-Saxons* in times paſt, *Duplin*; and the *Iriſh*, *Balacleigh*, that is, the Towne vpon hurdles: for it is reported that the place being fenniſh and mooriſh, when it firſt began to be builded, the foundation was laid vpon hurdles.

(10) That it is ancient, is perſwaded by the authoritie of *Ptolemie*. That it was grieuouſly rent and diſmembred in the tumultuous warres of the *Danes*, and brought afterwards vnder the ſubiection of *Eadgar* King of *England*, (which his Charter alſo confirmeth, wherein he calleth it the noble Citie of *Ireland*) is written by *Saxo Grammaticus*. That it was built by *Harold* of *Norway*, which may ſeeme to be *Harold Harfager*, when he had brought the greateſt part of *Ireland* into an awfull obedience vnto him, we reade in the life of *Griffith ap Sinan* Prince of *Wales*. At length it yeelded vnto the valour and protection of the *Engliſh*, at their firſt arriuall into *Ireland*, by whom it was manfully defended from the fierce aſſaults as well of *Auſcoulph* Prince of the *Dublinians*, as afterwards of *Gottard* King of the Iſles: ſince which time it hath ſtill augmented her flouriſhing eſtate, and giuen approued teſtimony of her faith and loyaltie to the Crowne of *England*, in the times of any tumultuous ſtreights and commotions.

(11) This is the royall ſeat of *Ireland*, ſtrong in her munition, beautifull in her buildings, and (for the quantitie) matchable to many other Cities, frequent for trafficke and intercourſe of Merchants. In the Eaſt Suburbs, *Henry* the ſecond, King of *England* (as *Houeden* reporteth) cauſed a royall Pallace to be erected: and *Henry Loundres*, Archbiſhop of *Diuelin*, built a Store-houſe about the

yeare

yeare of Christ 1220. Not farre from it is the beautifull Colledge consecrated vnto the name of the holy Trinitie, which Queene *Elizabeth* of famous memory dignified with the priuiledges of an Vniuersitie. The Church of S *Patricke* being much enlarged by King *Iohn*, was by *Iohn Comin* Archbishop of *Dublin*, borne at *Euesham* in *England*, first ordained to be a Church of Prebends in the yeare 1191. It doth at this day maintaine a Deane, a Chanter, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, two Archdeacons, and twentie two Prebendaries.

This Citie in times past, for the due administration of Ciuill Gouernment, had a Prouost for the chiefe Magistrate. But in the yeare of mans redemption 1409 King *Henry* the fourth granted them libertie to chuse euery yeare a Maior and two Bailiffes, and that the Maior should haue a gilt sword carried before him for euer. And King *Edward* the sixt (to heape more honour vpon this place) changed the two Bailiffes afterwards into Sheriffes: so that there is not any thing here wanting that may serue to make the estate of a Citie most flourishing.

(12) As the people of this County doe about the neighbouring parts of *Dinelin* come neerest vnto the ciuill conditions and orderly subiection of the *English*: so in places farther off they are more tumultuous, being at deadly feuds amongst themselues, committing oft times Man-slaughter one vpon another, and working their owne mischiefes by mutuall wrongs: for so the *Irish* of *Lemster* wasted *Lemster* with many Townes in the same Prouince in the yeare 1294. And in the yeare 1301. the men of *Leinster* in like manner raised a warre in the winter season, setting on fire the Towne of *Wykinlo*, *Rathdon*, and others, working their owne plague and punishment by burning vp their sustenance, and losing their Castle by depredation.

(13) Matter of obseruation, and no lesse admiration among them, is the Giants dance, commonly so called, and so much talked of, which *Merlin* is said by Art Magicke to haue transplated out of this Territorie vnto *Salisburie* Plaine: which how true it is, I leaue to the vaine beleeuers of miracles, and to the credulous obseruers of antiquitie.

(14) In

(14) In this County haue beene erected many famous Monasteries, Abbies, and religious houses, consecrated to deuout and holy purposes: As the Monastery of Saint *Maries* of *Oustmanby*, founded for preaching Friers, vnto which of late dayes the Iudiciall Courts of the Kingdome haue beene translated: also the magnificent Abbey called S. *Thomas* Court at *Dublin*, builded and endowed in times past with many large priuiledges and reuenewes of King *Henry* the second, in expiation of the murther of *Thomas* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. Likewise *Tintern* Monastery, or the notable Abbey which *William Marshall* Earle of *Pembrooke* founded, and called *De voto*, for that he had vowed to God (being tossed at Sea with many a sore and dangerous tempest) to erect an Abbey wheresoeuer he came to land, and being (after shipwracke) cast vpon land in this place, he made performance of his vow accordingly.

This Prouince containeth the Counties of *Kilkenny*, *Caterlogh*, *Queenes County*, *Kings Countie*, *Kildare*, *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, *Weisford*, and *Dublin* (to say nothing of *Wicklo* and *Fernes*, which either be already, or else are to be annexed vnto it) and subdiuided into fifteene Market-Townes. It hath beene fortified with the strength of many Castles against the power of enemies, and is thus diuided:

Counties, { *East Meath.* *West Meath.* *Kilkenny.* } { *Caterlough.* *Queenes County.* *Kings County.* } { *Kildare.* *Weisford.* *Dublin.* }

CONNACK
Milliaria Anglicana
Petrus Kerius cælavit.
OCCIDENTALIS
OCEANUS
Occi.
Can leame
Killone
Downs wayn
Downlekey
Killign
Downbeg
Great Iland
J. Yeare
Smalle I.
Cnoghnola
Croghindoira
Skardes
C. Dos
South sound
Galway bay
Galway
Farlo
Borne
Clan Coven
Shrewer
Burges
Conich Denemore
Benemore
Balamor
Cryk
B. Vrat
Kellelow
L. Derket
Kelcole
Hoghell
Icolel
Cloghe
Mc Goly
B. Kene
Dromerayn
Oriens
Longford
Tikyn
Mc Moyle
L. Nenan
Dertre Hughog
Clones
Mc Quere
Doffe fluvius
Lacus Erno
Slow heren
Anrorke west
Breanny
Loh Aline
Cowlews
Caled
The great mountaines
Balanefode
Caw
Mayo
Garoh
L. Eyn
L. Incho
C. Iow
B. Cre
Killala can
Maye
Slego bay
Beleke
L. Tuck
Clan Ferrie
Ba. of kingstowne
Garandough
Sucke
Cloher
Trobbey
Robecomon
Conor Roy
C. Rue Boin
Mc Clough
Makkarne
Atlon
B. Cregh
Cloghstoki
Cloghe
Ba. Vrat
Cryk
Kelcole
Mayo
Galway
Borne
Farlo
Cnoghnola
Ardelon
Bros kark
Can venetha
Blacke Rocke
Clogh patrick
Mayo
Slego
Beleke
Lacus Erno
Dromerayn
Oriens
Tikyn
Longford
Mc Moyle
Mc Quere
Dertre Hughog
Clones
PARS
LAGENIÆ
CONNACIA
OSTONIÆ PARS
62

The Provinge Of CONNAVGHT.

CHAPTER IIII.

THis Prouince named by *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, *Conachtia*, and *Conacia*, by the *Iriſh*, *Conaughty*, and by *Engliſh-men*, *Connaught*: is bounded Eaſt-ward, with part of the County of *Leinſter*; North-ward, with part of *Vlſter*; Weſt-ward, with the Weſt-maine Ocean; and on the South, it is confined with a part of the Prouince of *Mounſter*, cloſed in with the Riuer *Shennon*, and butting againſt the Kingdome of *Spaine*.

(2) The forme thereof is long, and towards the North and South ends, thinne and narrow; but as it growes towards the middle, from either part it waxeth ſtill bigger and bigger: extending in length from the Riuer *Shennon* in her South, to *Enis Kelling* in her North, 126. miles, and the broadeſt part is from *Tromer* in her Eaſt, to *Barragh-Bay* in her Weſt, containing about foureſcore miles. The whole in circuit and compaſſe is aboue foure hundred miles.

(3) The aire is not altogether ſo pure and cleare, as in the other Prouinces of *Ireland*, by reaſon of certaine moiſt places (couered ouer with graſſe) which of their ſoftneſſe are vſually termed Boghes, both dangerous, and full of vaporous and foggie miſts.

(4) This County as it is diuided into ſeuerall portions, ſo is euery portion ſeuerally commended for the ſoile, according to the ſeaſonable times of the yeare. *Twomond* or the County *Clare*, is ſaid to be a Country ſo conueniently ſituated, that either from the Sea or Soile there can be nothing wiſht for more, then what it doth naturally afford of it ſelfe, were but the induſtry of the Inhabitants anſwerable to the reſt. *Galway* is a land very thankfull to the painefull husbandman, and no leſſe commodious and profitable to the Shepheard. *Maio*, in the *Roman Prouinciall* called *Mageo*, is repleniſhed

ſhed both with pleaſure and fertility, abundantly rich in Cattle, Deere, Hawkes, and plenty of Hony. *Slego* (coaſting vpon the Sea) is a plenteous Country for feeding and raiſing of Cattle. *Le-Trim* (a place riſing vp throughout with hilles) is ſo full of ranke graſſe and forrage, that (as *Solinus* reporteth) if Cattle were not kept ſometimes from graſing, their fulneſſe would endanger them. And *Roſcomen* is a Territory, for the moſt part plaine and fruitfull, feeding many Heards of Cattle, and with meane husbandry and tillage, yeelding plentie of Corne. As euery particular part is thus ſeuerally profitable by in-bred commodities; ſo is it no leſſe commended (in the generalitie) for the many accomodate and fit Bayes, Creekes, and nauigable Riuers, lying vpon her Sea-coaſts, that after a ſort inuite and prouoke the Inhabitants to nauigation.

(5) Such as in ancient time made their abode and habitations in this Prouince, were the GANGANI, who were alſo called CONCANI, AVTERI, and NAGNATAE. As the *Luceni* (that were next neighbours vnto them) came from the *Lucenij* (in *Spaine*) ſo thoſe *Gangani* and *Concani* may ſeeme alſo to haue fetcht their deriuation from the *Concani* (a Nation of the ſelfe-ſame Country) both by the affinitie of name, and vicinitie of place. In *Strabo*, according to the diuerſitie of reading, the ſame people are named *Coniaci* and *Coniſci*: and *Silius* teſtifieth them at the firſt to haue beene *Scythians*, and to haue vſed ordinarily to drinke horſes bloud (a thing nothing ſtrange among the wilde *Iriſh* euen of late dayes.) And ſome may alſo happily ſuppoſe that the *Iriſh* name *Conaught*, was compounded of *Concani* and *Nagnatæ*. How'ſoeuer, it is ſure that theſe were the ancient Inhabitants of this Country, as is to be ſeene in *Ptolemie*.

(6) The principall Citie of this Prouince, and which may worthily be accounted the third in *Ireland*, is *Galway*, in *Iriſh*, *Galliue*, built in manner much like to a Tower. It is dignified with a Biſhops See, and is much frequented with Merchants, by reaſon whereof, and the benefit of the Road and Hauen, it is gainfull to the Inhabitants through traffique and exchange of rich commodities,

both

both by Sea and Land. Not farre from which, neere the Weſt ſhoare that lies indented with ſmall in-lets and out-lets, in a rew, are the Ilands called *Arran*, of which many a fooliſh fable goes, as if they were the Ilands of the liuing, wherein none died at any time, or were ſubiect to mortalitie; which is as ſuperſtitious an obſeruation, as that vſed in ſome other corners of the Country, where the people leaue the right armes of their Infants males vnchriſtned (as they terme it) to the end that at any time afterwards, they might giue a more deadly and vngracious blow when they ſtrike: which things doe not onely ſhew how palpably they are carried away by traditious obſcurities, but doe alſo intimate how full their hearts be of inueterate reuenge.

(7) This Prouince preſents no matter more worthy of memory, then the battle of *Knoc-toe* (that is) *The hill of axes*, vnder which, the greateſt rabble of Rebels, that were euer ſeene before in *Ireland* (raiſed and gathered together by the Arch-Rebels of that time, *William Burk O-Brien*, *Mac-Nemare*, and *O-Carrol*) were after a bloudy ouerthrow diſcomfited and put to flight by the noble ſeruice of *Girald Fitz-Girald* Earle of *Kildare*. And the ſuppreſſion of certaine *Iriſh* (the poſteritie of *Mac-William*) who vſurping a tyrannie in theſe parts, raged ſometimes vpon themſelues, with mutuall iniuries, and oppreſſed the poore people a long time with extorting, pilling, and ſpoiling; ſo as they left ſcarce one houſe in the Country vnrifled, or vnraſed; but were bridled and repreſſed (euen in our remembrance) by the ſeueritie and reſolution of the Commiſſioner of thoſe times, who in his wiſedome and policie well vnderſtood, that their exceſſiue inſolence, and thoſe their vniuſt doings, would be a meanes to draw the people away from the due obedience to their Prince: ſuch therefore as refuſed to obey the lawes, and ſided with the tumultuous, with all care and diligence he ſoone ſcattered, forcing their Forts, and driuing them into woods and lurking holes (for troubling the bleſſed eſtate of tranquilitie) till the Lord Deputie, who tooke pitie of them, vpon their humble ſupplication, commanded by his miſſiues, that they ſhould be receiued vpon tearmes

of

of peace. But they being a ſtiffenecked people, tooke armes againe, entred a-freſh into actuall rebellion, draue away booties, made foule vprores, and vpon faire promiſes procured the aid of the *Scottiſh* Ilanders, from out of the *Hebrides*: whereupon the Gouernour aſſembled an Armie, and purſued them with ſuch powerfull violence through the Woods and Forreſts, that after ſixe or ſeauen weekes, being grieuouſly hunger-bitten, they ſubmitted themſelues in all humilitie. The Auxiliarie Forces alſo of the *Scots*, he by day and night affronted ſo neere, and followed ſo hardly, that he put them to flight, after he had killed and drowned about three thouſand of them in the Riuer *Moin*.

(8) About the yeare 1316. there was ſuch a great ſlaughter made of the *Iriſh* in this Prouince of *Connaught*, through a quarrell that aroſe there betweene two Lords or Princes, that there were ſlaine on both ſides about foure thouſand men; and ſo great a tribulation at that time came vpon the people, that they did deuoure and eat one another, ſo as of 10000. there remained not aboue 300. liuing. And it is reported for truth, that the people were then ſo hunger-ſtarued, that in Church-yards they tooke the dead bodies out of their graues, and in their ſculs boiled the fleſh, and fed vpon it: yea, and that women did eat their owne children. Thus appeared the ire and anger of God, in puniſhing their ſinnes, and ſeeking their conuerſion.

(9) Places memorable, are, *Inis Ceath*, well knowne by the Monaſtery of *Colman* (a deuout Saint) founded for *Scots* and *Engliſhmen*; and *Inis Bouind*, which *Bede* calleth, *White Caſſe Iſle*. Alſo *Maio*, a Monaſtery built (as *Bede* writeth) for thirtie men of the *Engliſh* Nation. Likewiſe the Barony of *Boile*, vnder *Curlew* hilles, where in times paſt was a famous Abbey built, together with the Abbey of *Beatitude*, in the yeare of grace 1152. Theſe Abbeyes and Monaſteries erected at the firſt for religious ſeruices, and through ignorance and other obſcurities diuerted ſince vnto ſuperſtitious vſes, are now made the ruines of time.

(10) The

THE PROVINCE OF *CONNAVGHT.*

(10) The Prouince of *Connaught* is at this day ſtrengthned with foureteene Caſtles, traded with nine Market-Townes, and diuided as enſueth.

Counties. { *Clare*, or *Twomond*. *Gallway*. } { *Maio*. *Slego*. *Letrim*. *Roſcomen*. }

Septentrio.
CANTIRE.
DEUCALEDONIUS
OCEANUS.
Iles and stakes of Aran
Cladagh bay
Point Conrous
Sheap haven
Enis daghal ahas Tralle
Raglins
The sound for Bay
Helyn head
Calbeg
Bale wolley bay
Mc Dungal
Dunbras
Belecke
Slego
Killalay
Maye
Fanne
Silver hill
Ramolan
Kilma: krenan
Donel
New cast
Kilmore cast
Cladoh
Donel
Calbeg
Red cast
O. Golgham
Kilibok
Rapa
C. Fine
Clonelen
Balaghan
Loffen
Mc Dore
Lemewood
Band flu.
Colrams
Dunseril
Glanarvn
Clane Boy
Glanarum
Oldersleet haven
Kinofergus
Mc Lo ganda
Lough Eagh
Lagan flu.
Parik.
Mc Patrick
South arde
Ormonds
Mc Swyn
B. wolley
Alaape
Boile
L. Eske
L. Darket
B. Shenon
Alaape
Slaw
Shere
Old castel
C. Home
Patrikes Purgatory
L. Erno
Gerget flu.
C. Skye
The Blacke Valley
O. Cane
Terlough Lenoy
Tyrotne
Slew Gallen
Borbarbe
Duneganan
Clone Charon
Clones
Balanafadde
New castel
Monaghan
C. Corke
Armagh
B. Mure
Newry Bagnal
Carlinford
E. Kildare
Arglas
Rahaspeke
Temlet
P. Kerius celavit.
ULSTER
English Miles
L. Nokno
L. Fyn
Ocean dens.
53
54
63

THE PROVINCE OF VLSTER.

CHAPTER V.

THis Prouince, called by our *Welsh-Britaines Vltw*, in *Irish Cui Guilly*, in *Latine Vltonia*, and *Vltdia*, in *English Vister*; on the North is diuided by a narrow Sea from *Scotland*; South-ward it extends it selfe to *Connagh* and *Leinster*; the East part lieth vpon the *Irish* Sea; and the West part is continually beaten with the boisterous rage of the maine West Ocean. This Prouince and furthest part of *Ireland*, affronteth the *Scotish Ilands*, which are called the *Hebrides*, and are scattered in the Seas betweene both Kingdomes; whose Inhabitants at this day is the *Irish-Scot*, successour of the old *Scythian*.

(2) The forme thereof is round, reaching in length from *Coldagh*-Hauen in her North, to *Kilmore* in her South, neere an hundred miles; and in bredth from *Black-Abbey* in her East, to *Calebegh* point in her West, one hundred thirtie and odde miles: The whole in circumference, about foure hundred and twentie miles.

(3) This Country seldome feeleth any vnseasonable extremities, the quicke and flexible windes cooling the heat of Summer, and soft and gentle showres mollifie the hardnesse of the Winter. Briefly, the frozen nor torrid Zone haue not here any vsurpation; the clouds in the aire very sweet and pleasant, yea, and when they are most impure, are not vnwholesome, nor of long continuance, the rough windes holding them in continuall agitation.

(4) This equall temperature causeth the ground to bring forth great store of seuerall Trees, both fit for building, and bearing of fruit; plentifull of grasse for the feeding of Cattle, and is abundantly furnished with Horses, Sheepe and Oxen; the Riuers likewise pay double tribute, deepe enough to carry Vessels either for pleasure or profit, and Fish great store, both for their owne vses,

and

and commoditie of others. *Salmons* in ſome Riuers of this County abound more in number then in any Riuer of *Europe*. To ſpeake (in generall) though in ſome places it be ſomewhat barren, troubled with *Loughes, Lakes*, and thicke Woods, yet is it euery where freſh, and full of Cattle and forrage, ready at all times to anſwer the husbandmans paines. But Nature is there ſo little beholding to Art or Induſtry, that the various ſhew vpon bankes, the ſhady groues, the greene meadowes, hanging hilles, and fields fit for Corne, (if they were manured) doe ſeeme to be angry with their Inhabitants for ſuffering all to grow wild and barbarous, through their owne negligence.

(5) This Country in *Ptolemies* dayes was wholly poſſeſſed by the *Voluntij, Darni, Robogdij*, and *Erdini*, who branched and ſpred themſelues into the ſeuerall parts of that Iſland.

(6) The people of this Prouince were accuſtomed in controuerſies and ſolemne proteſtations, to ſweare by S. *Patrickes Staffe*, which oath they feared more to breake, then if they had ſworne by the holy *Euangeliſt*. Their ancient cuſtome in making their King, was this: A white Cow was taken, which the King muſt kill, and ſeeth the ſame in water whole, then muſt he bathe himſelfe therein ſtarke naked; and ſitting in the Cawdron wherein it was ſod, accompanied with his people round about him, he and they vſed to eat the fleſh and drinke the broath wherein he ſate, without cup, or diſh, or vſe of hand. How farre theſe preſcriptions and cuſtomes were different from the conformities of other ciuill Monarchies, we may well perceiue by theſe and other like obſeruations of thoſe groſſe times, and as yet they are more barbarous then is any other part of the Iſland beſides.

(7) Hiſtorians relating of *Ireland*, tell of ſeuerall Iſlands in the ſeuerall Prouinces: ſome full of Angels, ſome full of Deuils; ſome for male onely, ſome for female; ſome where none may liue, ſome where none can die; and ſuch effects of trees, ſtones, and waters, that a man (but of eaſie conceit) may well eſteeme them as heedleſſe as vncertaine. So alſo S. *Patrickes* Purgatorie (a thing of much note in the Tract of this Prouince) is a vault or narrow caue in the ground, neere a Lake

(called

(called *Erne Lisser*) much ſpoken of, by reaſon of (I wot not what) fearefull walking ſpirits and dreadfull apparitions, (or rather ſome religious horrour) which (as ſome ridiculouſly dreame) was digd by *Vlyſſes* when he went downe to parley with thoſe in hell. This is the caue which the Inhabitants in theſe dayes call *Ellan u' Frugadory*, that is, *The Iſle of Purgatory*, and S. *Patricks Purgatory*: for ſome perſons, leſſe deuout then credulous, affirme that S. *Patricke* (or rather *Patricius Secundus* an holy Abbot of that name) labouring the conuerſion of the people of this Prouince, and much inforcing the life to come, they replied contemptuouſly vnto him, that vnleſſe they ſaw proofes of thoſe joyes and paines he preached, they would not loſe the poſſeſſion of their preſent pleaſures, in hope or feare of things to come, they wiſt not when Whereupon (as they ſay) he obtained at Gods hands by earneſt prayer, that the punishments and torments which the godleſſe are to ſuffer after this life, might be there preſented to the eye, that ſo he might more eaſily root out the ſinnes and Heatheniſh errours, that ſtucke ſo faſt in the hearts of the *Iriſh*. But touching the credit hereof (although common fame, and ſome records doe vtter it) I neither will vrge the beliefe, nor regard, ſeeing it is no Article of our Creed.

(8) Matters memorable within this Prouince are theſe: firſt, that the Biſhops of *Ireland* were wont to be conſecrated by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in regard of the Primacy which they had in this Country; vntill ſuch time as *Iohn Papiro* a Cardinall was ſent thither from Pope *Eugenius* the fourth, to reforme Eccleſiaſticall diſcipline in this *Iland*, which was then growne ſo looſe, that there were tranſlations, and pluralities of Biſhops, according to the will and pleaſure of the Metropolitane. Alſo that the *Iriſh-men* were accuſtomed to leaue and forſake their wedded wiues at their owne free willes, whereof *Lanfrancke* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* complained vnto *Dherdeluac* a King of *Ireland*. And had not this Nation beene corrupted with this vice, euen vnto theſe our dayes; both the right of lineall ſucceſſion had beene more certaine among them, and the Gentry and Com-

Comminaltie had not in ſuch cruelties imbrued themſelues, with ſuch effuſion of their owne kindreds bloud, about their inheritances and legitimation.

(9) The principall place in this Tract is *Armagh*, neere vnto the Riuer *Kalin*, which (albeit it maketh a poore ſhew) is the *Archiepiſcopall See* and *Metropolitane* of the whole Iſland. Before Saint *Patricke* had built there a faire Citie, for ſite, forme, quantitie, and compaſſe, modelled out (as he ſaith) by the appointment and direction of Angels, this place was named *Drumſalrch*; the *Iriſh* tell much that it receiued the name of Queene *Armacha*: but the better opinions are, that it is the ſame which *Bede* calleth *Dearmach*, and out of the *Scotiſh* and *Iriſh* language interpreteth it, *The Field of Oakes*. Here (as S. *Bernard* writeth) S. *Patricke* the Apoſtle of *Ireland* ruled in his life time, and reſted after death: in honor of whom it was of ſuch venerable eſtimation in old time, that not onely Biſhops and Prieſts, but Kings alſo and Princes were (in generall) ſubiect to the Metropolitane thereof in all obedience, and to his gouernment alone. Among the Archbiſhops of this Prouince, S. *Malachy* is famouſed, who firſt prohibited Prieſts marriage in *Ireland*, and (as S. *Bernard* ſaith, who wrote his life at large) borrowed no more of the natiue barbaroufneſſe of that Country, then *Sea-fiſhes* doe ſaltneſſe of the Seas. Alſo *Richard Fitz-Ralf* (commonly called *Armachanus*) is of famous memory, who turning the edge of his ſtile, about the yeare 1355. began to oppoſe his opinion againſt the Order of *Mendicant Friers*, as deteſting in Chriſtians ſuch voluntary begging. The chiefe Fort in this Tract is *Enis Kelling*, defended by the Rebels in the yeare 1593. and wonne by *Dowdall* a moſt valiant Captaine: neere vnto which is a great downfall of water, termed *The Salmon Leape*: of which there is a common ſpeech currant among the Inhabitants, that it was once firme ground very populous, and well husbanded with tillage; till it was ſuddenly ouer-flowne with waters, and turned into a Lake, for ſome filthy abominable acts of the people againſt Nature committed with beaſts.

(10) The

(10) The places of Religion, sequestred from other worldly seruices, and consecrated to holy purposes, erected in this Prouince, were: The Abbey which sheweth it selfe at *Donegal*: The Monastery of *Derie*, where the *Irish* Rebell *Shane O-Neal* receiued such an ouerthrow (by *Edward Randolph*, renowned for his seruice in the behalfe of his Country) that he could neuer after recouer the losse he sustained at that time: The Monastery neere vnto the Riuer *Liffer*: The famous Monastery at the Bay of *Knockfergus*, of the same institution, name, and order, as was that ancient Abbey in *England*, neere vnto *Chester*, called *Banchor*: Also *Mellifont* Abbey, founded by *Donald* a King of *Vriel*, and much commended by S *Bernard*: And lastly, the most renowned Monastery, built at *Armagh* in the yeare of our Saluation 610. out of which very many Monasteries were afterwards propagate both in *Britaine* and *Ireland*. These places were farre and neere frequented and sought vnto by great confluences of *Pilgrims*, till Time proued their deuotions to be erronious, and the pure light of the word reuealed, opening the eyes of their vnderstanding, hath taught them to shake off the shame of such Superstitions.

(11) That the people of this County might be kept within the bounds of their dutie, this Prouince hath beene secured with fiftie sixe Castles and Forts; and for trade of commerce, nine Market-Townes appointed, being diuided into these Counties ensuing.

Counties.			
Dunghall, or *Tyr-connell*.	*Nether Tyrone*.	*Monaghan*.	*Downe*.
Vpper Tyrone.	*Fermanagh*.	*Colrane*.	*Armagh*.
	Cauan.	*Antrim*.	*Lough*.

FINIS.

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